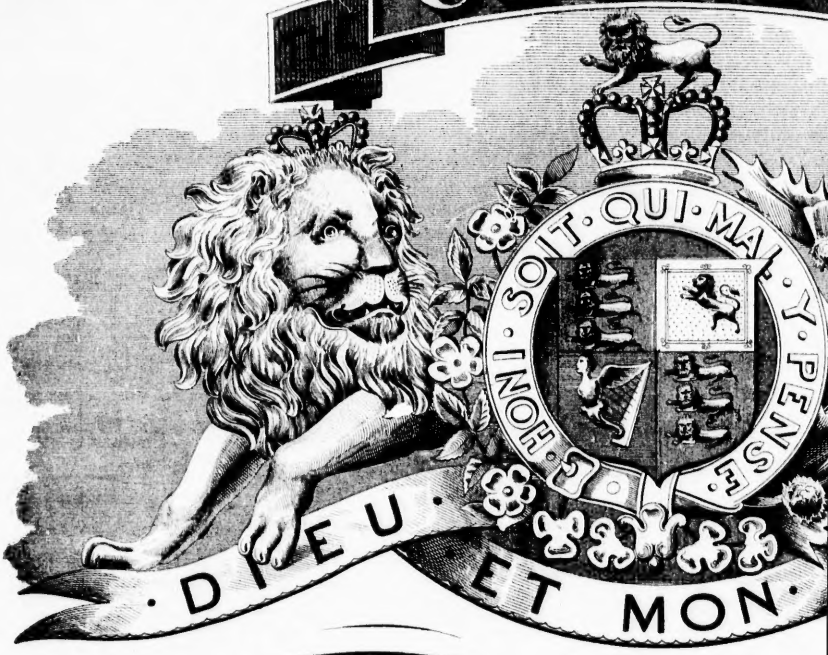
ILLUSTRAT

HISTORICAL

COUNT



CARLET

(INCLUDING CITY OF OT

ONT

Compiled Drawn

and Published from Personal E

BY

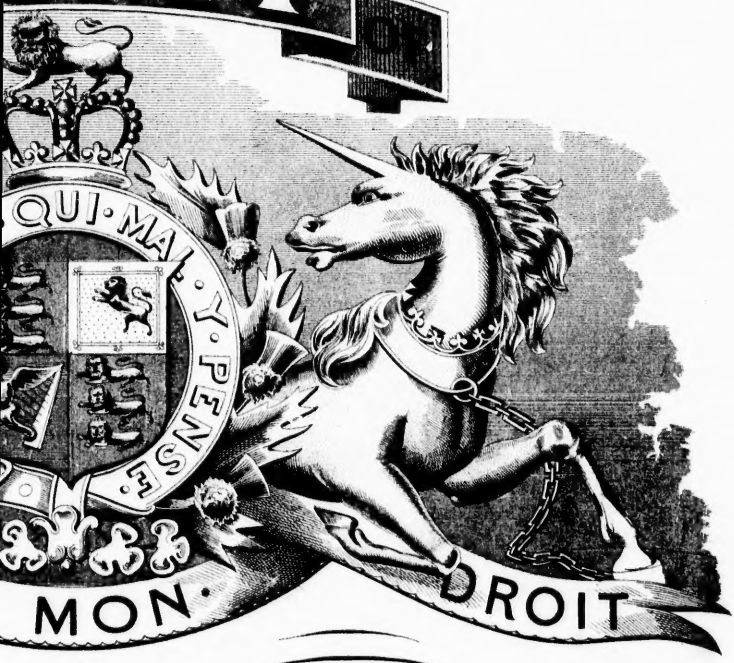
H. BELDEN

TORONT

1879.

TRATED
CAL ATLAS

UNTY



LETON

G CITY OF OTTAWA)

ONT.

rom Personal Examinations and Surveys

BY

DEN & CO.

RONTO.

879.

GENERAL IN

MAPS OF TOWNSHIPS AND GENERAL MAPS.

PAGES

Canada (Eastern Sheet).....56 and 57
Canada (Western Sheet).....52 and 53
Carleton County..... 6 and 7
Eastern Hemisphere..... 69
Fitzroy Township .....38 and 39
Gloucester " .....18 and 19
Goulbourn " .....30 and 31
Huntley " .....34 and 35
Manitoba, Keewatin, and North-West Territory.....60 and 61
March Township..... 42
Marlborough Township.....26 and 27
Nepean " .....14 and 15
North Gower " .....46 and 47
Osgoode " .....22 and 23
Torbolton " 43
United States.....64 and 65
Western Hemisphere..... 68

PLANS OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Ashton..... 46
Bayswater..... 22
Baytown..... 47
Bell's Corners..... 38
Billings' Bridge..... 49
Birchton..... 49
Britanniaville..... 31
Burritt's Rapids..... 26
Cathartic..... 49
Carp..... 49
Clandeboye..... 18
Cyrville..... 46
Evansville..... 49
Fitzroy Harbour..... 38
Gateville..... 49
Gloucester..... 18
Janeville..... 46
Long Island..... 46
McLeansville..... 38
Manotick..... 35
Mechanicsville..... 35
Metcalfe..... 26
Nepeanville..... 49
New Edinburgh..... 35

MAPS OF TOWNS, &c.—Continued.

PAGES

North Gower..... 35
Ottawa.....10 and 11
Parkview..... 49
Richmond..... 26
Rideauville..... 46
Rockville..... 18
St. Joseph..... 18
Subdivision of part of Lot 35 1st Con Nepean Township..... 31
Subdivision of Blocks 1, 3, 4 and 6. Lot 36, 1st. Con. Nepean Township..... 46
" part of M, " 49
" " L, " 49
" " 19, Block 6, " 49
Stittsville..... 46
Wellington..... 26
Willowdale..... 49

VIEWS.

Atkinson, William..... 59
Baptist Church, Osgoode Township..... 51
Beatty, Dr..... 24
Buckham, John..... 32
Butler, W. H..... 51
Citizen Printing and Publishing Company, C. H. Mackintosh, Publisher..... 12
Clark, Thomas..... 37
Cluff, Thomas..... 51
Dooley, William..... 59
Fraser, Allen..... 17
Free Press Printing and Publishing House, Ottawa, C. W. Mitchell, Prop. 51
Grant, John..... 17
Harris, James..... 51
Heron, Matthew..... 24
Hodgins, Adam..... 59
Hodgins, James..... 59
Hope, J. & Co..... 51
Hurdman, Robert..... 40
Hurdman, W. H..... 40
Johnson & Atkinson..... 59
Johnston, Joseph..... 29
Kidd, Richard..... 54
Learmonth, G..... 54
McKellar, A..... 5

McLaurin, J
Mackintosh,
Marlin, H...
Marks, N...
Merritt, Rev
Mohr, E....
Nelson, Jol
Nordheimer
Parliament
Roland, Wi
Sievright, J.
Upton, Will
Walker, Rol
Wood, H. C
Woodburn's ment, (

Armstrong,
Armstrong,
Baker, G. P
Bangs, C. W
Bell, W. Ral
Bennett, He
Billings, Cl
Brown, Jan
Burritt, Ale
Clark, Thor
Coleman, A
Cowan, Wil
Cummings,
Dickinson,
Doyle, Pete
Hawken, F
Hodgins, J
Hurdman,
Johnston,
Kidd, Rich
Lees, Robe
McCuaig, I
McDonell,
McDonell,
Mackintosl
Merritt, Re
Mills, Jam

ERAL INDEX.

—Continued.

PAGES

.... 35
.....10 and 11
..... 49
..... 26
..... 46
..... 18
..... 18
35 1st Con
..... 31
and 6. Lot
wnship..... 46
" 49
" 49
ck 6, " 49
..... 46
..... 26
..... 49

..... 59
wnship..... 51
..... 24
..... 32
..... 51
ng Company,
lisher..... 12
..... 37
..... 51
..... 59
..... 17
Publishing
itchell, Prop. 51
..... 17
..... 51
..... 24
..... 59
..... 59
..... 51
..... 40
..... 40
..... 59
..... 29
..... 54
..... 54
..... 5

VIEWS—Continued.

PAGES

McLaurin, James..... 5
Mackintosh, C. H..... 12
Marlin, H..... 24
Marks, N..... 29
Merritt, Rev. D. P 59
Mohr, E..... 54
Nelson, John..... 32
Nordheimer, A. & S..... 54
Parliament Buildings..... 2 and 3
Roland, William..... 59
Sievright, James..... 59
Upton, William..... 32
Walker, Robert..... 24
Wood, H. O 24
Woodburn's Steam Printing Establishment, Ottawa..... 51

PORTRAITS.

Armstrong, Judge..... 9
Armstrong, Edward..... 21
Baker, G. P..... 9
Bangs, C. W..... 8
Bell, W. Ralph..... 45
Bennett, Henry A..... 20
Billings, Charles..... 45
Brown, James 62
Burritt, Alexander 48
Clark, Thomas..... 9
Coleman, A. O. F..... 45
Cowan, William 8
Cummings, Robert 45
Dickinson, M. K..... 48
Doyle, Peter. 62
Hawken, F 9
Hodgins, James 20
Hurdman, W. H..... 45
Johnston, James..... 62
Kidd, Richard..... 62
Lees, Robert. 8
McCuaig, R. C. W 48
McDonell, Alexander..... 54
McDonell, Mrs. A. 54
Mackintosh, C. H 12
Merritt, Rev. D. P. 20
Mills, James..... 62

PORTRAITS—Continued.

PAGES

Mitchell, C. W. 48
Monk, G. W., M.P.P. 21
Morgan, Capt. Ira. 21
O'Doherty, G. J 48
Sherwood, A. P. 8
Sherwood, Edward 8
Smyth, William 20
Sweetland, Dr. J..... 21
Walker, Capt. R 20
Waller, W. H 9
Wright, Dr. H. P. 21
Historical Sketch of Carleton. .....i. to lv.

PATRONS' DIRECTORY.

Fitzroy Township. .....63 and 66
Gloucester " 66
Goulbourn " .....66 and 67
Huntley " 67
March " 67
Marlborough " 67
Nepean " .....67 and 70
North Gower " 70
Ottawa City. 63
Osgoode Township 70
Torbolton " 70

REFERENCES.

Farm House.....
School House.....
Church .....
Proposed Railroads .....
Creeks. .....
Mills.....
Blacksmith Shop.....
Cemeteries. .....
Roads.. .. ..
Railroads .....

SCALE.—Townships, 50 chains per inch.
Towns and villages, 10 chains.

HISTORICAL

—OF THE—

COUNTY OF C

INTRODUCTION.

In compiling the following brief sketch of the Metropolitan County of the Dominion of Canada, it is the design of the writer to preserve for its people a lasting record of its early history, now existing only in the memories of the more aged settlers or in scattered and detached fragments or private memoranda and records, which are gradually wasting away.

Works of history ever possess a fadeless charm alike to old and young; to the old pioneer, as recalling recollections of the hardships and vicissitudes endured in the long ago, when by industry and heroism the primitive forests fell before progressive enterprise, and the fertile soil was made to bring forth her increase; to the young, as affording an example of self-reliant industry and indomitable energy, which, handed down in historical detail, acts as an incentive to emulation.

In the following pages it has been the writer's earnest endeavour to give a faithful history of the County of Carleton from its earliest settlement to the present time; and for the furtherance of this intention, and in the prosecution of the labors connected therewith, he has personally consulted very many of the earliest settlers now living; has examined every available public document and numberless private memoranda bearing upon the work in view; has also perused complete files of the several newspapers published in Ottawa, which contained much valuable information, particularly the *Free Press*, and many pamphlets and periodicals published from time to time with special reference to particular subjects of interest belonging to the locality; and through these various channels has been enabled to collect some very important and interesting historical data concerning the settlement, growth, and development of the County.

Especial care and pains have been exercised in the compilation of all entertaining statistical matter, in the confident hope that the result may answer the dual purpose of a concise history, and a reliable work of reference.

Certain matter has been used which has previously appeared in print; and, though not generally available, yet perchance it may meet the eyes of some who have perused it before; therefore the writer takes this occasion to affirm that, having assisted in the collection of all such matter of recent date, he has presumed upon this fact, and after having subjected the whole to careful revision, those portions only have been inserted which, in his opinion, are applicable, without rendering himself liable to the charge of plagiarism.

It would be folly to claim that this sketch is wholly free from errata or inaccuracies; but it is honestly asserted that the greatest degree of care has been combined with most assiduous labor in order to give the people of Carleton County—not in studied language or learned lore, but in the plain phraseology of truthful narrative—a fair, impartial, correct, and reliable history.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON.

In the following descriptive outline of the History of the County of Carleton, we have deemed best for the purpose of more comprehensively detailing the several matters under notice, to divide the subject into three heads, as follows:—

I. The Natural Attributes of the District. II. Its Progress and Development, and III. Its Present Condition.

These divisions may be again profitably subdivided, and for the purposes of this sketch we might describe its

I.
- 1st. Geographical Position and Extent.
- 2nd. Topographical Formation and Geological Characteristics.
- 3rd. Lakes and Rivers, with the natural products of Forest and Stream.

II.
- 4th. Early Settlement.
- 5th. Political History.
- 6th. Military History.
- 7th. Municipal History.
- 8th. The Progress and Development of Educational and Religious Institutions.
- 9th. Agricultural Advancement, and the growth of the Mechanic Arts.
- 10th. The Administration of Justice.

III.
- 11th. Highways.
- 12th. Railways.
- 13th. Waterways.
- 14th. General Physical Development.
- 15th. Present Material Resources.

Without further preamble we will proceed with the first subdivision—the

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND EXTENT.

The County of Carleton is one of the forty-two counties into which the chief part of Ontario is divided.

It extreme east and west points lie between the meridian of 75° 21′, and 16° 19′ 30″ west longitude, and i southernmost parts between the parallels of 45 respectively, of north latitude.

The greatest distance between any two poi along a line drawn in a N-W-W and S-E-E dire corner of the Township of Osgoode to the wes Township of Fitzroy, and is about 48½ miles in on account of its peculiar shape, which is somet square, irregular in every part, and with one corn marked degree, cannot so easily be arrived at, bu at an average of above twenty miles.

Its integral parts consist of thirteen indep divisions, viz:—one City—Ottawa; two incorp Edinburgh, and Richmond; and ten Townships Goulburn, Huntley, March, Marlboro', Nepea goode, and Torbolton. Of these, Ottawa was for of Nepean, but has long since withdrawn from al with the County, being now joined thereto on position. The Village of New Edinburgh is wi Gloucester, on the Ottawa River, and separate the City of Ottawa; and Richmond is situated Goulburn, on the River Goodwood, a tributary o the centre of the county.

The metes and bounds may be described as the Ottawa River, with its various lakes and h east by the County of Russell; on the south- Dundas and the Rideau River, which separate Grenville; and on the south-west by the County at the southern point of the Township of Marl southern point of the County, the division lin Lanark runs a very little to the north of north Madawaska River near its entrance into the O the other boundary from this point, which is the it runs in an almost straight course, and in a di north-east, across the south-east side of Marl the south-east end of the Township of North nearly due north; but the boundary line conti tion to the eastern corner of the Township of the eastern point in the County; thence it turn greater than a right angle, and in a direction west by north, till it intersects the Ottawa Rive point of the Township of Gloucester, from whi of the Madawaska the Ottawa forms the dividing the County of Carleton in Ontario Ottawa and Pontiac in the Province of Quebec.

In regard to territorial extent the County of in the Province, containing, exclusive of Ott acres, divided as follows:—Richmond, 1,596 Fitzroy, 55,014; Gloucester, 83,573; Goulbu 56,060; March, 27,123; Marlboro', 57,295; N Gower, 32,960; Osgoode, 90,894; and Torbolt be included within the bounds, it contains an ar miles.

Described by the framers of the Bill which Act of Parliament forming the Dalhousie Distri Carleton, the territory thus set apart was as fol A new District with Bytown for its District t the following townships—*videlicet*:—Nepean, G ley, Torbolton, and Fitzroy, now forming part urst; North Gower, and Marlboro', of the Dis Gloucester and Osgoode, of the District of Ot islands lying wholly, or in greater part opposi District to be called the District of Dalhousie."

At the time of the last Government census was 31,378, being next after the County of followed closely by Northumberland (30,883).

But though not the leading County in popu of the Political Government of the nation, O being the capital of the Dominion. The exact the Parliament Buildings, which will be refer 25′ 32″ north latitude, and 75° 42′ 94.35″ west wich, as established by Captain E. Ashe, R. Quebec Observatory, for scientific purposes co dian Geological Survey.

Closely connected with the physical geograp

TOPOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERIST GICAL FORMATIO

These two natural features are likewise ver each other; so much so, that from the descrip can tell what the other is, without a knowled would appear, however, that the former is a re when we say that the surface of the County of level, and very similar in most respects to the we are simply affirming that it belongs to wh nominate the Champaign Region, which consis

RICAL SKETCH

—OF THE—

OF CARLETON.

16° 19′ 30″ west longitude, and its northernmost and ost parts between the parallels of 45° 30′ 10″ and 44° 48′ y, of north latitude.

eatest distance between any two points within its limits is e drawn in a N-W-W and S-E-E direction from the eastern the Township of Osgoode to the western extremity of the of Fitzroy, and is about 48½ miles in extent; the breadth, of its peculiar shape, which is something approaching to a egular in every part, and with one corner projecting in a very gree, cannot so easily be arrived at, but may be approximated ge of above twenty miles.

egral parts consist of thirteen independent municipal sub- viz:—one City—Ottawa; two incorporated Villages—New a, and Richmond; and ten Townships—Fitzroy, Gloucester, Huntley, March, Marlboro', Nepean, North Gower, Os- d Torbolton. Of these, Ottawa was formerly within the limits but has long since withdrawn from all municipal connection County, being now joined thereto only by its geographical The Village of New Edinburgh is within the Township of , on the Ottawa River, and separated by the Rideau from f Ottawa; and Richmond is situated within the Township of on the River Goodwood, a tributary of the Rideau, and near of the county.

etes and bounds may be described as being on the north by a River, with its various lakes and harbours; on the north- he County of Russell; on the south-east by the County of nd the Rideau River, which separates it from the County of ; and on the south-west by the County of Lanark. Standing thern point of the Township of Marlboro', which is also the point of the County, the division line between Carleton and ns a very little to the north of north-west till it strikes the ka River near its entrance into the Ottawa. Looking along boundary from this point, which is the Rideau River, we find an almost straight course, and in a direction almost exactly , across the south-east side of Marlboro', and partly across east end of the Township of North Gower, where it bears e north; but the boundary line continues in the same direc- e eastern corner of the Township of Osgoode, which is also n point in the County; thence it turns at an angle somewhat an a right angle, and in a direction approximately north- orth, till it intersects the Ottawa River, at the northernmost he Township of Gloucester, from which place to the mouth Madawaska the Ottawa forms the northerly boundary, the County of Carleton in Ontario from the Counties of d Pontiac in the Province of Quebec.

ard to territorial extent the County of Carleton is the twelfth ovince, containing, exclusive of Ottawa, a total of 555,825 ided as follows:—Richmond, 1,596; New Edinburg, 135; 55,014; Gloucester, 83,573; Goulburn, 65,744; Huntley, March, 27,123; Marlboro', 57,295; Nepean, 60,774; North 2,960; Osgoode, 90,894; and Torbolton, 25,657. If Ottawa ed within the bounds, it contains an area of almost 875 square

bed by the framers of the Bill which afterwards became the rliament forming the Dalhousie District, now the County of the territory thus set apart was as follows:—" . . . . strict with Bytown for its District town, to be composed of ing townships—*videlicet*:—Nepean, Goulburn, March, Hunt- olton, and Fitzroy, now forming part of the District of Bath- rth Gower, and Marlboro', of the District of Johnstown, and r and Osgoode, of the District of Ottawa, together with the ing wholly, or in greater part opposite thereto, the said new o be called the District of Dalhousie."

o time of the last Government census in 1871, the population 78, being next after the County of Lambton (31,994), and closely by Northumberland (30,883).

hough not the leading County in population, it is the centre olitical Government of the nation, Ottawa, the county seat, capital of the Dominion. The exact geographical position of ament Buildings, which will be referred to elsewhere, is 45° orth latitude, and 75° 42′ 94.35″ west longitude from Green- established by Captain E. Ashe, R.N., the Director of the bservatory, for scientific purposes connected with the Cana- logical Survey.

ly connected with the physical geography of the county are its

RAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

two natural features are likewise very closely connected with r; so much so, that from the description of either, scientists hat the other is, without a knowledge of the locality. It pear, however, that the former is a result of the latter; and say that the surface of the County of Carleton is particularly l very similar in most respects to the counties south and east, mply affirming that it belongs to what scientific writers de- e the Champaign Region, which consists of a territory bounded on the south by the Shickshok or Notre-Dame Mountains, which leave the right bank of the St. Lawrence about one hundred miles below Quebec, and gradually diverge from the course of that river, entering the State of Vermont at a point about fifty miles south of Montreal, under the name of the Green Mountains; whence the range continues westwardly till it strikes the eastern limit of the valley of Lake Champlain, around which it sweeps in a southerly direction, till it runs into the Adirondacks of Western New York; the eastern limits of which range of hills then become the western boundary of the above-named region, running in a northerly direction till they terminate at the Saint Lawrence river in the neighborhood of the Thousand Islands.

The northern boundary of this region is known as the Laurentides, or Laurentian Hills, so called from being the southern boundary of the Laurentian system, a geological division which covers an immense tract of country, centreing in the vicinity of Hudson's Straits, and comprising the greater proportion of British North America, as well as the territories of the Arctic continent. This range of hills hugs the left bank of the St. Lawrence, from the coasts of Labrador, to a point about twenty miles below the city of Quebec, where it diverges gradually inland, being opposite Quebec, about twenty miles north of that city, and about fifty miles north of Montreal, striking the River Ottawa some sixty miles above its confluence with the St. Lawrence, and following its left bank up to the Chats Rapids where it crosses, and runs in an almost due southerly direction, meeting the Adirondack range at the Thousand Isands, which are really parts or peaks of the Laurentides. The range at this point is about five miles in width. South of the St. Lawrence it spreads out and comprises the whole of what is known as the Adirondack country, covering an area of some 10,000 square miles; while northward it also widens, bearing away westwardly till it strikes the Georgian Bay, beyond which—for the purposes of this sketch—it is not necessary further to trace its course.

Thus it will be seen that the County of Carleton is a part of the Champaign Region, which comprises the valley of the Upper St. Lawrence, and the Lower Ottawa, in Canada; and the valley of Lake Champlain, in the United States; and like the greater part of that region, the surface of the country throughout the major portion of Carleton also, is very level; the exceptions being so few, and of such a character as to be scarce worthy of notice, as affecting the general topography.

The rocks of the Laurentian range, which thus closely surround the County of Carleton on three sides, consist for the most part (according to Sir William Logan) of chrystalline felspathic gneiss of grayish or reddish color—occasionally interstratified with mica schist, quartzite, chrystalline lime-stone, and magnetic iron ore, and interlarded with obtrusive masses of granite, syenite, trap, and porphyry. The above authority divides the Laurentian series into the upper and lower formations, which are distinguished from each other by the existence of tri-clinic or soda and lime felspars in the former: while orthoclase or potash felspar prevails in the latter;—the gneisses of which, in addition to the orthoclase, are largely made up of quartz and mica; while the anorthites constituting the Lower Laurentian are entirely destitute of these minerals. It is the Lower Laurentian which predominates in the Ottawa Valley, on both sides the river; and it is a rather remarkable fact that three varieties of chrystalline limestone, admirably adapted to building purposes, are found in great abundance for a comparatively short distance both above and below Ottawa—less frequently as the distance increases—and never in the extreme east or west of the range. An idea of the vast quantities existing in this locality may be formed from the fact that Sir William Logan measured a section of the total thickness of 32,750 lineal feet, being upwards of six miles of strata.

A peculiarity of the Laurentides is that these beds of rock are greatly corrugated, and "dip" at high angles to the horizon. Along the Ottawa Valley the "strike" is a little west of south, or nearly at right angles to the boundary of the formation; while in the Lake Superior country it is said to be a little south of west. Sir William Logan enumerates the economic metals of the Laurentian system as consisting of iron, lead, plumbago, phosphate of lime, mica, iron pyrites, baryta, marbles, mill-stones, building, and flag-stones; besides ornamental stones, such as certain varieties of felspars, serpentines and porphyries; also gold and copper, which have so far only been discovered in small quantities—some authorities denying entirely the existence of the former, and others as strongly asserting it. The development of the hidden mineral treasures in their economic character has been steadily progressing for the past few years; and within sight of the Parliament Buildings—but on the opposite side of the Ottawa—mines are now in successful operation, of nearly every one of the metals above mentioned. There are inexhaustible beds of phosphate underlying almost the whole country surrounding Hull—opposite Ottawa—while, in various directions, mines have been opened and immense quantities of sandstones, marbles, and various kinds of building stone taken out, as also of iron ore, which is of the magnetic variety, and finest quality. Plumbago is also taken out in large quantities; silver exists abundantly; mica, of superior quality is plentiful; and asbestos of the finest variety, and in any desired quantity, is obtained. This is now used in the manufacture of a non-combustible

species of felt, which makes the best known substance for boiler coverings and steam packing. Iron pyrites (sulphuret of iron) which is extensively used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and of superphosphates, is here obtained; while the production of phosphates, in their purest natural state, has of late assumed extensive proportions, and is fast increasing.

Among the recent discoveries of economic minerals, not stated by Sir William Logan, may be mentioned Agalmatolite and Bole. The former is a rare and valuable variety of black plastic clay, susceptible to the action of tepid water, which produces in it the principle of extreme pliancy, while the influence of the sun will soon again make it as hard as flint. It is also highly susceptible to polish and colouring, by any metal with which it may be burnished; and is the original "figure-stone" of the Ancient Pagans.

Bole is a substance which geologists have suspected to exist in the Laurentian formation for a long time, but it was only lately discovered by a Mr. Olmstead, of Hull. It is a natural pigment of a reddish bronze colour, "ready mixed," and is found in solid but yielding nuggets, of the average size of a smallish acorn, in crevices of solid quartz rock. It only requires to be taken between the fingers and rubbed against the article intended to be painted, and it is possessed of such extraordinary diffusive properties that a very small nugget will cover a surprisingly large area. It is considered as a most valuable discovery. The Indians knew of its existence and its use long before the foot of whiteman trod the Laurentian Hills of the Ottawa Valley; but though its use and the fact of its existence were also known to our men of science, the locality of its existence was lost to our race until—as above mentioned—within a very short time. A variety of white sand-stone has also recently been discovered, which proves to be a very valuable auxiliary in the manufacture of glass.

On the Ontario side of the Ottawa, within the limits of Carleton, and within the southern spur of the Laurentian range, the very finest magnetic iron ar i superior phosphates have been discovered. A bed of this iron ore covers an area of about a mile in extent in the Township of Fitzroy; while large quantities of phosphate underlie the iron bed, and are found in other localities throughout the county, the Township of Gloucester possessing a very large area of phosphate lands.

The finest known specimens of grey felspar are found on both sides the River Ottawa. This substance is now one of the most important auxiliaries in the manufacture of the best qualities of porcelaine. Other spars of great variety and in great quantities are also found. They are chiefly ornamental stones—none but the above being of economic principles.

White marl of good quality plentifully exists throughout the Township of Gloucester; while in parts of Nepean a silicious alumina is found. This is of a pinkish white colour, ot the most valuable commercial character, and of a consistency so very fine as to be almost imperceptible to the sense of feeling when rubbed between the fingers.

Galena is also found in various parts of the County.

Until within a comparatively recent date the Laurentian rocks were believed by geologists to be *azoic*, or without any evidences of the existence of animal life during the period of their formation. Late discoveries have established the fact, however, that the forms known as *eozoon* are allied to fossils of more modern type—particularly to the Foraminifera of the present day. Mr. A. Garrett, of Ottawa, showed us a petrified *eozoon Canadense*, discovered recently by Professor Dawson in the vicinity of Perth. As a specimen of the *first living atom of creation* it is certainly of great scientific interest, while its great rarity also imparts to it an intrinsic value.

It is the opinion of Professor Bell, of the Geological Survey of Canada, that the presence of graphite and other carbonaceous matter—of phospate of lime, and the carbonate of lime, in such abundance—and even the iron ores—form further evidence implying the existence of animal and plant life during the Laurentian period.

The Champaign region of Canada, in which predominate several forms of what is known as the Lower Silurian series of rocks, contains an area approaching ten thousand square miles; and may be approximately described as a triangle, whose angles are in the immediate vicinities of the cities of Quebec and Ottawa, and the foot of Lake Champlain. Geologists divide the Lower Silurian into seven formations, all of which are present in the vicinity of Ottawa, and in various parts of the County of Carleton—whose entire area is included within the bounds of the region where the Lower Silurian predominates.

A brief explanation of these seven formations might not be out of place. They are: (1), Potsdam; (2), Calciferous; (3), Chazy; (4), Black River; (5), Trenton; (6), Utica; (7), Hudson River. With the exception of the (2) formation these have been named by American Geologists, from the localities within their own country, in which they were respectively first or principally discovered, and the names are retained by our own scientists for the purpose of greater convenience of comparison between the two countries. In addition to the name "Black River," the (4) formation is also called the "Birdseye," from the peculiar form and appearance of a fossil largely existing in it. They are always numbered in the ascending order; that is, supposing all the formations of the Lower Silurian series to exist in any one locality, the "Potsdam" would be underneath, then the "Calciferous," &c., while the "Hudson River" would be uppermost and next below the first formation of the Middle Silurian series, or other of a higher order, as the case might be. One wonderful fact connected with the science of Geology, is, that the various series and formations are *never* met with except in their *regular order*; although it is seldom the case that any large number of kindred formations exist in the same place—the earth being formed by various processes, and at various remote and long intervening periods of time—one formation being peculiar to one process or interval—another to another—the same process or interval *always* resulting in the *same formation*; and the reason why all do not exist in their regular order *at the same place*, is that those various individual influences have acted—although at the *same time*—still in different and often widespread localities. Thus it is that a geologist, as soon as he sees of what the first formation below the clay is composed, can tell to a certainty all the various formations which *cannot* be found in that place—although nothing but actual experiment can tell which of the underlying strata *may* there exist.

The description of the formations of the Lower Silurian series, is briefly as follows:

(1) *Potsdam*—A hard, light-grey sandstone, varying from 300 to 700 feet in thickness—thought to be a shallow water or shoal deposit, and found skirting the "sea-boundary" of the Laurentides all the way from the Thousand Islands to Labrador, particularly in parts of the County of Carleton.

(2) *Calciferous*—(So called from its lime-bearing locality of the chief development of this formation blue-gray magnesian lime-stone—is in the country be Brockville, where the thickness of the vein is in th 300 feet.

(3) *Chazy*—occurring principally in the Ottawa Pembroke and Montreal, in which region it consists of grayish lime-stones, sand-stones, and shales; the extensively used for building stone.

(4) *Black River*—(also called *Birdseye*)—a format dark-grey bituminous limestones, with interstratified being from 150 to 200 feet in thickness. It is co building purposes throughout Carleton, and some of in the city of Ottawa are composed of this variety.

(5) *Trenton*—very similar to (4), though existing area, and in more widely scattered localities. It co gate thickness of probably 600 feet of bituminous stratified with layers of bituminous shale. The bed supply material for the finest buildings of Ottawa treal and Quebec.

(6) *Utica*—a black bituminous slate or shale, posse properties, and abounding in fossils. It is about 10 in Ontario, where it is found in many places—an vicinity of Ottawa. This stone is now supplying lithographic stone from Bavaria. It retails at 3 cents Bavarian costs 5c. to 10c, per lb. It has been quite duced into some of the best lithographic establishm cities of Canada and the United States, and is said well with the Bavarian stone, except for very fine w finest specimens of lithography which we have see from the Canadian stone.

(7) *Hudson River*.—This formation varies in char ency in various localities. While it is found throug layer of about 700 feet of drab clay, shales and between Montreal and Quebec to a formation of green ceous shale and grey sandstone; and again toward Lawrence it developes into greyish limestones con about 1,000 feet in thickness. It occurs more in s most of the other formations of the series to which it these patches has been found to exist a short distan Ottawa City.

The triangular-shaped territory above described as Region, is of a similar character—in the rock formatio superficial strata—to the great valley of central and south of the Laurentides—both being under-laid by t series. The superficial clays and sands of both the probably formed at the same time, though under differ —the eastern one by the action of the waters of the oce dantly proven by the existence of great numbers together with the bones of sea fishes and mammals, found up to the eastern and southern boundaries of but no further; while those of the western section w of fresh water action; no organic remains having yet west of the Chats Rapids and Thousand Islands' spu tides, beyond fragments of wood, and some land and f

The stratified clays of the western section are of thickness than those of the eastern, amounting to throughout that section of Ontario between Lake E body of Lake Huron. Those overlying the eastern Carleton County forms a part—are known as the Led large quantities of a certain variety of shell which occ were originally very productive; but an indolent syste continued cropping, and want of proper rotation of the cause of a wonderful deterioration of large tracts o the finest lands on the continent.

A sketch of the geological characteristics of Carlet incomplete without reference to the vast beds of p large areas within its limits, and which will, beyond a some future day the source of the greatest wealth a Ottawa and the Ottawa Valley. A corporation know Peat Company, of which Mr. A. Garrett is the Secre upon which it is estimated there are over twenty mi this substance. A very careful scientific estimate p existing on a strip of forty-seven acres of their land tons.

Mr. Garrett is an expert in mineralogy, and a d lands. His office, opposite the Parliament Building 3,000 specimens of Canadian minerals, many of whic rarity and great value.

We inspected here numerous specimens of the "nodules," which possess much scientific interest. chiefly in Green's Creek, near Ottawa. They are various sizes and shapes, and many of most fantastic f tam, enclosed within a "roll" of what was once clay, almost every species of fresh and salt water fish, and craw-fish, &c., &c. There is a very fine variety various places throughout the locality, and the al through some of the deposits. These petrifactions the first instance by the "wave" motion of the wa animals over and over until a quantity of this clay stac the figure the approximate outline of the specimen it c in some cases very much larger. The chemical action then petrified the whole mass, after which the "wav originally formed it, has worn it down as smooth, i polished marble. When heated to a proper temperat ules" separate exactly in the middle, discovering, i formation, whatever relic of the past age the plastic c have rolled in their embrace many ages ago. We hav process of formation of these nodules, as one of petri it is scientifically known as induration. The chemi two processes vary somewhat—though the result is same, as viewed from a popular stand-point—and as s are generally known as petrifactions.

Though these nodules are, absolutely speaking, ve from a geological stand-point, mostly of a recent ori some five or six centuries. One specimen, however, ered, which belongs to a period which dates back cycle the historic age. This contained the jaw-bone of a and was in splendid form—even the enamel of the state of perfect preservation. The scientific inference

s—(So called from its lime-bearing character.) The hief development of this formation—which is a dark sian lime-stone—is in the country between Ottawa and e the thickness of the vein is in the neighborhood of

ccurring principally in the Ottawa Valley, between Montreal, in which region it consists of about 150 feet stones, sand-stones, and shales; the two former being l for building stone.

ver—(also called *Birdseye*)—a formation of bluish and inous limestones, with interstratified shales; the whole to 200 feet in thickness. It is considerably used for es throughout Carleton, and some of the finest blocks tawa are composed of this variety.

—very similar to (4), though existing over a far broader re widely scattered localities. It consists of an aggre- f probably 600 feet of bituminous limestones, inter- ayers of bituminous shale. The beds of this formation for the finest buildings of Ottawa, Kingston, Mon- e.

black bituminous slate or shale, possessing lithographic abounding in fossils. It is about 100 feet in thickness re it is found in many places—among others in the wa. This stone is now supplying the place of the e from Bavaria. It retails at 3 cents per lb., while the c. to 10c. per lb. It has been quite extensively intro- of the best lithographic establishments of the large and the United States, and is said to answer equally avarian stone, except for very fine work. Some of the s of lithography which we have seen are impressions an stone.

River,—This formation varies in character and consist- localities. While it is found throughout Ontario as a 700 feet of drab clay, shales and marls, it changes al and Quebec to a formation of green and grey arena- grey sandstone; and again toward the Gulf of St. evelopes into greyish limestones containing strata of in thickness. It occurs more in small patches than er formations of the series to which it belongs. One of s been found to exist a short distance south-east of

e-shaped territory above described as the Champaign similar character—in the rock formation underlying its a—to the great valley of central and western Ontario, urentides—both being under-laid by the lower Silurian erficial clays and sands of both these sections were l at the same time, though under different circumstances e by the action of the waters of the ocean, which is abun- by the existence of great numbers of marine shells, e bones of sea fishes and mammals, which have been eastern and southern boundaries of the Laurentides, while those of the western section were the deposits ction; no organic remains having yet been discovered ts Rapids and Thousand Islands' spur of the Lauren- agments of wood, and some land and fresh water shells. l clays of the western section are of a greater average those of the eastern, amounting to about 200 feet section of Ontario between Lake Erie and the main uron. Those overlying the eastern section—of which y forms a part—are known as the Leda clays, from the of a certain variety of shell which occur in them; and very productive; but an indolent system of husbandry, ing, and want of proper rotation of crops, have been onderful deterioration of large tracts of what were once on the continent.

he geological characteristics of Carleton would be very out reference to the vast beds of peat, which cover n its limits, and which will, beyond a doubt, become at y the source of the greatest wealth and prosperity to Ottawa Valley. A corporation known as the Mer Bleu of which Mr. A. Garrett is the Secretary, owns lands s estimated there are over twenty millions of tons of A very careful scientific estimate places the amount p of forty-seven acres of their land at over 200,000

s an expert in mineralogy, and a dealer in mineral , opposite the Parliament Buildings, contains over of Canadian minerals, many of which are of extreme value.

here numerous specimens of the celebrated clay ch possess much scientific interest. They are found 's Creek, near Ottawa. They are petrifactions, of shapes, and many of most fantastic form. They con- hin a "roll" of what was once clay, but is now stone, ies of fresh and salt water fish, and fossils of frogs, . There is a very fine variety of plastic clay in throughout the locality, and the above creek runs the deposits. These petrifactions were formed in by the "wave" motion of the water rolling these over until a quantity of this clay stuck to them, giving proximate outline of the specimen it contains—though y much larger. The chemical action of the water has whole mass, after which the "wave" action which it, has worn it down as smooth, in many cases, as When heated to a proper temperature, these "nod- ctly in the middle, discovering, in all its perfect ver relic of the past age the plastic clays of Carleton ir embrace many ages ago. We have mentioned the ion of these nodules, as one of petrifaction—though known as induration. The chemical causes of the y somewhat—though the result is practically the rom a popular stand-point—and as such, the nodules wn as petrifactions.

nodules are, absolutely speaking, very old, they are, stand-point, mostly of a recent origin, dating back nturies. One specimen, however, has been discov- gs to a period which dates back cycles of time beyond This contained the jaw-bone of a Greenland seal, id form—even the enamel of the teeth being in a reservation. The scientific inference from the above is—in the first place—that at the time when that animal lived and breathed, the vicinity of Ottawa was covered by the ocean—while dry land also existed near by. This land was probably the present Laurentian Hills, and the then bed of the sea is now the Leda clay region, underlaid by the Lower Silurian. But a fact of much greater scientific interest established by this discovery, is that the neighborhood of Ottawa was at that time an exceedingly cold country—such as the Arctic regions now are—and, consequently, that the date of the occurrence extends into a period with the antiquity of which the Tower of Babel, the Pyramids, and even Creation itself—as we are popularly taught to understand it—pales into insignificance.

Another distinguishing feature of the Geological characteristics of Carleton—and the last we shall mention in this connexion—is the existence of numerous mineral springs, the variety of whose waters is only equalled by their number. Some are strongly impregnated with sulphur—others with salt—others again bituminous, while a few combine several of the above-mentioned characteristics. The waters from a number of them possess most unmistakable and valuable medicinal and curative properties; and in several localities, invalid watering places (which we will refer to more at length, elsewhere) have been established, which have met with more or less success; but whose merits are becoming more generally admitted, in proportion as the people are becoming acquainted with the scientific properties of their natural mineral waters, and the visible results of their application.

With the above discursory remarks we will close the sketch of the Geological characteristics of the County of Carleton; though it is a subject of the deepest interest, and forms fields for volumes of thoughtful and profitable reasoning, were the time and space at our disposal, and the capacity at our command.

We will now briefly allude to the

LAKES AND RIVERS.

WITH THE NATURAL PRODUCTS OF FOREST AND STREAM.

The principal river is, of course, the Ottawa—also called the Grand River—a name to which it is certainly with justice entitled—whether from the vast area of territory which it drains; the immense volume of water which flows through its bed; the beautiful natural scenery which borders its banks; the majestic falls and rapids which add to the grandeur of that scenery; the historical, political or commercial associations with which it is indentified; or the character of the country which lies tributary to it, and to whose rare and valuable products it forms the outlet.

It is not necessary to minutely describe this noble stream further than to say that it takes its rise in the innumerable lakes which nestle among the hills of the Laurentian Range, so far north that the melting snows in the region of its head-waters keep up the volume of water to nearly the standard level during seasons of the greatest heat and drought. It possesses the dimensions of a Grand River more than 300 miles above the capital, and 500 above its confluence with the St. Lawrence.

From the nature of the country which it traverses it is only navigable in parts—falls and rapids marking its course at varying distances, but with no uncertain recurrence, from its very mouth to its fountain head. Notwithstanding this, nature has called art to its aid, till the Ottawa has become one of the finest waterways, from a commercial point of view, which go to make up the great arterial system of trade and navigation of the Dominion.

Speaking of it simply in connection with the County of Carleton, it contains, or rather enlarges itself into two lakes—the Lac du Chet, opposite the township of Fitzroy, and the Lac Chaudière, opposite the Township of Nepean, and just above the Rapides des Chênes, which lead to the Chaudière Falls.

Within the limits of the County there is no body of water extensive enough to have the name lake applied to it, the largest and the only one of any size being what is known as Constance Lake, in the Township of March. This body of water covers an area of several hundred acres in extent, and is drained by a stream of the same name, which runs in an even course and north-westerly direction through March and Torbolton, emptying into Sand Bay, formerly called Constance Bay, an inlet from the Lac Chaudière.

Next to the Ottawa, the Rideau River is the most important stream in the County. Commercially, it was formerly of much more importance to the country than the Upper St. Lawrence, on account of the canal bearing its name, which is identical with the river for a great part of its distance, and through which all the traffic between Upper and Lower Canada was at one time carried. It takes its rise in the County of Frontenac among the many and beautiful lakes interspersed between the hills of that part of the Laurentian range, which bears north westwardly from the Lake of the Thousand Isles, and runs to Georgian Bay. It flows, with various bends, in a general north-easterly direction, forming the boundary line for nearly thirty miles between the Counties of Leeds and Lanark: then for about half that distance between Lanark and Grenville. It then strikes the southern angle of Marlboro' Township, and forms the boundary between the Counties of Grenville and Carleton for a distance of about twenty miles, when it turns northwardly, running through the eastern corner of North Gower, thence between North Gower and Osgoode; further on it separates the Townships of Nepean and Gloucester, and finally, after forming the division between the City of Ottawa and the Village of New Edinburgh, it pours over the Rideau Falls into the Ottawa River. The principal tributary of the Rideau, in the County of Carleton, is the Goodwood, which rises in the Township of Beckwith, County of Lanark, flows through the Townships of Goulburn and Nepean in a north-easterly direction, and empties into the Rideau about twelve miles up that river from the Ottawa.

After the Rideau, the most important stream is the Mississippi. The head-waters of this river are situated in the same vicinity as those of the Rideau, but further north, in Frontenac. It drains a very large number of small lakes in that county and in Lanark, and after winding through many others, of which the largest is Mississippi Lake, in the Townships of Drummond and Beckwith, in the County of Lanark, and receiving many additions to its volume, principally from streams flowing east, it runs in a general northerly course almost from its head-waters to its mouth, entering the County of Carleton between the Townships of Fitzroy and Packenham in Lanark, cutting off the western corner of the former township, and emptying itself through a delta, the main branch of which falls into "Fitzroy Harbour," while the other part empties into the Ottawa at the head of Chats Rapids.

The only other stream of any importance in the County is the River Carp, which rises in the Township of Goulburn, and flows northwardly into the Township of March, when it bears north-west, cutting off the southern part of that township and the northern part of Huntley, after which it runs through the entire length of Fitzroy, and empties into Fitzroy Harbour near the main mouth of the Mississippi.

The River Madawaska, a fine stream of large volume, forms the boundary, for a short distance only, between the Township of Fitzroy, in Carleton, and McNab, in Renfrew. It rises north and west of the head-waters of the Mississippi, and runs north-easterly, receiving tributaries chiefly from the north-west, and empties into the Lac du Chat a short distance above the left or west branch of the delta of the last named stream.

The oldest chart or map we have perused of this section of country is a *fac simile* of various local maps gotten up by the French authorities; re-published, as a connected map, by M. Genest, of Paris, and reproduced by the Burland-Desbarats Co., of Montreal. The Rideau and Matawan were the only streams in this region then called by their present names, viz:—Rivière du Rideau and Rivière Matawan. The Ottawa was then called Riviere des Algonquins.

The natural productions of the waters of Carleton were, at the time of the early settlement of the County, so abundant in the various species of the finny tribe as to make in them a not inconsiderable and very valuable supplement to the food supplies of the early inhabitants. In fact there are many cases on record where the pioneers of Carleton, as of other localities throughout the country, might have suffered severely but for the bountiful fish supply which nature furnished. The varieties obtained were the same as in other of the streams and small inland lakes of Ontario, comprising almost every species of fresh-water fish. Carp were particularly plentiful, so much so that one of the above described streams derives its name from that fish.

Things have changed with time, and the waters which, a half a century ago, teemed with all sorts and sizes of the fish tribe are now, very much as we find them in all old settled portions of the country—not thickly enough stocked to induce the fisherman to cast his hook as a matter of profit—though where sport, not profit, is sought, there are still many places of good resort to attract the disciples of the venerable Isaac.

The forest growth of the County of Carleton consisted of nearly every variety of tree and plant known to this latitude. The soil being deep, and for the most part naturally of productive character, the growth was in many places very heavy as well as very dense. Hardwoods of every kind, pine, elm, basswood, &c., abounded on the dry lands, while the low ground—and this comprised a large proportionate area of the County—was covered with dense growths of tamarack and cedar.

The high lands were naturally first settled upon; while the Ottawa Valley being one of the earliest sources of the lumber supply, this County was very soon stripped of its merchantable pine; and it is said that some of the finest sticks which ever went into the Quebec market were taken out here. The streams which traverse the County made transportation a matter of great ease compared with what it now is from the present regions of the pine supply, and many of the early settlers received far more benefit from the original products of the forest than from the subsequent products of the field.

Except for railroad ties, hop poles, fence posts, &c., there was not a great abundance of other varieties of wood besides pine, which possessed a market value, and the object and aim was therefore to cut, slash, and burn as much and as fast as possible. In the course of settlement, however, and of time, came in the equalization of values by the approaching scarceness of good wood for fuel; and now hardwood has become quite a valuable article of commerce. It is fast disappearing, though there are sufficient quantities still left to keep the people from the necessity, for many years yet to come, of falling back for their fuel supply upon the peat beds, which are now generally considered worthless, but will sometime become of immense intrinsic value to the people of this County.

Of the *Flora* of the County of Carleton we will not speak, further than to say that it was and is as profuse in its production, and as varied in its species as in any county or country of similar climate, it being our object to simply give a brief reference to those objects and productions of an economic character, whether of forest or field, of mill or mine, of land or water.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

By this term we of course refer to the first permanent settlement by the race who now possess the soil. In the remote past the Ottawa Valley also has its history—unknown, however—or at best, but approximately known—beyond the time when the more adventurous spirits of "New France" first passed the Falls of Old Chaudière.

There are a number of theories in regard to the origin of the copper-coloured aborigines who were found occupying the forests of Canada in the 15th century, as well as to the extent of time to which their original occupation dates back. If descended from the Norsemen, as some scientists bring forth apparently good arguments to prove, then it must have been subsequent to the extinction of a race which preceded them—and of whom unmistakable evidences are numerous in the copper-bearing regions of the Lake Superior District. This race evidently existed thousands of years previous to what we popularly call the Creation, and possessed the knowledge (lost by the original North American Indian) of working in the metals to some extent—though, so far as discoveries already made can be taken as a certain indication of the state or progress of their arts, they had not learned the science of working the metals by heat. Although the geological formation in which these evidences of a pre-historic existence of man are found, are very old compared to the Leda clays which form the Valley of the Lower Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence, yet they are quite recent as compared with the Laurentian formation—the hills of which meet our gaze to the north and west, from the Capital. Still the first human beings of whose existence we have any certain knowledge—other than that furnished by geological discoveries, evidently had their origin at a period subsequent to the development of the Leda clay formations—and are therefore, scientifically speaking, of recent origin. As already intimated, it is yet an unsettled question what that origin is—and also how far it dates back—although all are agreed that it is comparatively recent.

But so far as the history of Carleton is concerned, it matters little whether the North American Indian, as known to the founders of New France, originally came from the North-west, by migration, across Behring's Straits—as many assert is proven by traditi and geography combined; or whether they are from whose inclination or necessities may have driven them east; nor can any amount of research to a certaint much disputed point, which will probably ever rem deepest conjecture.

Still, on the principle, probably, that "distance lend there are few subjects of greater interest to Canadian history of their country; and the earlier—and conseq difficult to accurately trace—the more interesting do come. Another point therefore, which puzzles histori —if those Indians were of so recent origin as is gene does it happen that those of New France and New E differed from those of "New Spain?" Columbus fou the West Indies a peaceable, pleasant people, gove codes of law—ruled over by regularly recognized rulers —and having no knowledge of those barbarous attrib Northern tribes—the war cry, stake, and crimson found the Aztecs in a still more progressive state—re advanced in the arts of civilization, builders of cause and temples, and tillers of the soil; while on the Sou Pizarro conquered a nation who were only inferior to in the arts and artifices of war, deceit, and dishon Mexican and Peruvian were admitted types of a civili long would have emulated if not surpassed Eastern s sion, had not a more cruel and warlike race crushed instinct, and planted its germs upon the ruins.

But instead of improvement following the Spanish victories seemed but the beginning of a system of grad decay; while the traits of the conquerors still occup the characteristics of their own descendants, and t quered (with whom they intermingled and become am a people combining the qualities of cruelty and tre marked degree are scarcely to be found in the civili present day—not even in Spain itself. This last alike with all American Indians, since the days of their the whites, though all writers agree in describing t the Western World as a race possessed of both brav a very marked degree.

Having said thus much of the character and hi connected with the Native American of a more so chiefly for the sake of comparison—we design now b history of those tribes whose territory was laved b Lake Ontario, or comprised within the valleys trib Lawrence and Ottawa.

According to the best information obtainable, the habiting those regions were of a common ancestry, bably somewhat remote date. Yet from the time of t of Canada, and long previous, there had existed a d tween those to the north of Ontario and the St. Law hand, and those to the south, on the other; and but of this large body of water and great river betwe other must long ere this have been annihilated—so enmity—so fierce their character—and so unrelenting

Those tribes of the South had held possession of tween the Niagara River and Lake Champlain from t and consisted of five distinct branches; the Mohawl augas (or Cayugas), Onondagas, and Senecas—who w French the Iroquois (or Iroquoises); and afterward the Five Nations. To these was subsequently ad Tuscarawas, (sometimes called Tuscaroras), who had North Carolina—making thereafter the Six Nations.

The principal tribes to the North were the Algon the territory between the present City of Quebec and t —the Outaouais, inhabiting the country along the r Ottawa, (which was first called the Rivière des Algo sequently the Rivière des Outaouais)—and the Hur Outouais and Lake Huron, which was named after th the Ottawa River was after the latter. These thre the French sometimes called the Iroquoises du N Iroquois, as distinguished from the Five Nations, o South.

The Southern Iroquois were beyond all comp powerful Indian Nation on the North American cont fore and after the advent of the French, they made w even as far west as beyond the Mississippi; and the a remote country were from time to time the victims o jection at the hands of these "Romans of the We students of character have termed the Iroquois—and Five Nations; and it has been remarked by historia ing upon the fitness of the term—that whether con extent of their conquests—or the wisdom and eloque —their impatience of control—their treatment of th their passion for war—the comparison is well taken.

Between these two powerful and kindred peoples existed; and it was probably to the fact of the existenc this part of the River Ottawa was first visited by m more intelligent race. Beyond a doubt, the first w foot upon the soil of Carleton County was Samuel De the occasion of his advent at that particular time w with the Northern Iroquois against their southern fo

An adventurous explorer, a successful discover trader, a brave soldier, a chivalrous gentleman, and to his native France—Champlain—the first of his upon the noble Falls of the Rideau, or the rushing Chaudière—deserves here a passing notice. He w chief of a company of French merchants who set out with the primary object of exploring the St. Lawren establishing a depot for the fur trade. His first land view to permanent settlement) was on the present where he found the Algonquins, who seduced him alliance against the Five Nations. As he could not both the northern and southern tribes, he probably allying himself to the one within whose territory he operate in the prosecution of his original enterprise dently being to cement the friendship of the one, a the other awe and terror of La Belle France, by th arms. He therefore established himself at Quebec, force there to build a fort, and set out with the rest against the Five Nations, in alliance with the Al

—as many assert is proven by tradition, legend, race, ombined; or whether they are from the Norsemen, or necessities may have driven them from the North- ny amount of research to a certainty establish this oint, which will probably ever remain a subject of re.

rinciple, probably, that "distance lends enchantment," bjects of greater interest to Canadians than the early ountry; and the earlier—and consequently the more ately trace—the more interesting does it seem to be- point therefore, which puzzles historians is this: how ns were of so recent origin as is generally believed— at those of New France and New England so widely se of "New Spain!" Columbus found the natives of s a peaceable, pleasant people, governed by regular led over by regularly recognized rulers, called Caciques knowledge of those barbarous attributes of the more the war cry, stake, and crimson trophy. Cortez in a still more progressive state—residents of cities, arts of civilization, builders of causeways, dwellings, l tillers of the soil; while on the Southern continent ri a nation who were only inferior to their conquerors artifices of war, deceit, and dishonor. In fact the rtivian were admitted types of a civilization which ere emulated if not surpassed Eastern stages of progres- more cruel and warlike race crushed out the national nted its germs upon the ruins.

f improvement following the Spanish conquests, their but the beginning of a system of gradual and national e traits of the conquerors still occupy a first place in ics of their own descendants, and those of the con- on they intermingled and become amalgamated); and hing the qualities of cruelty and treachery in a more are scarcely to be found in the civilized world at the ot even in Spain itself. This last imputation rests nerican Indians, since the days of their intercourse with ugh all writers agree in describing the Aborigines of orld as a race possessed of both bravery and honor in legree.

thus much of the character and historical incidents the Native American of a more southern latitude— ake of comparison—we design now briefly tracing the tribes whose territory was laved by either shore of r comprised within the valleys tributary to the St Ottawa.

the best information obtainable, the various tribes in- regions were of a common ancestry, though at a pro- remote date. Yet from the time of the first discovery long previous, there had existed a deadly enmity be- the north of Ontario and the St. Lawrence on the one to the south, on the other; and but for the existence ody of water and great river between them, one or ere this have been annihilated—so bitter was their e their character—and so unrelenting their disposition. of the South had held possession of the country be- ara River and Lake Champlain from time immemorial, five distinct branches; the Mohawks, Oneidas, Cay- gas), Onondagas, and Senecas—who were called by the quois (or Iroquoises); and afterwards by the English ns. To these was subsequently added another, the metimes called Tuscaroras), who had been driven from —making thereafter the Six Nations.

al tribes to the North were the Algonquins, occupying tween the present City of Quebec and the Ottawa River s, inhabiting the country along the right bank of the was first called the Rivière des Algonquins, but sub- Rivière des Outaouais)—and the Hurons, between the ake Huron, which was named after the former tribe, as rer was after the latter. These three powerful tribes metimes called the Iroquoises du Nord, or Northern stinguished from the Five Nations, or Iroquois of the

rn Iroquois were beyond all comparison the most Nation on the North American continent. Both be- he advent of the French, they made warlike expeditions as beyond the Mississippi; and the aborigines of that were from time to time the victims of defeat and sub- hands of these "Romans of the Western World," as racter have termed the Iroquois—and particularly the and it has been remarked by historians—in comment- ness of the term—that whether considered from the onquests—or the wisdom and eloquence of their chiefs ice of control—their treatment of the vanquished—or r war—the comparison is well taken.

se two powerful and kindred peoples a hereditary war was probably to the fact of the existence of this war that River Ottawa was first visited by men of another and race. Beyond a doubt, the first white man who set ol of Carleton County was Samuel De Champlain; and his advent at that particular time was his connexion rn Iroquois against their southern foe.

rous explorer, a successful discoverer, a prosperous soldier, a chivalrous gentleman, and a devoted patriot France—Champlain—the first of his race who looked Falls of the Rideau, or the rushing torrents of the erves here a passing notice. He was originally the ny of French merchants who set out in the year 1603 y object of exploring the St. Lawrence, with a view to epot for the fur trade. His first landing place (with a nent settlement) was on the present site of Quebec, the Algonquins, who seduced him into an offensive the Five Nations. As he could not be the friend of rn and southern tribes, he probably acted wisely in o the one within whose territory he designed most to rosecution of his original enterprise; his object evi- cement the friendship of the one, and inspire within nd terror of La Belle France, by the prestige of her fore established himself at Quebec, left a part of his uild a fort, and set out with the rest on an expedition e Nations, in alliance with the Algonquins. Their route lay up the St. Lawrence to the Sorel, or Richelieu. This river they ascended to the Lake which still recalls the name of its European discoverer, and upon its east shore they fought a battle with the Five Nations, who were utterly defeated and ruinously routed by the allies—chiefly through the superiority of the "arms of precision" which the French possessed. Following this, Champlain pursued his fur trading operations undisturbed for some time; and a number of years subsequently moved up the river, and built a trading station and fort on the present site of the city of Montreal, whence he engaged in various expeditions of a partly military and partly commercial nature. The defeat of the Five Nations on Lake Champlain, had only made them more bitter and active than ever against the northern tribes, and their enmity was now equally directed against the French. To strike a telling blow at them, Champlain planned an expedition, which, for the distance traversed, the difficulties overcome, and the general executive energy which characterized it throughout, stamp him as no ordinary commander; and although he met with defeat, it was not from bad management, but from a combination of circumstances over which he had no control; and it was during this celebrated foray—which some say originated simply in an exploring and fur-trading expedition—that he first set foot in Carleton.

Whatever the real cause of this expedition, the fact remains that he ascended the Ottawa as the ally of the Northern Iroquois; and after passing up the Matawan—across the portage from its head-waters to the head-waters of Lake Nipissing—down French River to Georgian Bay, along the shore of which he passed southwards to the mouth of the Severn River—thence up that stream to Lake Couchiching—through the Narrows and Lake Simcoe, and up the Talbot—across the Portage to and through Balsam Lake—thence through the chain of connecting lakes and rivers past the present sites of the towns of Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon, Peterboro, &c., through Rice Lake and down the Trent to the Bay Quinté—across the Prince Edward Peninsula at the East Lake camping place—thence across Lake Ontario to meet the Five Nations, whom they found prepared, near the present town of Oswego, and by whom they were defeated and routed—Champlain himself escaping, twice wounded, to seek a refuge, and nurse his wounds on the north shore.

Why this extraordinary journey was undertaken, to accomplish a comparatively short direct distance, is not easily decided. It may have been in order to deceive the enemy as to the real point of attack—or it may have been in order to gather together all the warriors of the Three Nations of the Northern Iroquois—or it may have been both combined. However by this expedition Champlain became the discoverer of—or more correctly the first white man who ever visited, not only Carleton County (which he was obliged to pass through, in portaging around the Chaudière) but the whole range of lakes, rivers, and territory, over and through which extends one of the finest waterways of a system to which none other in the known world is comparable. It must not be forgotten, too, that no white man had ever ascended the St. Lawrence above the Rapids, whether from the fact that the existence of Lake Ontario was then unknown to the French—or that obstructions in the water connexion rendered it impracticable, does not appear.

The above expedition was undertaken in the spring and summer of 1615. After that, Champlain and his successors made numerous expeditions to the Upper Ottawa in the prosecution of the fur-trade. His discovery of the waterway connecting the Ottawa with the Georgian Bay was utilized by the French Missionaries and Jesuits, the results of whose usual energy and enterprise were soon seen in the chain of prosperous settlements which extended—at intervals of less or greater distance—from the Ottawa Valley even to the Mississippi, *via* the great lakes (from Georgian Bay), and their chief rivers. Evidences of these settlements are yet to be seen at different points along the route—though the settlers themselves were subsequently destroyed or driven out of the country by the enemies of those tribes with whose ancestors theirs had been formerly allied—the Iroquois, who at the same time dispersed and almost annihilated the Huron nation, about 1649.

Though the destruction of these settlements occured over 200 years ago, yet they can be traced more plainly by the ruins still existing than can the field works of the contending armies around Richmond, Virginia, during the late American civil war. There are extensive ruins of a stone fort at a place called "The Chimnies," near where the North River enters Matchebash Bay at Waubaushene. The "Old Fort," as it is called, a short distance up the right bank of the River Wye, still shows in the plainest manner the ditches, walls, towers, bastions, &c., &c., although a tree was cut down a few years ago by a party of surveyors engaged in locating the Midland Railway—crossing the Wye at this place—which grew within the walls of one of the towers, and the rings of which gave it an age of nearly two hundred and thirty years. Between the Wye and Hog Rivers, and along the high land which projects into the Bay, can be seen various places, each of many acres in extent, where the rows of corn-hills are still as easily traced as in many fields where it grew but last season. Considerable spots of this land are found free from under-brush, though the forest growth indicates an age of nearly two and a half centuries. These and many more ancient landmarks still remain, a link in the historical chain which connects the present day with the days when the rugged outlines of Parliament Hill—the majestic sweep of the Rapides des Chênes—the grand effect and natural beauty of the Rideau and the Chaudière—and the practical difficulties of the Ottawa Portages were more familiar to those devoted pioneers of the church, who carried the language and religion of their fathers to the far western tribes—than they now are to many of the residents of what has since their day been conquered from a wild waste of craggy mountain—its feet laved by rushing waters, and its head crowned by a wild waste of impenetrable forest—and become the political metropolis of a nation which stretches thousands of miles beyond the scenes of the most remote adventures of these devoted patriots of France and the Roman Church.

We have thus briefly traced the history of the Ottawa Valley and its inhabitants from the earliest period of which any certain record can be obtained, to the time of the extinguishment of the Hurons and extirpation of the early French Missionaries. Subsequent to this the fur trade continued to attract traders and explorers over the same paths first trod by Champlain, until after the acquisition of the country by the English—when attention was soon directed to the superiority of the forest products of those parts, and they subsequently became the supply-grounds—very gradually at first, but with steadily increasing magnitude—from which the English markets were stocked with certain classes of timber—particularly masts and spars, and other necessary material for ship-building. It took a long time, however, for this industry to exhaust

the supply below the Chaudière to such an extent as to prompt those engaged in it to ascend those natural obstructions. The early history of this trade, with its subsequent development, is elsewhere given. We will therefore pass over those scenes transpiring on the Ottawa during the period between the American Revolution and the Anglo-American War in the beginning of the present century, and come abruptly to those which immediately followed the termination of that contest.

As is well known, it has been the policy of the British Government, since its first occupation of "New France," to establish and encourage a system of military colonization, or settlement, by discharged and disbanded soldiers. Many of the most flourishing settlements in Upper Canada were thus formed along the north shore of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, and extended even to the head of Lake Erie and the Detroit River. In fact Upper Canada, as we find it when first it obtained a separate political existence by Governor Simcoe's proclamation of 1792, was almost entirely composed of settlements thus formed during the preceding nine years following the close of the Revolutionary War, combined with those American-born subjects who had espoused the Royal cause during the progress of the conflict, and were in consequence obliged to fly their native country at its close.

A similar state of circumstances gave a fresh impetus of a like character to the settlement of the Province foll owing the war of 1812-15. The latter year found a large force of Royal troops in the country—many of whom were approaching the expiration of their term of service. These the Government discharged, and gave grants of land, and to add to the prestige and popularity of the scheme, a great number of officers were allowed to retire on half-pay, most of whom joined the movement, and became pioneers in the clearing and settling of Canadian forests.

Of those who about that time exchanged the sword for the axe—and the tented field, or embrazured castle for the rude log-cabin—were a party of mixed army and navy officers, who selected their future homes on the site of the present Village of Richmond, which they occupied in the year 1818—the first actual permanent settlers in a body, within the present limits of the County of Carleton; although a number of single families had some years previously formed scattered settlements. Among those the chief were Major (afterwards Col.) Burke, Captain Lyon, Captain Ormsby, Captain Lewis, Dr. Collis, Lieut. Lett, Lieut. Maxwell, Sergt. McElroy, Sergt. Andrew Hill, Sergt. Sylvester Dempsey, and Sergt. Andrew Spearman, of the army. Among the first civilians who came in were Joseph Hinton, Christopher and William Graham (brothers), and Samuel Stanley, a blacksmith. The above are nearly all familiar names to the people of Carleton, from the distinguished positions attained to by themselves or members of their families; while previous to their coming, many of them had been the authors of many deeds of exceptional gallantry and courage in the profession of arms. Sergt. Spearman deserves special mention, as having led the "Forlorn Hope" at the capture of Fort Erie.

There were a very large number settled at the same time, the above who were the chief, belonging to the old 100th Regiment, which was consolidated with the 99th at Quebec, immediately after the close of the war—the new regiment receiving the latter number—while the discharged soldiers and retired officers of both regiments settled in "colonies," as above—the military settlement of Perth in Lanark County being formed by the officers and men of the old 99th, at the same time Richmond was settled by the 100th. It was the 28th July, 1818, when they left Quebec, and they landed at "the Flats," below the Chaudière, in the fore part of August, where the women and children remained encamped till the men located land at Richmond and cut a road to "Chapman's," on the Goodwood, three miles below the location.

About the same time, or very shortly succeeding it, a settlement was formed of military and naval officers and others, in the Township of March, on the banks of the Ottawa. Capt. Monk, who was the pioneer of the above settlement, was an officer of the 97th Regiment, and the very first actual settler above the present Township of Nepean—though there were already several located above Ottawa, on what is now the Richmond Road. Mr. afterwards Hon. Hamnett Pinhey, formerly an English merchant, was the second, and settled near the same place, and near the same time. Then came in succession Lieut. Read of the Royal Marines; Captain Weatherley and Captain Landel, of the army; Captain Street, of the Royal Navy; and Captain Stevens, of the 37th Regiment. Col. Lloyd and Captain Cox, of the 98th, were also among the first. These all came in between 1818 and 1820—the first at least as early as the spring of 1819 (though the precise date is unattainable as they had quite a prosperous settlement there in 1820, when Mr. Alexander Workman located at Huntley—among the first settlers in that Township—followed the same season by Sergt. Cowie and Sergt. Campbell, of the army, and William Erskine, a civilian, and shortly afterwards by a number of others, who will be noticed more in detail under the head of Huntley Township.

There were a number of scattered settlers, however, within the county, even previous to the formation of the Richmond colony. The very first white permanent settler in the county was Ira Honeywell, who located up the river from the Chaudière, some three or four miles. The circumstances connected with Mr. Honeywell's settlement, as also of those who came in next after him, including the Billings's, Dows, and the Williams's, of Gloucester and Nepean, are related under the proper Township heads. By the time the Richmond settlers came, in 1818, five families had located along what is now the Richmond Road. They lived in the following order from "The Flats" upward: Thompson, McConnell, Holt, Honeywell, and Moore. Then at the Goodwood River was one Chapman—while at "the landing" were Frith and Bellows, who settled at least as early as 1818 and perhaps sooner at Bellows' Landing—still so-called—the eastern end of the Portage around the Chaudière. The one kept the "dock," and the other an inn. Also at the western end of the Portage, above the rapids, there lived an old Swede, as early as 1819, who kept a boat, and was wont to supply the necessities of a ferry when such necessities arose.

Long before this time—or as early as the year 1800, Mr. Philemen Wright had possessed himself of the left bank of the river, and with the families of those about him—had commenced quite a settlement where the City of Hull now stands.

The settlement of the county being once an established fact, acquisitions soon commenced to flow in—slowly at first—but still so fast, after 1820, that any description of their individual order or number is impossible to obtain. Things went slowly and smoothly till 1826, when the rush which poured in upon Bytown, in connexion with the construction of the Rideau Canal, gradually spread itself over the county, and from that time forward, the increase and prosperity of the county as a whole, has been (with few exceptions) rapid and satisfactory.

But as we have now arrived at a time which can fie l as belonging to the period of the early settl further remarks upon the progress of settlement the several sketches of the individual municipalitie of Carleton is composed.

POLITICAL HISTORY

It may not be out of place to preface this brief explanation of the terms by which the various ci sions of the country are and have been known fr the establishment of Upper Canada as a separate encountered no little difficulty in tracing the ch which the territory comprising the County of C again been partitioned and re-partitioned for repr purposes. It appears a very simple matter to s graphical division of the country as this or that the case may be; and simple it certainly is whe understood; but those who know, will corroborat comparatively few, even of our more intelligent citizens, can at first thought explain the differe terms, or tell whether any difference really exists so much from carelessness as from the changed an in the management of the details of public civil non-importance (so considered by the great majori of the minutiæ which combine to form our ju military system; to become even moderately co now requires, from the complicated system into wh of public affairs has expanded during the pres resources of a professional politician of no mean or of patriotism and a growing spirit of nationality had a tendency to bring into popular notice all material import in the historical events of the coun these various divisions, as they severally and succ though the date of several of them was so remote t so far as this county was concerned how or how oft judicial municipal, or political bounds were alter

From the time of the passage of the "Quebec A Parliament in 1774, and up to the year 1788, Lower—which then consisted of but one Provinc two Districts. These were judicial divisions—t time no political divisions, as the ruling power w of that Act to consist of the Governor and Exe latter consisting of from seventeen to twenty-t appointed by the Governor. The Upper or Weste two was called by the name of Lancaster, and w with what became subsequently Upper Canada, an

By proclamation of Lord Dorchester, dated 24t summation of an Act passed by the Legislative previous year, new Districts were formed. That divided into four, viz.:—Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, The present County of Carleton was within the firs the territory as below described: "bounded on the Limit of the Tract lately called or known by the protracted Northerly and Southerly as far as extends; and bounded Westerly by a line intersec the River Gananoque, now called the Thames, abo St. Lawrence, and extending Southerly and Northe our said Province—therein comprehending the Tracts called and known by the name of Lancaste Cornwall, Osnabruck, Williamsburg, Matilda, Edw and Elizabethtown."

The next change was the political one of the div Lower Canada into two separate Provinces in 17 speaking, was rather a *territorial* division, implying till the Proclamation of Lt.-Governor Simcoe on the which divided the Provinces into nineteen Countie purposes.

And here we see the first application of the term territorial divisions of the Provinces. As disti *District* divisions, the County was a political, or pa entative division—whereas the other was judicial the territory wherein, and over which, the jurisdicti tablished within its limits, extended. These distin many years; and the various changes which were made in the Districts, were entirely independent o sions, except in rare cases such as Prince Edward peculiarities intervened to make both divisions ide

Although the original County divisions were "re sions, yet they did not in all cases comprise the entitled to be represented; for whereas the numbe ed was nineteen, the number of Representatives sixteen. The principle of Representation by popul as nearly as an approximate estimate could form division, some counties sending two members, so cases a number being grouped to elect a single re first Parliament of Upper Canada.

By that division the present County of Carleton Dundas and partly to Grenville; whose bounds r Lawrence, commenced at their present starting poi 24° west. Carleton was nearly equally divided two counties.

It might here be mentioned that the old Distric by degrees into the same territorial limits as the Co time the term "District" was discarded, and has no except in the newer parts of the country where mu is not yet perfected. The only "Districts" now e are Muskoka, Haliburton, Nipissing, Parry Sound *Counties* are therefore at the present time the divisions of the Province.

Contemporary with the above change, the *Co* called became Electoral Divisions. These are numbered. They are formed entirely independent cal limits—of the Counties, although in some case in point of geographical bounds. As applied to County of Carleton comprises two Villages an while the Electoral Division of Carleton comprises o Townships—the Village of New Edinburgh, and Gloucester and Osgoode—although within the *Co* of the Electoral Division of Russell.

ICAL SKETCH OF THE

have now arrived at a time which cannot properly be classi-
ging to the period of the early settlement, we will leave
ks upon the progress of settlement within the county, to
etches of the individual municipalities of which the County
composed.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

t be out of place to preface this brief sketch by a hurried
f the terms by which the various civil and political divi-
ountry are and have been known from time to time since
nent of Upper Canada as a separate Province. We have
no little difficulty in tracing the changing divisions into
ritory comprising the County of Carlton has now and
rtitioned and re-partitioned for representative or judicial
appears a very simple matter to speak of a certain geo-
ision of the country as this or that District or County, as
be ; and simple it certainly is when the thing is once
but those who know, will corroborate the statement that
few, even of our more intelligent or highly educated
at first thought explain the difference between the two
whether any difference really exists ; and this occurs not
carelessness as from the changed and changing methods
ement of the details of public civil affairs, and from the
ce (so considered by the great majority) of keeping track
tie which combine to form our judicial, political and
em ; to become even moderately conversant with which
from the complicated system into which the management
airs has expanded during the present generation—the
professional politician of no mean order. But as a wave
and a growing spirit of nationality seem lately to have
ey to bring into popular notice all matters of the least
rt in the historical events of the country, we shall specify
divisions, as they severally and successively occurred
te of several of them was so remote that it mattered little
county was concerned how or how often its geographical,
icipal, or political bounds were altered.
time of the passage of the "Quebec Act" by the Imperial
n 1774, and up to the year 1788, Canada--Upper and
then consisted of but one Province, was divided into
These were judicial divisions—there being at that
cal divisions, as the ruling power was by the provisions
to consist of the Governor and Executive Council—the
ing of from seventeen to twenty-three members, and
the Governor. The Upper or Western District of those
by the name of Lancaster, and was nearly identical
came subsequently Upper Canada, and is now Ontario.
nation of Lord Dorchester, dated 24th July, 1788, in con-
f an Act passed by the Legislative Council during the
, new Districts were formed. That of Lancaster was
our, viz.:—Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau and Hesse.
County of Carleton was within the first, which comprised
s below described : "bounded on the East by the Eastern
Tract lately called or known by the name of Lancaster,
ortherly and Southerly as far as our said Province
bounded Westerly by a line intersecting the mouth of
anoque, now called the Thames, above the rifts of the
and extending Southerly and Northerly to the limits of
vince—therein comprehending the several Towns and
and known by the name of Lancaster, Charlottenburg,
abruck, Williamsburg, Matilda, Edwardsburg, Augusta,
town."
hange was the political one of the division of Upper and
into two separate Provinces in 1791, which, strictly
rather a *territorial* division, implying no political change
mation of Lt.-Governor Simcoe on the 16th July, 1792,
the Provinces into nineteen Counties for representative

ve see the first application of the term "County" in the
isions of the Provinces. As distinguished from the
ns, the County was a political, or parliamentary-repres-
on—whereas the other was judicial—each District being
herein, and over which, the jurisdiction of the Court es-
in its limits, extended. These distinctions continued for
nd the various changes which were from time to time
istricts, were entirely independent of the County divi-
rare cases (such as Prince Edward) where geographical
tervened to make both divisions identical.
he original County divisions were "representative" divi-
y did not in all cases comprise the identical territory
represented ; for whereas the number of Counties form-
en, the number of Representatives provided for was
rinciple of Representation by population was admitted,
approximate estimate could form the ground of the
counties sending two members, some one, and in some
being grouped to elect a single representative to the
t of Upper Canada.
ision the present County of Carleton belonged partly to
rtly to Grenville ; whose bounds running from the St.
menced at their present starting points, and ran north
leton was nearly equally divided between the above

e be mentioned that the old District divisions merged
the same territorial limits as the Counties, about which
District" was discarded, and has now become obsolete,
wer parts of the country where municipal organization
cted The only "Districts" now existing in Ontario
aliburton, Nipissing, Parry Sound and Algoma. The
herefore at the present time the judicial or civil
Province.
with the above change, the *Counties*—formerly so
Electoral Divisions. These are both named and
y are formed entirely independent—as to geographi-
e Counties, although in some cases they are identical
graphical bounds. As applied to this locality, the
leton comprises two Villages and ten Townships ;
al Division of Carleton comprises one Village and eight
Village of New Edinburgh, and the Townships of
Osgoode—although within the *County*—being a part
Division of Russell.

The first Parliament (1st session) called together by Lt.-Governor Simcoe's proclamation, above alluded to, provided for the erection of jails and court-houses in the various Districts—at the same time changing their names. Lunenburg was changed to the Eastern District, and the judicial seat was established "at the town of New "Johnstown, in the Township of Edwardsburg."

The first existence of Carleton as a separate County was established by 38th Geo. III. cap. 5, (2nd Parliament, U. C.) which provided that it should consist of "the Township of Nepean, with a tract of land "hereafter to be laid out into Townships, between Nepean and a line "drawn north 16° west, from the north-west angle of the Township of "Crosby, until it intersects the Ottawa River, together with such of "the islands in the said river as are wholly, or in part, opposite there-"to." The same Act also made a re-arrangement of the Districts.—By it the Counties of Grenville, Leeds and Carleton—as they were then constituted—were formed into the District of Johnstown. The Townships of Marlboro' and North Gower, now in Carlton, at that time belonged to the County of Grenville.

The 56th Geo. III. cap. II., provides "that from and after the pass-"ing of this Act, there shall be formed, constituted, and established, "a new District to consist of the Counties of Prescott and Russell"—to be called the District of Ottawa. The Townships of Gloucester and Osgoode (now part of the County of Carleton) were included in that District.

By the Act 2d Geo. IV., cap. III., and § 3, it is provided that "the "Townships of Goulburn, Beckwith, Drummond, Bathurst, March, "Huntley, Ramsay, Lanark, Dalhousie, North Sherbrooke and South "Sherbrooke, together with such other Townships as may be surveyed "by direction of the Governor, Lt.-Governor, or other person admin-"istering the Government of the Province for the time being—within "the present limits of the County of Carleton, shall constitute and "remain the said County of Carleton."

The 4th section of the same Act authorized the Lt.-Governor to declare the County of Carleton (as above defined), a separate District so soon as he should deem proper, and under whatever name he should choose. He subsequently, on the 15th November, 1822, and by authority of said Act, proclaimed the above County a new District, under the name of the District of Bathurst ; and the 4th Geo. IV., cap. II., passed January 29th, 1823, provides for establishing courts within the said District, and specifies the Town of Perth as the location for the jail and court house.

The next change which affected Carleton politically was caused by the 1st Vic., cap. XXV., 1837-38,—a part of which we quote :

"Whereas, it is expedient to erect from certain parts of the Dis-"tricts of Bathurst, Johnstown and Ottawa, a new District, with "Bytown for its District Town : and that the following Townships, "*videlicit*, Nepean, Goulburn, March, Huntley, Torbolton and Fitzroy, "now forming part of the District of Bathurst ; North Gower and "Marlboro,' of the District of Johnstown ; and Gloucester and "Osgoode, of the District of Ottawa ; together with the islands lying "wholly or in part opposite thereto, do form the said new District, to "be called the District of Dalhousie :

"Be it therefore enacted, &c., * * * that so soon as "it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Lt.-Governor, "and the Executive Council of this Province that a good and sufficient "jail has been erected for the accommodation of prisoners, and a "suitable court-house for the accommodation of the Courts of Justice ; "and also that the amount of assessments raised within the said Town-"ships is sufficient to defray the necessary charges attending a separate "District ; then it shall and may be lawful to and for the Lt.-Governor "aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Exe-"cutive Council in this Province, to declare by proclamation the said "Townships a separate and distinct District by the name of the Dis-"trict of Dalhousie."

There were several provisoes—one of which was that the jail and court-house should be erected on some part of the ground set apart by the Government for public uses, in the Town of Bytown.

Section 2 of the same Act provided that "the said Townships of "Nepean, Gloucester, Osgoode, North Gower, March, Torbolton, Fitz-"roy, Huntley, Goulburn, and Marlboro', together with the is[illegible] "lying wholly or in part opposite thereto, do constitute and for[illegible] "County of Carleton ; and that the Township of Packenh[illegible] "hereafter be annexed to and form part of the County of Lana[illegible]

The 25th section of the above Act reads as follows : "P[illegible] "however, and be it further enacted by the authority of the [illegible] "the assessments of the Townships of Osgoode and Gloucester b[illegible] "annually paid to the Treasurer of the Ottawa District, to the us[illegible] "the said District, until its population shall increase to 7,500."

Thus the District of Dalhousie and the County of Carleton became identical in their territorial limits. Subsequently, however, as already explained—the District was merged into the County, [illegible] designation applied to it as a civil and judicial division became [illegible] —(the term District being entirely dropped), and the [illegible] tion was changed to the "Electoral Division" of Carleton [illegible] which the Townships of Gloucester and Osgoode were subsequently taken and added to the Electoral Division of Russell.

Previous to this, however (though not till four years after the passage of the Act provisionally setting off the County and District—the Lt.-Governor issued his Proclamation in 1841, as the Act authorized), and the first District Council of Dalhousie was organized under the new order of things, on the 10th of August, 1842—the proceedings of which will be elsewhere detailed.

Before the above Act went into force, though some time subsequent to its passage, a change occurred which affected Carleton not only as a constituent part of the Province of Upper Canada, but as an individual political division thereof—by the Union Act, which passed the Imperial Parliament on the 3rd July, 1840, and came into force on the 10th February, 1841. By this Act, which re-united the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, the Town of Bytown was declared a separate division for representative purposes, since which time it has formed no part of Carleton, as an Electoral Division—although it continued for some years—and until its incorporation as a city—as part of the County for Municipal purposes, and is still attached to it for all civil purposes in connection with the administration of justice.

The name of the County of Carleton was very appropriately chosen in honour of one of the finest of men and most distinguished ornaments to society, as well as one of the most illustrious of those who have by their bravery contributed to the Dominion of the British Empire, or whose wisdom has given prosperity to those over whom he governed. Major-General Sir Guy Carleton, formerly a Lieut.

Colonel in the British Army, commanded a regiment during the campaign under Wolfe, which resulted in the capture of Quebec, and took a gallant and leading part in almost every action which occurred between the French and English in Canada, until the final cession of the country to Great Britain. He subsequently performed meritorious and gallant services against the Americans during the Revolutionary War. Promoted step by step for exemplary conduct and brilliant generalship, he was three times appointed Governor-in-Chief of Canada, and was acting in that capacity when Upper Canada was formed in 1701. He had at that time been elevated to the Peerage under the title of Lord Dorchester. A brave soldier, a skilful officer, a wise ruler, a masterly diplomatist, an honourable and warm-hearted gentleman, and a devoted personal friend, there was none more fit to give a name to the noble county in which is situated the political metropolis of the great Dominion which he took no mean part in conquering from the French, and of which he was one of the earliest and best of Governors.

A sketch of the political history of Carleton, however brief, would be wanting in a material consistent part, if the *personnel* of the Parliamentary representatives should be omitted. We have found this exceedingly difficult to obtain, but from the great amount of enquiry and research applied to the task, we feel confident in stating that the facts as given below will be found correct. There are no records, or books or works of reference, where a complete list can be obtained. We are informed by authority that the only way to get such a list would be to peruse the Journals of the Houses of Parliament from the earliest days of Parliamentary Government to the present time. We know of several cases where parties, well-informed in public and political affairs, have undertaken to obtain such a list for a particular purpose, and given up the task on learning what a herculean one it is. Many of the records above referred to are in manuscript, and it would require so great an amount of time and labour to accomplish it that no one has yet been found who considered the object justified the effort; but, as above intimated, we have gotten the main points of the parliamentary succession since the first election within the County of Carleton into such form as to be approved as correct by those best versed in such matters, including a number of those whose experience dates back to the earliest election at which there were any resident voters within the present limits of the county.

Col. Burke, Brevet-Major of H.M. 99th Regiment, and Superintendent of the military settlement of Richmond, was the first representative elected from the territory now comprising the County of Carleton. This was for the old Johnstown District—or at least previous to the setting off of the Bathurst District—and therefore very soon after the formation of the Richmond Colony; as the Bathurst District was formed by proclamation, dated Nov. 22nd, 1822; and we are assured that when Col. Burke was elected, the District Town was at Brockville—which settles the fact that he was elected to the Parliament of 1824-5—being again returned to the Parliament of 1825-9.

Thomas M. Radenhurst succeeded Col. Burke. He was a lawyer of very wide and favorable reputation, who practised at Perth. He ran in the Liberal interest, and defeated James Boulton, a very prominent citizen of Perth, and brother of the late Hon. Geo. S. Boulton, Senator, of Cobourg. He took his seat in the Assembly over which the celebrated Marshall S. Bidwell presided as Speaker; but on the death of George IV., in 1830, Parliament was dissolved after two sessions.

By this time the County of Carleton, as then constituted, had become entitled to two representatives: and those elected to sit in the Parliament which assembled January 8th, 1834, were Col. Lyon and Col. Lewis, of Richmond, ex-Captains of the old 99th and 100th Regiments.

From the time Carleton became entitled to two representatives, up to the general election of 1842, next after the union of the Canadas, in 1841—when Bytown was given a separate member, and by a redistribution of Territorial Divisions the original County became very much lessened in size by the withdrawal of that portion which is now Lanark and Renfrew—and therefore entitled to but one representative, instead of two as formerly,—the contests for Parliamentary honors were of a triangular and quadrangular nature between three or four of the following gentlemen:—Capt. Lyon, Capt. Lewis, Capt. Petrie, Hon. Hamnett Pinhey, and Edward Malloch. Of the three Parliaments intervening, the two finally returned for each was as follows:—1834, Capt. Lyon and Capt. Lewis, (as noted above); 1834, Capt. Lewis and Edward Malloch; 1837, Edward Malloch and Capt. Lyon. On the latter of the above three occasions, Captain Lyon was returned against Captain Petrie. The latter protested, and the case was decided in his favor; but not until his opponent had sat two sessions in Parliament. On the first above-mentioned occasion, Hon. Mr. Pinhey was returned as being elected over Capt. Lyon, but upon the latter protesting, the former resigned his claim in Capt. Lyon's favor rather than submit the question to the usual test. It will be noticed that the first two of the above terms were shorter than the usual period, which was four years. This was caused by dissolutions to meet the exigencies of the political party in power for the time being. The last session of the last Parliament, in which Carleton sent two representatives, was assembled on the 3rd December, 1839, and sat till the 10th February ensuing.

During the year 1840 all parties were waiting for the completion of the negotiations and legislation which were to unite the Provinces, and the general election was not held till the 8th April, 1841—the new Parliament assembling at Kingston on June 13th of that year. At this election the contestants were Capt. Lyon and Edward Malloch the former being the successful candidate.

This Parliament, the first of united Canada, was dissolved by Lord Metcalfe on the 24th September, 1844, immediately after its first assembling at Montreal. The elections were held on the 10th Nov., and James Johnston was elected by a very large majority. This gentleman was among the earliest settlers in Bytown—his name appearing among the business men of that place as early as 1828, as a storekeeper and auctioneer. He was also subsequently a newspaper man, though originally a blacksmith by trade, and a very clever fellow—entirely a self-made man—and, at one time, by far the most popular in all that section of the Ottawa Valley. But dissipation—to which he had previously been a stranger—followed him into his political life, as it has many of our best and ablest men, and soon wrecked the prosperity which it had taken a lifetime of labor and self-denial to build up. He was a great friend of Dr. Dunlop, a very widely known man, then representative for Huron. During a carouse in the refreshment-room of the House, the Doctor challenged Johnston to resign his seat, whereupon he immediately walked into the Assembly-chamber, and, addressing the Speaker, said he
On taking his seat next day, ignorant of what he had
at most that it was but a joke—the Speaker called t
Sergeant-at-arms to the fact that there was a strar
and Mr. Johnston was left to meditate at leisure u
course.

Writs being immediately issued for a new electi
were Johnston, Malloch and Lyon; but the former
friends, and only obtained a few votes—Capt. Lyon
the unexpired term of the second Parliament.

This Parliament being dissolved Dec. 6th, 1847,
held June 24th, 1848, and Malloch was elected ove
opposed him.

The fourth session of the third Parliament term
(whence it had been removed on the burning of the
ings at Montreal) on the 30th August, 1851; and
the fourth Parliament assembled at Quebec, on the
electing J. Sandfield Macdonald, Speaker. Mr. Mall
returned for Carleton to this Parliament (which was
term), was the son of a shoemaker who had been
settlers in the Village of Richmond. Being an indus
man, he was enabled to bestow upon his family a
such educational advantages as were at that time o
use they made of those advantages proved them
themselves and an honor to the father whose sacri
rests he lived to see repaid manyfold. His son Ed
professional man, represented the County of Carle
for 19 years, and was for many years Sheriff. Two o
to leading positions at the Bar, and were afterwards
County of Leeds, and the other of the County of L

At the session of 1854, which assembled June
occurred, owing to the nearly equal division of the
parties, and a dissolution took place June 21st, with
a single Bill. The general elections came on in
Parliament assembled Sept. 5th following. Wm. F.
for Carleton for this Parliament. He was the son
Bvt. Lt.-Col. of the 99th, who commanded that r
previous to its disbandment—after which he w
pay and appointed to the superintendency of the
at Perth, as Col. Burke was at Richmond. C
extensive farmer and leading citizen of the Com
which he was the first Sheriff. He died in his nat
Ireland. His son Wm. F., was born at Perth, re
when a young man. Previous to his election to
represented Bytown as Deputy-Reeve and Reeve
District Council—over which he has been chosen to
for a number of successive terms.

During the continuance of this, the fifth Parli
Government was again transferred from Quebec to
there Feb. 15th, 1856), and the inconvenience of the
induced that body at its last session, in 1867, to a
name a location for a permanent capital, and to
$900,000 toward the erection of Public Building
selection should be made.

During the latter part of the same year (1857)
held, and the sixth Parliament assembled on the 28
Mr. Powell being again returned for Carleton. Thi
prolonged session—much time being consumed on
ment question. Ottawa had been selected by H
capital. The Government of the day stood by the
distasteful to the majority—and on the 28th July the
being defeated on a motion brought in by the Oppo
"a cause of deep regret that Her Majesty had bee
"Ottawa as the capital of the country." The
Ministry was then formed, but the two parties were
that the necessary legislation for conducting the p
not be carried on, and the new Ministry were def
of want of confidence, and resigned after holdin
The Cartier-Macdonald Ministry was formed, wh
notorious "double-shuffle," and tided through
their narrow majority till the expiration of the six
the session which met March 16th, 1861 (again at
on the 8th May.

During all this agitation, in which the choice of
one of the chief points of difference, Mr. Powell ve
the side of John A. Macdonald, the great champi
choice.

At the general election following, the Reformer
majority: but Carleton again returned Mr. Po
Parliament assembled at Quebec, (in the early part
30th of May, during that session, the Ministry w
Militia Bill, and succeeded by the Macdonald-Sicot
istration; which was in turn defeated on the 12th
meeting at Quebec, Feb. 13th), and Parliament wa

At the general election soon following, Mr. P
for the fourth time by the County of Carle
Parliament, which held its first session Aug. 13th
field-Macdonald Ministry, (with changes in *perso*
this session—but were compelled to resign in 1864
the Taché-Macdonald Administration, on the 30th
defeated June 14th; and in order to proceed with
and introduce some system which would do away
that were at any time likely to arise under th
Coalition Government was formed of the strongest
and the scheme inaugurated which a few years late
federation of the British North American Provinc
of Canada.

In 1865 Parliament assembled for the last ti
8th August—the second session during that year
of the Deputation to England, in regard to the
tion; and on the 8th June, 1866, the first meeti
Parliament was held in the new Parliament Buil

The British North American Act came
ation July 1st, 1867; the old Parliament expiring,
from Parliamentary life to accept the shrievalty
in the general election which followed, John Holm
Commons over John Rochester, who ran for the
Both the above gentlemen contested the Com
mons, at the general election of 1872; but th
defeated by Rochester, by a narrow majority.

nd, addressing the Speaker, said he wished to resign. eat next day, ignorant of what he had done, or thinking was but a joke—the Speaker called the attention of the is to the fact that there was a stranger in the house; ton was left to meditate at leisure upon his injudicious

immediately issued for a new election, the candidates Malloch and Lyon; but the former was deserted by his ly obtained a few votes—Capt. Lyon being returned for erm of the second Parliament.

nent being dissolved Dec. 6th, 1847, new elections were , 1848, and Malloch was elected over Lyon, who again

session of the third Parliament terminated at Toronto been removed on the burning of the Parliament build- al) on the 30th August, 1851; and the first session of iament assembled at Quebec, on the 16th August, 1852, Ifield Macdonald, Speaker. Mr. Malloch who was again arleton to this Parliament (which was his last legislative son of a shoemaker who had been one of the earliest Village of Richmond. Being an industrious and prudent nbled to bestow upon his family a liberal amount of al advantages as were at that time obtainable—and the of those advantages proved them alike a credit to an honor to the father whose sacrifices in their inte- o see repaid manyfold. His son Edward, though not a an, represented the County of Carleton in Parliament nd was for many years Sheriff. Two other sons attained tions at the Bar, and were afterwards judges—one, of the ds, and the other of the County of Lanark.

ion of 1854, which assembled June 13th, a dead-lock g to the nearly equal division of the opposing political dissolution took place June 21st, without having passed The general elections came on in July, and the new embled Sept. 5th following. Wm. F. Powell was elected r this Parliament. He was the son of Major Powell, of the 99th, who commanded that regiment at Quebec ts disbandment—after which he was retired on half- nted to the superintendency of the military settlement Col. Burke was at Richmond. Col. Powell was an ner and leading citizen of the County of Lanark, of the first Sheriff. He died in his native town of Sligo, son Wm. F., was born at Perth, removing to Bytown man. Previous to his election to Parliament, he had Bytown as Deputy-Reeve and Reeve in the Dalhousie il—over which he has been chosen to preside as Warden f successive terms.

e continuance of this, the fifth Parliament, the seat of was again transferred from Quebec to Toronto (meeting h, 1856), and the inconvenience of the migratory system body at its last session, in 1857, to ask Her Majesty to on for a permanent capital, and to vote a grant of rd the erection of Public Buildings, whenever such ld be made.

e latter part of the same year (1857) new elections were sixth Parliament assembled on the 28th February, 1858; ing again returned for Carleton. This was an unusually sion—much time being consumed on the Seat-of-Govern- . Ottawa had been selected by Her Majesty as the Government of the day stood by the choice, but it was the majority—and on the 28th July the Ministry resigned, l on a motion brought in by the Opposition "that it was deep regret that Her Majesty had been advised to select the capital of the country." The Brown-Drummond then formed, but the two parties were so evenly divided ssary legislation for conducting the public business could l on, and the new Ministry were defeated on a motion onfidence, and resigned after holding office two days Macdonald Ministry was formed, which perpetrated the ouble-shuffle," and tided through the difficulties of najority till the expiration of the sixth Parliament, with hich met March 16th, 1861 (again at Quebec), and closed ay.

this agitation, in which the choice of the capital formed ief points of difference, Mr. Powell very warmly espoused hn A. Macdonald, the great champion of "the Queen's

neral election following, the Reformers obtained a narrow t Carleton again returned Mr. Powell. The seventh sembled at Quebec, (in the early part of 1862, and on the during that session, the Ministry were defeated on the nd succeeded by the Macdonald-Sicotte (Reform) Admin- hich was in turn defeated on the 12th May, 1863 (session ebec, Feb. 13th), and Parliament was at once dissolved. neral election soon following, Mr. Powell was returned th time by the County of Carleton, to the eighth hich held its first session Aug. 13th, 1863. The Sand- ald Ministry, (with changes in *personnel*) lived through but were compelled to resign in 1864; and gave place to cdonald Administration, on the 30th March. They were e 14th; and in order to proceed with the public business, e some system which would do away with the dead-locks any time likely to arise under the existing status, a ernment was formed of the strongest men of both parties; ne inaugurated which a few years later resulted in the Con- the British North American Provinces into the Dominion

Parliament assembled for the last time at Quebec, on the the second session during that year—to hear the report ation to England, in regard to the proposed Confedera- n the 8th June, 1866, the first meeting of the Houses of was held in the new Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

ish North American Act came into operation July t, 1867; the old Parliament expiring. Mr. Powell retired entary life to accept the shrievalty of the County, and l election which followed, John Holmes was elected to the er John Rochester, who ran for the County against him above gentlemen contested the County again for the Com- general election of 1872; but this time Holmes was Rochester, by a narrow majority.

Mr. Holmes was for many years a leading man in the municipal and political affairs of the County. A brief reference to his public acts is elsewhere given. Mr. Rochester is the son of one of the early settlers in that part of Nepean known as Rochesterville, a suburb of the City of Ottawa, which was named after him. He is one of the leading business men of the District, having been an extensive brewer and maltster—and being now one of the principal lumber merchants of the Ottawa. At the general election which followed the dissolution of Parliament, on the accession of the Mackenzie-Blake Administration, Mr. Rochester was again returned for the Commons, and again at the general election of 1878, when he defeated the Rev. John May by a small majority. Mr. May is a University graduate, was formerly a Church of England clergyman, and has been for a number of years the Inspector of Public Schools for the County of Carleton. He is a very able and popular man—well versed in everything—not excepting politics; and the close run he gave Mr. Rochester shows him to have a deep hold on the sentiments of the most intelligent portion of the electors.

The political existence of Bytown as a separate constituency commenced with the operation of the Union Act. The first electoral contest in the Division was between Stewart Derbyshire and Wm. Stewart, and was gained by Mr. Stewart, a Conservative in politics, and a native of the Isle of Skye, whence he emigrated to Canada and settled in Bytown in 1827. He purchased from the original patentee of the Crown, in 1833, the tract of land lying south of the city limits, and now known as Stewarton,—which has since grown into a part of the City, and is of immense value. He was at one time one of the principal lumber merchants of the Ottawa, and for many years a leading man in all public, municipal and political affairs. He only represented Bytown during one Parliament, but subsequently sat in the Assembly for the County of Russell. He died in 1856, leaving a widow who still survives, and a family, of which one son, McLeod Stewart, is senior partner of the law-firm of Stewart, Chrysler & Gormully, and a younger one is Captain of the splendid troop of cavalry lately formed in Ottawa—the Dragoon Guards.

In the next electoral contest, 1844, the same two gentlemen were candidates—but this time Mr. Stewart was beaten. Mr. Derbyshire was a Liberal in politics, and a strong supporter of Francis Hincks, then leader of the Reform party.

At the general election of 1848 John Scott was returned for Bytown. He was a strong supporter of the Liberal party, a leading and prominent citizen, and very able lawyer. He was the first Mayor of Bytown, and was subsequently created a judge. While Mr. Scott represented the constituency, some of the most important political events transpired which have ever formed a part of our history. The Conservative party had been beaten throughout the country, and all the Reform leaders returned, including Hincks, Baldwin, Lafontaine, Price, Blake, Cameron, Nelson, and Papineau. At the second session, which convened at Montreal, January 18th, 1849, Mr. Lafontaine introduced what was known as the "Rebellion Losses Bill." It was designed to reimburse those loyal Lower Canadians whose property had been wantonly destroyed during the Rebellion; but the Conservatives, who were now in opposition—having been supplanted the previous session by the Baldwin-Lafontaine Administration), raised the "loyalty" cry, and made the ignorant super-loyalists of Montreal believe it was a measure to indemnify rebels. The passage of the Bill was the signal for riots in the chief Cities and Towns of Upper Canada, in the hope of deterring Lord Elgin, then Governor-General of Canada, from assenting to it. Not to be deterred, however, such proceedings, he affixed his signature to the Bill on the 26th of April; and the intelligence spread through the city with such rapidity that ere he left the Parliament Buildings he was assailed by a dense mob who hooted and groaned at him on his departure and pelted him with stones, clubs and rotten eggs. The same night the bells throughout the city rang alarms—crowds collected in various localities, and marching to the Parliament Buildings, entered them *vi et armis*. One of the rioters then seated himself in the Speaker's chair, and waving his hand solemnly said "I dissolve this House"—a speech received with tremendous applause by the multitude, who had already fired the buildings, which were at once totally destroyed, together with an immense amount of manuscript, public records, the Parliamentary library, paintings, statuary, and many other objects of inestimable value, much of which it was impossible to replace.

This was but the beginning of the riots, which lasted continuously for many days; and during their prevalence the Governor-General was again attacked by a mob, while being escorted by a troop of dragoons, and accompanied by his suite, when he drove into the City to receive the address of the Assembly on the 30th. He was greeted with showers of stones, and nothing but the superiority of his horses, and the fine driving of his postillions enabled him to escape the desperate mob—and not even then till the head of his brother, Col. Bruce, had been severely cut, serious injuries inflicted upon the Chief of Police, Col. Ermatinger, and Captain Jones, commanding the escort—and every panel of Lord Elgin's carriage driven in.

Previous to this, Lafontaine's house had been attacked and his stables burned down, while the houses occupied by Baldwin, Cameron, Hincks, Dr. Nelson, Holmes and Wilson—leading Reformers—were sacked and badly damaged. Delegates from Quebec and Toronto, who had hastened to Montreal on the first news of the riots, to induce a removal of the Seat of Government to their respective cities, were attacked—their hotels sacked, and some of them narrowly escaped serious injuries. Next day Lafontaine's house was again attacked and one man was killed by the military in dispersing the mob; and during the inquest, the hotel in which it was being held was fired, and violent attempts made upon Mr. Lafontaine, who was rescued by the military.

These riots, and the personal insults offered to Lord Elgin led to his resignation, but the Home Government upheld his course, and refused to accept it. These disgraceful acts, and the action of the British Ministry in connexion with them proved a blow to the Conservative party from which they never fully recovered till the position they assumed in connexion with the Confederation Act of 1867 again restored their fallen prestige.

The effect upon their opponents was, of course, exactly the reverse of their own discomfiture; and Lord Elgin became the most popular man in Canada with the Reformers, and the most bitterly hated by the Conservatives. While matters were in this state a public meeting was held on the 17th September, 1849, at the Lower Town Market, Ottawa, for the purpose of inviting Lord Elgin to visit Bytown, and to make arrangements for his reception. Mr. Scott took a leading part in favor of extending the invitation—which was bitterly opposed by the other

party. The meeting finally resulted in a riot in which one man was killed, several severely wounded, and a large number more or less injured. Nor did it end here. The adherents of both parties assembled for miles in all directions, and anarchy and bloodshed were only prevented by the overawing presence of a large force of military with guns in position at every available point throughout the Town.

These riots have since been known as "the 17th September Riots"—and the day is popularly known as "Stony Monday." It formed quite an epoch in the political history of Bytown, and of course resulted in no invitation being extended to Lord Elgin, as first designed. The able defence of the rioters, some of whom were tried for murder, first brought Robert Lees, Q.C., then a very young lawyer, in prominent and popular notice, and laid the foundation of his future great success in the legal profession.

The above riots of course had the effect of defeating the scheme of the Liberals to invite Lord Elgin to Bytown. But two years later, when party spirit subsided and the Governor-General had made himself very popular with all parties, he was invited to the place, and accepting the invitation, a very pleasant visit was spent. Joseph Aumond and John Egan, then the leading "Lumber Kings" of the Ottawa, were instrumental in carrying out the plans for the visit, and it is said they privately spent over $4,000 in dispensing hospitality to the noble Earl.

The political complexion of the electors of Bytown again changed with the close of Mr. Scott's incumbency as its Parliamentary representative—Agar Yielding, who succeeded him, being a strong Conservative.

He, in turn, was succeeded by Hon. Richard W. Scott, Q.C., Senator, late Secretary of State in the Mackenzie Administration, and present leader of the Opposition in the Senate. This gentleman sat two terms in the Legislature, being elected first at the general election of 1857, and again returned at that of 1861; but at the next general election, in 1863, he was defeated by J. M. Currier, one of the present members.

Mr. Currier is a native of Vermont, where he was born in 1820; though he has been a resident of Canada since he was 16 years of age. For many years he has been among the heaviest Canadian operators in forest products. He is a man of great business tact and ability, and immensely popular, both personally and politically. He was the first member representing Ottawa in the House of Commons, and at the general election of 1874 he was again returned, this time by acclamation.

This year the City became entitled to two representatives; and by arrangement between the parties, one was selected by each, and the two returned without an electoral contest. The Reform member was the late John Bower Lewis, son of Capt. Lewis of the Richmond colony of 1818, one of the finest lawyers which Carleton has produced or possessed—and previous to this, the first Mayor of Ottawa, a position which he filled for three successive terms.

On the dissolution of Parliament by the newly formed Mackenzie Administration, the election was contested by three candidates, J. M. Currier, P. St. Jean, M.D., and Joseph Aumond—the two former (of whom, P. St. Jean, is a very able and popular city physician, and a strong Reformer), being returned.

At the session of 1877 the Conservatives "sprung" the technical provisions of the "Independence of Parliament Act" upon the Ministry, aimed chiefly at Mr. Anglin, member for St. John, N.B., and the Speaker of the House of Commons—against whom the Opposition entertained a bitter enmity. The Reformers retaliated—the consequence being that quite a number on both sides were found ineligible, under the letter of the law, to the positions they occupied. Mr. Currier was one of these—the bar to his eligibility being the fact of the business firm of which he was a partner having furnished lumber to some of the Public Departments. He therefore resigned his seat, April, 1877—but in the election following he was returned by 1,200 majority.

At the last general election, 17th September, 1878, he was again returned at the head of the poll, when there were four contestants—Dr. St. Jean, M. P., Mayor Bangs and Joseph Tassé, besides himself.—The latter was returned as his colleague, and is also a Conservative. He is a young man, a French Canadian, an excellent scholar and powerful speaker, and was formerly French translator in the Parliamentary offices.

The "local" representation of Ottawa began, of course, with the organization of the Ontario Legislature, contemporary with Confederation. The first representative of the City in the Ontario Legislature was Hon. R. W. Scott, who returned to political life by the choice of the electors at the general election of 1867. He was again returned at the general election of 1871, and chosen Speaker of the second Parliament of Ontario—a position which he resigned on the formation of the Blake-Mackenzie Administration accepting therein the position of Commissioner of Crown Lands. He sat during the continuance of the second Parliament, and on the 13th March, 1874, was appointed Senator and chosen to a position in the Mackenzie Cabinet, which he retained till the resignation of the ministry after the general election of 1878. Mr. Scott is a strong temperance man; having introduced, and succeeded in getting passed the "Canada Temperance Act," commonly known as the "Scott Act," in the Dominion Parliament. He also introduced and carried the "Separate School Act of 1863" in the Ontario Legislature.

At the general election of 1874, D. J. O'Donoghue, "the working man's candidate," was returned by the City, which only sends one representative to the Legislature—though two to the Commons. Mr. O'Donoghue is a young man, a printer by trade, a sociable and agreeable gentleman, very intelligent and well informed, who though a "working man," has done the City, for which he is still the sitting member, no discredit as its Parliamentary representative.

The Electoral Division of the County of Carleton elected as its first representative in the Legislature, Robert Lyon, the present Junior Judge of the County.

He was defeated at the next general election (1871) by Wm. George Monck, the present sitting member. Biographical sketches of both the above gentlemen will be found elsewhere.

When the parti-elective system came into force for the Legislative Council of Canada, the Division to which Carleton belonged, returned as its first elective M. L. C., the Hon. Philip Vankoughnet, Q.C., Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Macdonald-Cartier Administration during the time of the seventh Parliament of United Canada.

This gentleman having been appointed Chancellor of the Court of Chancery, in the early part of 1862, the seat became vacant; and at the election called to fill the vacancy, the Hon. James Skead was returned as a member of the Legislative Council; and by the operation of the British North America Act, which formed the Dominion, he became a Senator.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Canada has been more or less of a military natio
which we have any authentic record. As we have
history," even the painted savages who roamed t
Ottawa Valley ere Champlain, its discoverer,
tive France, were a nation of warriors; and the
of this locality may be said to have commenced fro
gave his alliance to the Algonquins and Ottawas.

But with these remote periods it is not proposed
above heads, nor will it even be necessary to trace
status of military affairs, as applied to Canada, exc
have been followed by noteworthy changes in that
our attention is more particularly directed. These
the effects of much legislation—the state of the co
tary aspect engaging the constant and most assiduo
rulers and the rulers of the British Empire. This
from time to time heightened by the threatening att
power on our immediate southern border, from whon
for many hundreds of miles is simply an imaginary
ambition and military resources alike warn us to be
aye, ready!

Believing it better to give the results of the vario
and therefrom to judge the changes themselves, we
by stating that the present military territorial uni
country is the "Regimental Division," and that in
extent and geographical limits it corresponds exactly
with the Electoral Division, which has been above
convenience, so far as applied to military affairs, of m
and military divisions correspond and coincide with
seen at a glance, and the idea which originated it was
well-informed in public civil, as well as military m
reasonable that a member of Parliament, for instance,
facilities for knowing and judging of all facts concern
of the men—the *personnel* of the officers—and the ge
of the service, including vacancies, appointments,
his own electoral division than he could in any other,
of his; and as matters both of political and military
transacted at the capital, the plan adopted by the pre
to the adoption of the Regimental Divisions, is the m
could have been desired, and tends, moreover, to m
nection, as it were, between the public civil and
which must result in a greater mutual interest—the o
and a consequent benefit to both.

From the nature of the subject, any remarks upon
of the County of Carleton from a military point of v
brief, as the chief events which combine to form wh
history this country possesses—and its record in that d
contradiction, a record worthy of emulation—had tra
Capital County possessed a local habitation and a
recent of these events, at the time when Carleton fir
the attention of the settler, was the Anglo-American W
the first important settlement of the county resulted
were themselves the direct effects of that war. The
settlement (which is elsewhere detailed) might therefo
of its military history, as it was accomplished by a
eminently military character, most of whom had foll
profession of arms, and had contested under the Ro
to empire on many a hard-fought field, in many a fo
changing clime and varying latitude, from the b
simoums of the Indus to the icebergs, glaciers, an
Labrador.

This military element in the population became p
strong, and an account of the names and ranks of th
old militia, whose proficiency in the science of arm
many of them had previously possessed from Army or
acquired on the "yearly training day," forcibly remin
Ward's company during the American Civil War, in
thirty-one captains and one private. These "trainin
old system, were laughable affairs, at least so we no
able-bodied men were required to meet one day in
on the birthday of the Sovereign), and be "put th
which consisted in answering to their names, "shoul
senting" arms (said "arms" comprising a few fow
pitchforks, &c.) to the gallant commanding officer
called upon them to give three cheers for the King
he "treated," and everybody else treated, and the priv
captains of company blank of His Majesty's blank re
Militia retired with a patriotic consciousness of havi
to their country. Plainly speaking, the "system," o
of system, in the old militia branch of the public ser
description of farce—the meeting being generally ma
drunken brawls, factious riots, and the settling of "ol

We find, however, that when serious work was
men were always on hand to do it. Although Carleto
tive proximity to the scenes of the greatest dis
Canada at the time of the Rebellion, none of the inh
have favoured the idea of the redress of grievances by
the people, in a body, supporting the constituted auth
military service in all directions, and in far greater
necessity existed for. As long ago as 1837, there ap
at least four regiments of "sedentary" militia, as
called, *on paper*, in the County of Carleton; but th
braced a very much larger area than it does at pres
Captain Baker's company, of Colonel the Hon. Thom
ment (the 4th Carleton), were called into active ser
and were stationed on Barrack Hill, Bytown—whe
Buildings now stand—and a company from Goulburn,
Mills, father of the present Reeve of Torbolton, wa
list of the officers cannot be found), were present at t
fought along the St. Lawrence front, including the
burg, and Chrysler's Farm.

The oldest militia Colonel for Carleton is said to
Colonel Burke, an ex-officer of the regular army, w
regiment about 1820. The command must at that time
nominal, as there were then very few settlers within
Subsequently Lieut.-Colonel Lyon, father of the pr
commanded the 2nd Carleton Militia. Among the o
of the district, previous to and during the Rebellion,
in addition to those spoken of, Major Lett (fath

MILITARY HISTORY.

been more or less of a military nation from the time of
e any authentic record. As we have seen in the "early
the painted savages who roamed the forests of the
y ere Champlain, its discoverer, had left his na-
vere a nation of warriors; and the military history
may be said to have commenced from the moment he
ce to the Algonquins and Ottawas.

ese remote periods it is not proposed to deal under the
or will it even be necessary to trace the ever-changing
ry affairs, as applied to Canada, except so far as they
owed by noteworthy changes in that part of it to which
s more particularly directed. These changes have been
uch legislation—the state of the country from a mili-
aging the constant and most assiduous attention of our
rulers of the British Empire. This solicitude has been
me heightened by the threatening attitude of a foreign
mmediate southern border, from whom the dividing-line
lreds of miles is simply an imaginary one, and whose
ilitary resources alike warn us to be at all times ready,

better to give the results of the various changes simply,
to judge the changes themselves, we will pave the way
t the present military territorial unit throughout the
"Regimental Division," and that in point of territorial
graphical limits it corresponds exactly, and in all cases,
torial Division, which has been above explained. The
far as applied to military affairs, of making the political
visions correspond and coincide with each other can be
e, and the idea which originated it was undoubtedly of one
in public civil, as well as military matters. It is quite
a member of Parliament, for instance, should have better
owing and judging of all facts concerning the disposition
e *personnel* of the officers—and the general requirements
including vacancies, appointments, promotions, &c., in
al division than he could in any other, or any other could
matters both of political and military nature have to be
e capital, the plan adopted by the present Militia Act, as
of the Regimental Divisions, is the most feasible which
n desired, and tends, moreover, to make a certain con-
were, between the public civil and military services,
ult in a greater mutual interest—the one with the other,
nt benefit to both.

ature of the subject, any remarks upon the literal history
of Carleton from a military point of view, must be very
ief events which combine to form whatever of military
ntry possesses—and its record in that direction is, beyond
n record worthy of emulation—had transpired before the
y possessed a local habitation and a name. The most
e events, at the time when Carleton first began to attract
f the settler, was the Anglo-American War of 1812-15, and
tant settlement of the county resulted from causes which
es the direct effects of that war. The history of its early
ich is elsewhere detailed) might therefore be called a part
history, as it was accomplished by a race of men of an
tary character, most of whom had followed the life-long
rms, and had contested under the Royal Cross the right
many a hard-fought field, in many a foreign country and
e and varyng latitude, from the burning sands and
e Indus to the icebergs, glaciers, and eternal snows of

y element in the population became proportionately very
account of the names and ranks of the members of the
ose proficiency in the science of arms (aside from what
had previously possessed from Army or Navy service) was
e "yearly training day," forcibly reminds one of Artemus
ny during the American Civil War, in which there were
ains and one private. These "training days," under the
ere laughable affairs, at least so we now think. All the
en were required to meet one day in the year (generally
ay of the Sovereign), and be "put through" the drill,
f in answering to their names, "shouldering" and "pre-
(said "arms" comprising a few fowling-pieces, pikes,
to the gallant commanding officer, who thereupon
em to give three cheers for the King—which, being done,
and everybody else treated, and the private and thirty-one
mpany blank of His Majesty's blank regiment of Carleton
with a patriotic consciousness of having done their duty
y. Plainly speaking, the "system," or rather entire lack
he old militia branch of the public service was the worst
arve—the meeting being generally made the occasion of
s, factious riots, and the settling of "old scores."
owever, that when serious work was apprehended, the
ys on hand to do it. Although Carleton was in compara-
y to the scenes of the greatest disaffection in Lower
time of the Rebellion, none of the inhabitants seemed to
the idea of the redress of grievances by the force of arms,
a body, supporting the constituted authorities by offers of
e in all directions, and in far greater number than any
ed for. As long ago as 1837, there appears to have been
regiments of "sedentary" militia, as they were then
r, in the County of Carleton; but this county then em-
much larger area than it does at present. We find that
's company, of Colonel the Hon. Thomas McKay's regi-
Carleton), were called into active service at that time,
iomed on Barrack Hill, Bytown—where the Parliament
stand—and a company from Goulburn, in which Edward
f the present Reeve of Torbolton, was an officer (a full
ers cannot be found), were present at the series of battles
e St. Lawrence front, including the Windmill, Ogdens-
ysler's Farm.

militia Colonel for Carleton is said to have been Lieut-
, an ex-officer of the regular army, who commanded a
1820. The command must at that time have been merely
ere were then very few settlers within the district limits.
Lieut.-Colonel Lyon, father of the present Judge Lyon,
e 2nd Carleton Militia. Among the chief militia officers
previous to and during the Rebellion, may be mentioned
those spoken of, Major Lett (father of the present City Clerk of Ottawa), Major Ormsby, Major Street, Major Edwards, Major Aumond, Major Smith, Captains Stephenson, McKinnon, McFaggart, Fenton, Freeman, and Petry; and afterwards Lieut.-Colonels Aumond and Smith (late majors), Major Bradley, Captain Duric, Captain Hay, Captain Hinton, Captain Pinhey, and Captain McElroy.

A regiment of volunteers was organized during 1837, whose services, however, were not required by the Government; Colonel Burke was commanding officer; Maxwell, Lyon, and Lett, Captains; Sproule, Lieutenant; Short, Chaplain; and Crawford, Physician. The sons of these men afterwards organized a volunteer battery of artillery, said to have been the first in Upper Canada. W. P. Lett, now City Clerk of Ottawa, was the most prominent in raising this corps.

After many years the plan was introduced of forming companies of "active militia." These were generally "independent" companies—that is, not joined to any regiment, the unit of our present military system being then the highest division of military organization. These companies received a small amount of encouragement from the Government in being supplied with arms, though they had to buy their own uniforms—it being the custom to do so by instalments of their annual drill pay. It generally took about five years to get square with the Government on uniform account, and before that time another was generally needed. These companies were, from the nature of things, only formed in the larger towns. They were mostly called "Rifles," and generally dressed in a nondescript coloured uniform between green and grey.

The first organization of this description within the county was about the year 1854, when "No. 1 Rifles" was formed, with Captain George Patterson, Lieutenant James Fraser (the present Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas), and Ensign Francis Abbott, as the first officers. As "No. 1" was the first representative body in Carleton, which afterwards formed the nucleus of the present extensive military establishment and splendid volunteer force, we herewith append the names of the principal officers who have been since then connected with it. The following were the captains in succession:—James Fraser, John Furleigh, Donald M. Grant, J. M. May, D. Mowatt, J. R. Esmonde, R. C. W. McCuaig, and R. Lang. The company was in active frontier service in 1865, and its captain (Grant) was made Lieut.-Colonel of the Provisional Battalion, of which it was a part. Of three "Rifle" companies which, at various times, existed in Ottawa, this is the only one left, and is now Company E, 56th Rifles, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Jessup, with head quarters at Prescott. Lieutenant Cluff is the officer second in command.

The other two Rifle companies were organized by Captains Turgeon and Galway respectively. Subsequently Captains Varin, Beaubien, and Carriere commanded No. 2 in succession, and Captains Porter and O'Connor No. 3. They both disbanded after several years existence.

A company of Engineers was also formed in Ottawa about twenty years ago by Captain D. Sinclair, who was succeeded by Captain Perry. This organization was also disbanded after a few years' existence.

In 1859 the first battery of the afterwards celebrated Ottawa Garrison Artillery was raised by Captain Forrest. It is also said to have been the first garrison battery in the Dominion. It stood alone for some time till the removal of the seat of Government from Quebec, when Captain Ross (formerly of No. 2 Battery, Quebec raised No. 2 battery here. Subsequently other five batteries were formed, and it was then called a "Brigade," Captain Forrest being the first commanding officer, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. The field and staff at the formation of the Brigade were Lieut.-Colonel Forrest, Major Ross, Adjutant Parsons, Surgeon Codd. The original captains of the batteries were: (No. 1. Forrest, (2) Ross, (3) Perry, (4) Adams, (5) Hopper, (6) Graham, and (7) DeBoucherville. Major Ross succeeded to the Lieut.-Colonelcy, and eventually Lieut.-Colonel Peter Egleson, who entered as 2nd lieutenant of No. 1 Battery, commanded the Brigade on its disbandment a few years back.

At the time of the "Trent affair" a number of volunteer companies were organized throughout the county, among which was one by the present Judge Lyon, who was chosen captain. This company attained considerable proficiency in military drill, but their services were declined with those of many others, when the excitement causing their origin had died out.

Nine companies thus formed throughout the rural sections of the county were afterwards incorporated into the 43rd Battalion of volunteers, of which Lieut.-Colonel Bearman was the commanding officer, and Wm. Hume Cooper, Adjutant. Six of these nine companies dropped off one by one, being "gazetted out" for not keeping up to the number required by regulations; and the regiment has lost its organization, the remaining three companies being now "independent." These companies are known as the Metcalfe, Goulburn, and Vernon companies, and formerly No. 3, 6, and 9 respectively, of the 43rd. The officers are: of the first-named, Captain Ira Morgan; of the second, Captain Gavin, Lieut. Tubman; and of the last-named, Captain McGregor. There is also a company with head quarters at Kinburn, in Fitzroy, Captain Robert Walker, which is, for some reason unexplained, attached to the Brockville regiment, No. 42.

Thus, of all the active militia above-mentioned, but five companies remain, and two of those (Metcalfe and Vernon), although in the County Carleton, are within the regimental division of Russell, while the Rifle company is within the regimental division of Ottawa, leaving at the present time but two companies of volunteers within the regimental division of Carleton.

Along with the above might also be mentioned the Ottawa troop of cavalry, for a number of years back commanded by Captain Sparks. This troop, which lately might be said to have gone out of existence, was still retained on the rolls at the Adjutant-General's Office, and was lately re-organized, under command of Capt. John Stewart, son of Wm. Stewart, the first M.P.P. for Bytown. This troop has been brought into notice by recent events in connection with the advent of the new Governor-General. It is really a splendid body of volunteer cavalry, and is known by the title of "The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards." We have spoken of the above in the historical order of their formation, though the order to be observed should be, first, cavalry; then artillery, engineers, and infantry.

Besides the Dragoon Guards the present active force in the city of Ottawa is the Field Battery, and the Governor-General's Foot Guards. These are both what are generally known as "crack corps," and without the slightest exaggeration, each may be described as second to none in the whole Dominion in their respective classes. The celebrity which these two noted corps have attained throughout the country entitle them to more than passing notice.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.—

The Field Battery was gazetted during the year 1855, with the following officers :—Captain (afterwards Lt.-Col.) Turner ; 1st Lieuts. Forrest (afterwards Lt.-Col. of the O. B. G. A.), and Farley ; 2nd Lieut. Alex. Workman. The various officers who have commanded the Battery, in succession, are Workman (Lieut.-Commanding), Forsyth and Clarke. The present officers are—

Captain—John Stewart.
1st Lieutenants—W. McKay Wright and B. Billings.
2nd Lieutenant—Benjamin Savage.
Paymaster—A. S. Woodburn.
Surgeon—Dr. T. B. Bentley.
Vet.-Surgeon—James Harris.

The Battery has been several times on active service, and is in the most serviceable and efficient possible state.

The Governor-General's Foot Guards bear the same relation to the other Volunteers of the active force that the British Household Troops do to the Troops of the Line. The organization of the Guards was authorized by General Orders of 7th June, 1872, and completed by General Orders of the 18th of the same month, by the formation of three Companies, two of which were the late independent companies of Civil Service Rifles.

The first formation of the Civil Service Rifles dates to 1862, while the seat of Government was at Quebec. Here one company was formed (the officers being Major C. J. Anderson, Capt. F. Brown and Lieut. J. Les. B. Ross), which at the time of Fenian Raid (1866) were increased to a regiment, by conscripting all members of the Civil Service under 45 years of age. The Field officers were Lt.-Col. Wily and Major C. J. Anderson ; the Captains, Langdon, Bouchette, Meredith and White. It was originally formed for guarding the public buildings, and when that necessity disappeared in 1868, the regiment was disbanded, but two independent companies soon re-formed, which subsequently amalgamated with the G. G. F. G., as above stated.

This regiment is under the direct command of the Adjutant-General at head quarters, and has precedence over all other corps of similiar rank. The uniform is the same as the Coldstream Guards, and the rules which govern them, as to appointments, promotions, &c., are the Army Regulations as applied to the Household Troops. They comprise six companies, every one of which is filled to the maximum permitted by regulation—55 men—or 330 men besides officers ; and the alacrity with which they turn out may be judged by the fact that of those 330 men, 328 answered to their names in the ranks at the grand Volunteer Review at Montreal on the 24th of May last.

Besides routine duty, they form Viceregal escorts at the opening and closing of Parliament, and on various State and public occasions. One of their most effective services was the prompt quelling of the Orange-Catholic riot in this city on the night of the 12th August last. Taken as a whole, the G. G. F. G. is a regiment of which Ottawa and Carleton are justly proud ; and of which the whole Dominion well might be.

Below are the present officers :—

Lieut.-Col.—Thos. Ross (late O. B. G. A.)
Majors.—Bvt. Lieut.-Col. White and J. P. McPherson (late Capt. C. S. R.)
Adjutant.—Bvt. Maj. Walsh (late C. S. R.)
Paymaster.—Major Wicksted.
Quarter-Master.—Capt. Grant.
Surgeon.—Major Malloch, M.D.
Assist. Surgeon.—W. R. Bell, M.D.
Captains.—Tilton, Weatherby, Lee, Todd, Dunlevie and Aumond.
Lieutenants.—Graburn (Bvt. Maj.), Griffin, Toller, Gauthier and White.
2nd Lieutenants.—Webb, Graburn, Surtees, and Webb.

The various grades rank in the order named. They belong to no particular companies, but are *Regimental* in the Regular Army sense of the word.

The Guards, as also the Field Battery, have each an excellent band ; and it is the unprejudiced opinion of one whose experience should enable him to form a correct estimate of their comparative merits, that both Artillery and Guards are a model to be emulated by the citizen-soldiers of our Volunteer Force.

We have heretofore said nothing of the Regulars. And although Bytown, and afterwards Ottawa, was a military station from its first settlement, which was in fact started by two companies of Sappers, who were sent out by the Imperial Government to help to build the Rideau Canal, yet the fact of the existence of a few regular troops here, or the periodical changes which were made by the recall of one detachment and their replacement by another—in carrying out the system of the regular order of the army term of foreign service, cannot be of very great interest to the majority of readers—nor did the paucity of their numbers either add to or detract greatly from the material prosperity or moral improvement of the place. The last to leave were a detachment of the Prince Consort's Regiment. Previous to them the 100th Royal Canadian Regiment, which was raised in Canada during the Crimean War, were stationed here for one year, having arrived during the Fenian Raid of 1866. The Prince Consort's departed at the time of the general withdrawal of British Troops from the Dominion some years ago.

Many men from the various regiments which were quartered here, from the time of the arrival of Col. By's Sappers to the departure of the Prince Consort's, obtained their discharges and settled in the vicinity of Ottawa, making a very valuable, as well as a numerical addition to the population of the city and county.

We have previously remarked upon the inefficient character of the old militia system during the period of the traditional "training day." It does not appear necessary to trace the many changes in the laws, through their various stages. The results of those changes are to be seen in the magnificent volunteer army which the country possesses—a very fair representative portion of which has already been described.

But the existence of the above force is but one factor of this national and patriotic system. We have now some *method* with regard to the enrolment of the whole arms-bearing population into various classes, and their division into brigades, regiments and companies, which makes it feasible to call upon any number of required men at any moment the necessity arises.

In order to a more thorough understanding of the system it would be well to give a brief summary of the chief characteristics of the present Militia Act. This is known as the 31st Vic. Cap. XL., and was assented to 22nd May, 1869. It contains 100 sections, and is divided in 35 different heads. The chief of these, which relate to the government of the *Active* or Volunteer, and Regular Militia (Mounted Police, Regular Batteries, &c.,) are so generally well known as not mention. Those relating to the Reserve Militia which most are the classification of the Militia, their enrolment and exen

And to begin in inverse order of the above, the latter ex enrolment all Judges, Clergymen or Ministers, Professors i Teachers in religious orders, all Wardens, Keepers, &c., tiaries and Asylums, persons disabled by bodily infirmity, a sons of widows—also on certain conditions—retired officer men, Pilots, Masters of Public Schools, and Quakers, &c., gious convictions are averse to bearing arms. All others betw 60 years of age are divided in five classes :—

1st,—Between 18 and 30, unmarried, or widowers withou
2nd,—The same, between 30 and 45 ;
3rd,—Between 18 and 45, but married, or widowers with and—
4th,—All between 45 and 60 years of age.

In case of war, these classes are drawn upon in the order being exhausted before the other is drawn.

The Dominion is divided into Military Districts, these Divisions, and these again into Regimental Divisions, wh same as the Electoral Divisions.

The first enrolment under this system took place in 18 provided that it should take place every two years, which i 1873. Then, by special Act, it was postponed from time t the next enrolment will not occur till 1879.

There are a Lt.-Colonel, two Majors, a regular Regimenta Line Officers for ten Companies, in each Regimental Divisio

Carleton is in the 8th Brigade Division of the Military D head-quarters at Brockville.

The present officers of the Carleton Division are,

Majors—John Dawson and Hiram Sykes.
No 1 Co., (Fitzroy)—Captain Wm. Dean.
No. 2 Co., (Torbolton)—Capt. John Smith ; Lieut. Hedle Buckham.
No. 3 Co., (Huntley)—Capt. Andrew Lett.
No. 4 Co., (March)—Capt. John G. Street.
No. 5 Co., (Goulbourn)—Capt. John Kemp.
No. 6 Co., (Richmond)—Capt. W. H. Butler.
No. 7 Co., (Nepean, East)—Capt. James Beaman.
No. 8 Co., (Nepean, West)—Capt. John Nelson.
No. 9 Co., (Marlboro)—Capt. John Mills.
No. 10 Co., (N Gower)—Capt. Wm. Cowan.

C. M. Church, of Hazeldean, was the last Lt.-Col., but w out in 1874.

The number of men in the above Divisions is as follows :

DIVISION	1ST CLASS	2ND CLASS	3RD CLASS	4TH CL
Fitzroy.....	221	35	163	95
Torbolton.....	73	10	53	31
Huntley.....	197	39	169	89
March	89	16	87	71
Goulbourn.....	250	36	256	131
Richmond.....	36	4	20	18
Nepean (1st).....	123	75	121	88
Nepean (2nd)....	199	48	311	164
Marlboro'.....	201	20	133	98
N. Gower.....	220	3	195	145
Total.....	1659	236	1563	930

The following are the officers for the Regimental Divisio so far as relates to the Townships of Gloucester and Osgood

No. 1 Co., (Gloucester, North)—Capt. James Blackburn Robilland, Ensign Hezekiah Marland.

No. 2 Co., (Gloucester, S.)—Capt. Nicholas Clarke ; O'Doherty ; Ensign David Gemmill.

No. 3 Co., (Osgoode, East)—Capt. Adam J. Baker ; Blair ; Ens. John McNab, jr.

No. 4 Co., (Osgoode West)—Capt. Thos. Mansfield ; S. Campbell ; Ens. James Kearns.

The number of men in the above Townships is as follow

CO. DIVISION	1ST CLASS	2ND CLASS	3RD CLASS	4TH CL
Gloucester (N.)..	399	84	366	24
do. (S.)...	198	11	141	13
Osgoode (E.).....	216	45	151	13
do. (W.) ...	159	30	160	7
Total.....	972	170	818	6
Do. in Carleton Reg'l Div.	1659	236	1563	93
Total in Co. of Carleton....	2631	406	2381	15

The Officers for the Regimental Division of Ottawa are

Lt.-Col—Joseph Aumond.

Majors—Allan Gilmour and George Hay.

Captains—Wm. H. Pennock, Joseph H. Pellant, W. Nazaire Germain, Moore Higgins, Thomas Hunton, Joseph ville, Jas Cunningham and William B. Ross.

Lieutenants—Wm. H. Walker, George Aumond, Sei Wm. Findlay, Patrick G. Brophy, Wm. Shoolbred, Jam John Manuel and Neil W. McLaren.

Ensigns—Chas. Thomas Routh, Arthur Frs. Sauriol, G J. F. Gingras, A. J. McSteers, Chas. Hubaud, H. W. Gi C. McGillivray, and Hamn tt P. Hill.

The total number of militiamen in the Division is 4 Carleton County, 6954 ; total (exclusive of volunteers County, 11,699.

The same Act governs the Active and Reserve Militia, clauses which refer to the one exclusive of the other. under the jurisdiction and command of the same staff, officers up to Commander-in-chief.

The staff of this (the 4th) Military Division (whose hea Brockville, are as below :

Deputy-Adjutant General.—Lt.-Col. W. H. Jackson.
Brigade Major.—Major George Mattice.
Paymaster.—Major David Wylie.

The late general order, changing the titles of certai Cornet and Ensign, to that of 2nd Lieutenant, applies onl Militia, and the same with the change of Battalions to Re

The number of Active Militia performing annual drill

are so generally well known as not to require
g to the Reserve Militia which most interest us
he Militia, their enrolment and exemptions.
erse order of the above, the latter exclude from
Clergymen or Ministers, Professors in Colleges,
rders, all Wardens, Keepers, &c., of Peniten-
sons disabled by bodily infirmity, and the only
n certain conditions—retired officers, seafaring
Public Schools, and Quakers, &c., whose reli-
erse to bearing arms. All others between 18 and
ded in five classes : -
d 30, unmarried, or widowers without children;
ween 30 and 45 ;
nd 45, but married, or widowers with children ;
5 and 60 years of age.
e classes are drawn upon in the order named, one
the other is drawn.
ivided into Military Districts, these in Brigade
min into Regimental Divisions, which are the
Divisions.
t under this system took place in 1869. It was
take place every two years, which it did up to
l Act, it was postponed from time to time, and
not occur till 1879.
nel, two Majors, a regular Regimental Staff, and
mpanies, in each Regimental Division.
th Brigade Division of the Military District, with
ville.
of the Carleton Division are,
son and Hiram Sykes.
-Captain Wm. Dean.
n)—Capt. John Smith ; Lieut. Hedley ; Ensign

)—Capt. Andrew Lett.
) Capt. John G. Street.
rn)—Capt. John Kemp.
nd)—Capt. W. H. Butler.
, *East)*—Capt. James Beaman.
, West)—Capt. John Nelson.
n)—Capt. John Mills.
rer)—Capt. Wm. Cowan.
Hazeldean, was the last Lt.-Col., but was gazetted

n in the above Divisions is as follows :

CLASS	2ND CLASS	3RD CLASS	4TH CLASS	TOTAL
221	35	163	95	514
73	10	53	31	167
97	39	169	89	494
89	16	87	71	263
250	36	256	131	673
36	4	20	18	78
123	75	121	88	457
199	48	311	164	722
201	20	133	98	457
220	3	195	145	563
659	236	1563	930	4388

the officers for the Regimental Division of Russell,
Townships of Gloucester and Osgoode.
ster, North)—Capt. James Blackburn, Lieut. H.
rzekiah Marland.
ester, S.)—Capt. Nicholas Clarke ; Lieut. John
David Gemmill.
, East)—Capt. Adam J. Baker ; Lieut. John
Nab, jr.
ode West)—Capt. Thos. Mansfield ; Lieut. John
James Kearns.
en in the above Townships is as follows :

LASS	2ND CLASS	3RD CLASS	4TH CLASS	TOTAL
	84	366	243	1092
	11	141	135	485
	45	151	150	562
	30	160	78	427
2	170	818	606	2566
9	236	1563	930	4388
	406	2381	1536	6954

e Regimental Division of Ottawa are :-
Aumond.
lhour and George Hay.
I. Pennock, Joseph H. Pellant, William White,
ore Higgins, Thomas Hunton, Joseph DeBoucher-
n and William B. Ross.
. H. Walker, George Aumond, Servius Ferland,
k G. Brophy, Wm. Shoolbred, James S. Brough,
il W. McLaren.
homas Routh, Arthur Frs. Sauriol, Geo. Germain,
McSteers, Chas. Huband, H. W. Griffin, Edward
Hamm tt P. Hill.
r of militiamen in the Division is 4954 ; total in
954 ; total (exclusive of volunteers) in City and

erns the Active and Reserve Militia, except a few
o the one exclusive of the other. They are both
on and command of the same staff, from Brigade
nder-in-chief.
he 4th, Military Division (whose head-quarters are
ow :
General.—Lt.-Col. W. H. Jackson.
Major George Mattice.
or David Wylie.
order, changing the titles of certain officers from
o that of 2nd Lieutenant, applies only to the Active
with the change of Battalions to Regiments.
ctive Militia performing annual drill was laid down by the Militia Act as 40,000. As high as 42,000 have performed drill, but for the past three years the number has been reduced to 20,000, on account of the curtailment of all other public expenditures, for the benefit of the Department of Public Works, in connexion chiefly with the enormous outlay on the construction of the Pacific railway.

Taken as a whole, the present militia system seems to meet the requirements of the country, and the entire business connected with it is conducted in an admirable manner, considering the amount of appropriations lately made for military purposes. Canada now possesses a Volunteer Army which—though small in numbers—is managed by a thoroughly organized and efficient staff ; and which, in point of general excellence, will compare favorably with any similar organization in the world.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

Previous to the union of the Canadas in 1841, the territory now comprising Carleton County was attached to the surrounding districts, and had no separate municipal existence. Under the authority of an Act passed during the first session of the Parliament of the United Canadas, entitled, "An Act to provide for the better internal government of that part of this Province which formerly constituted the "Province of Upper Canada, by the establishment of local or municipal "authorities therein," the first District Council met at the temporary Court-house in the town of Bytown, on the 9th day of August, 1842, the following members being present :

1. The Honourable Thomas McKay, Warden.

COUNCILLORS.

2. John Thompson, for Nepean.
3. G. W. Baker, " "
4. Robert Johnston, for Huntley.
5. William McKay, for Goulbourn.
6. Robert Grant. " "
7. Hannett Pinhey, for March.
8. John Buckham, for Torbolton.
9. John Neil, for Fitzroy.
10. William Smyth, for Gloucester.
11. Archibald McDonald, for Osgoode.
12. John Pierce for Marlboro'.
13. John Thompson, for North Gower.

The Commission of the Warden (who at that time held his position by appointment of the Government) was then read by the clerk, *pro tem.*

The first business of the Council was to appoint a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Buckham, Thompson (Nepean), Neil, Smyth and Baker, to draft a set of rules for the government of the proceedings of the District Council. These rules as drafted, submitted, and adopted, embrace the general principles of Parliamentary practice.

Numerous petitions were presented, mostly in connection with roads and bridges, which appear to have been in a wretched state at that time ; when the following standing committees were appointed : -

Public Improvements.—Messrs. Thompson (Nepean), Smyth and Grant.

Finance.—Messrs. Pierce, Neil and McDonell.

Statute Labor.—Messrs. Buckham, Thompson (North Gower), and McKay.

Schools.—Messrs. Pinhey, Baker and Johnston.

From the fact that "correspondence was read between Daniel O'Connor, Esq., Treasurer, and the Warden," &c., &c., it would appear that the former, as well as the latter, had been appointed by Government Commission, when the District was set apart.

It further appears from a resolution introduced by Mr. Baker, and seconded by Mr. Thompson (Nepean), requesting the Warden to demand from the Wardens of the "Districts of Bathurst, Johnstown, and "Ottawa to transmit to the clerk of this Council, all and every, the re-"cords, books, judgments, reports, orders, plans, documents, instru-"ments and writings in their possession, custody, or power, respectively "appertaining or relating to the roads, highways, or bridges within this "District," that the said District of Dalhousie was taken from the then above mentioned Districts of Bathurst, Johnstown and Ottawa.

At this meeting the following officials were appointed Auditors :—

By the Council—George Burke.

By the Warden—John Goodman.

The clerk was appointed in a manner which would strike those only acquainted with the present municipal system, as being at least peculiar. The proceedings relating to the appointment are as below :

"14.—Mr. Pinhey moves, seconded by Mr. Johnston, and ordered : "That this Council proceed to the election of three candidates for the "office of clerk—the names to be presented to His Excellency :

"It is agreed that the election take place by ballot :

"The ballot for the candidates stands thus :—Baker, 8 ; Lyon, 5 ; "Gibb, 5 ; Stanley, 1 ; Burke, 1.

"*Resolved,*—That Messrs. G. P. Baker, G. B. Lyon and Alexander "Gibb be the three Candidates returned to His Excellency the Gov-"ernor-General, for his selection for the Clerk of this District."

A very peculiar characteristic in regard to the Clerks of minor municipalities is also noticeable at this time, in the apparent absence of any specification of their duties by General Act. In this connection we observe the following : -

"15.—Moved by Mr. Baker, seconded by Mr. Buckham, and order-"ed :—That the By-law now presented to regulate and define the duties "of the several clerks, be read a first time."

This was accordingly done, the said By-law passing through its various stages, thereby coming into force. The duties, services, mode of payment, and other things connected therewith were then so different from what they now are, that we subjoin a few of the clauses of the By-law referred to above : -

"1. That the several Township Clerks shall call annual meetings, "on Warrant of two Justices of the Peace, to assemble the inhabitants "—freeholders and householders—paying, or liable to pay, any public "assessment, or rate, of such Township, on the first Monday in January "each year, at such places as may be appointed by said Justices in their "said Warrant, for the purpose of choosing or nominating the Township "Officers prescribed by any Act of the Legislature." * * *

"10. That it shall be the duty of the Town or Township Clerk to "make out a full and detailed statement of all moneys received and "expended by him, by virtue of his office, during each year, which "statement shall be signed and certified by the said clerk—a copy of "which shall be put up at the place at which the ensuing Town meeting "shall be ordered to be held, at or before ten o'clock of the day of said "meeting," &c., &c.

"11. That each Township Clerk who shall have duly performed the "duties prescribed by law, to the satisfaction of this Council, shall, at "the termination of each year, receive the sum of five pounds for each "Township represented by one Councillor, and six pounds for each "Township represented by two Councillors, for his trouble, by Warrant "of the Warden, upon the Treasurer."

The state of the highways may be imagined from the fact that a "Surveyor of Roads" was appointed in nearly every Township. The following were the appointments made in that connection :—

Clements Bradley, Gloucester.
Stephen Burritt, Marlboro'.
David Maclaren, Torbolton and March.
James Lindsay, North Gower.
John McCurdy, Goulbourn and Huntley.
John Robertson, Nepean.
John Kennedy, Osgoode.
James Howe, Fitzroy.

The following "Superintendents of Roads" were also appointed. What their duties were—wherein they differed from those of the "Surveyors," or why they should be required in some Townships and not in others, does not appear :—

For Osgoode.—Donald Cameron, Peter McLaren and Alexander McDarell.

For North Gower.—Gilbert Thomson, James Wallace and David McEwen.

For Marlboro'.—Jas. Burritt, Wm. McCullen and Thomas Moore.

For Gloucester.—Clements Bradley, Gustavus Clements and Herman Halibart.

Many of the members composing this first Council were men of superior parts and unusual abilities. Still we find much of the time devoted to useless discussion on frivolous subjects. To illustrate : Section 30 of the minutes reads :—

"Mr. Baker moves, pursuant to notice—seconded by Mr. Pinhey—"that the Warden do order a common Seal to be made for the use of "the Council—an Imperial Crown—beneath it a wheat sheaf and a "crib of timber, and in the arch the words, "District of Dalhousie."

"31. Mr. Pinhey moves, seconded by Mr. Pierce, and ordered :—"That the expense of the proposed Seal shall not exceed five dollars."

Then at a subsequent meeting of the same session, Mr. Baker gives notice "That he will to-morrow move for a reconsideration of the "expense of the Seal of this Council."

On the fourth day—the "to-morrow" above mentioned—Mr. Pinhey with a view, apparently, of shutting off the waste of valuable time in discussing trivial matters, "gives notice that he will move to-morrow, "that no new matter be brought before this Council during the present session."

The motion was brought in and *lost;* though the notice of it had the effect of causing the withdrawal of the "Seal" motion.

Not so, however, with the subject of re-opening the matter of changing appointments, as we find that after some discussion, on the fifth day, Isaac McTaggart (by Council) and Simon Fraser (by Warden), were chosen Auditors in the place of those previously chosen, without any reason being assigned for the change.

Under the the head of appointments, in connection with highways, but subsequently to the others, Andrew Main and Richard Sparks were confirmed in their nomination as "Surveyors of Streets" in and for the divisions of Lower Bytown and Upper Bytown respectively.

At this session was also passed a By-law to assess wild lands, apparently for the first time ; and a memorial address was voted to the Governor-General, praying that to those actual settlers, who were behind in their payments on Crown and Clergy Reserve lands, more time should be allowed to meet said payments.

Section 60 of the minutes reads :—

"Mr. Pinhey moves, seconded by Mr. Smyth, that £500 be appro-"priated to the Administration of Justice."

Salaries were fixed for the municipal officers of the District as follows :—

District Surveyor	£100
District Clerk	70
Auditors (each)	10
Messenger	1 10s.
Clerk of the Peace	6 10s.

The District Clerk also had some "Casual Advantages." Resolution No. 104 reads :—

"Moved by Mr. Pinhey, seconded by Mr. Grant, and ordered : That "the Clerk of this Council shall be entitled to demand and receive for "any search made at the application of any inquirer except Councillors "or Justices of the Peace, the sum of one shilling and three pence."

The session was prolonged from Monday morning till Saturday night; and being a rather extraordinary one in some respects, as well as the first ever held in the District, we have detailed the proceedings more fully than we otherwise should. If—as stated in the following resolution (which we have no reason to doubt)—the Warden preserved his patience during that time, the expression implied by the said vote was certainly well merited :—

"105. Moved by Mr. Pinhey, seconded by Mr. Baker, That the "thanks of this Council are justly due to the Honourable Warden for ". . . . . his patience and impartiality during the session.—Carried *unanimously.*"

Curiously enough there is nothing to show who acted as Clerk of the District Council at its first session. The man, however, was G. P. Baker, the present Postmaster of the City of Ottawa, and he put the records in a very creditable shape, and undoubtedly also had the thanks (implied) of the Council (though they forgot to express them;—as he has of ourselves and all who have had occasion to examine his minutes.

But one other session was held during that year, commencing on Tuesday, November 8th. The principal business transacted thereat was in connection with roads and bridges.

No further records appear of the proceedings of the Council till October, 1848. We find from the minutes of that session that the following gentlemen composed the Council that year :—

The Hon. Hamnett Pinhey, Warden.

COUNCILLORS.

Bearman.	McBride.
Craig.	McDonell.
Carss.	McLaren.
Fenton.	Pierce.
Garland.	Sterne.
Hinton.	Smyth.
Lewis.	Wood.

Mr. C. H. Pinhey was Clerk, and Messrs. G. W Drummond were Auditors.

In 1849 the Council was the same, except that J and Isaac Brown and James Siveright, of Gloucest of the gentlemen representing those Townships the

In 1850, under the new order of Counties Coun of Parliament of the previous session, the Coun time, as shown by the following extract from the noticed that the name "Dalhousie," applied to the changed to *Carleton*, which the county still retains.

"On Monday, the 28th January, 1850, in acco visions of the Act, 12th Vic. cap. 81, the followin been appointed Reeves within the County of Carle Court-house, Bytown :

Hon. Hamnett Pinhey, March.
John Price, Marlboro'.
Henry J. Friel, } Bytown.
Charles Sparrow, }
Robert Craig, North Gower.
Johnston E. Fenton, Huntley.
Thomas Garland, Goulbourn.
James Siveright, Gloucester.
Arthur Allen, Osgoode.
James Steene, Fitzroy.
David Maclaren, Torbolton.
Frederick Bearman, Nepean.

The Hon. H. Pinhey, Warden of the late Distric members to order ; reminding them that it was his they should select a County Warden.

"Mr. Allen moves, seconded by Mr. Bearman, Pinhey be appointed Warden of this Council."—Ca

The oath of office was then taken.

"Mr. Bearman moves, seconded by Mr. Pi Hamnett Pinhey be appointed Clerk."—Carried un

"Mr. Bearman moves, seconded by Mr. P O'Connor, Esq., be appointed Treasurer."—Carried

The declaration of office was duly administered.

On the second day of the session the following p

"Mr. Lyon handed in his certificate of electio Richmond, which was fyled."

This was the first appearance of a representative pality in the County Council.

In 1851 the Warden called a special meeting of t 21st January, "for the purpose of taking into con ceedings at the County meeting respecting the Railway." No great interest seems to have been m dertaking, at this juncture, however, as only five me call. At an adjourned meeting eight members were to form a quorum ; and a By-law was introduced reading, to subscribe £15,000 of stock in the propo

At a subsequent meeting (held next day), attend Mr. Farley, who introduced the By-law, withd cause is not stated in the minutes, and the Counci having accomplished anything.

The regular meeting of the newly elected Counci week subsequently, and was composed of :

Alexander Workman, Reeve, Bytown.
Richard W. Scott, Deputy-Reeve, Bytown.
Chester Chapman, Reeve, Nepean.
James Spain, Deputy-Reeve, Nepean.
W. R. R. Lyon, Reeve, Richmond.
Thomas Garland, Reeve, Goulbourn.
Hon. Hamnett Pinhey, Reeve, March.
Johnston E. Fenton, Reeve, Huntley.
David McLaren, Reeve, Torbolton.
James Steene, Reeve, Fitzroy.
Arthur Allen, Reeve, Osgoode.
John Lee, Deputy-Reeve, Osgoode.
John McKinnon, Reeve, Gloucester.
John Pierce, Reeve, Marlboro'.
Robert Craig, Reeve, North Gower.

On motion of Mr. Fenton, seconded by Mr. Pinhey was again unanimously elected Warden.

In 1852, the whole Council, Warden included, above—except that Wm. F. Powell succeeded Mr Reeve for Bytown, and Mr. Maclaren, of Torbolton, Grierson—which latter gentleman, as well as M Gower, were voted incompetent to retain their seats alities in their certificates of election should be corr

This year, as in the previous one, there were regular session was held May 3rd. A special se June 29th. The cause thereof is not stated, and fro nature of the business transacted, it is difficult to su have been called at all.

In 1853, the Council assembled January 24th. contest ensued over the Wardenship. Hon. Mr. Pi posed by Mr. Lyon, and seconded by Mr. Allen—b tial members. The majority seem to have favored tion, however ; and on motion of Peter Thompso Gloucester), seconded by Mr. Chapman, Mr. W. F on the following division—the Township of Hun sented :

For Powell—Messrs. Thompson, Chapman, Brow geois, O'Grady, Garland and McKay, 9.

For Pinhey—Messrs. Lyon, Allen, Grierson and

In 1855 Mr. Powell was re-elected over Mr. L to 3, Huntley being again unrepresented, through a Reeve's certificate of election—which complaint ap chronic at this time against the above municipality.

During this year Bytown withdrew from the M of the County, and this was consequently the las sented in the County Council.

In 1855 Hon. Mr. Pinhey was chosen Warden by among the latter being Mr. Pinhey himself, who ge opponent, Mr. Hinton, Reeve of Richmond. Pinhey declined the honor, and Mr. Hinton was el The manner of election, as indicated by the minute terest ; probably, also, not without precedent; and c authority ; although we of the present time can sc these things were thus. We quote from the Record

Pinhey was Clerk, and Messrs. G. W. Baker and Andrew
ere Auditors.

e Council was the same, except that John Mills, of Fitzroy,
wn and James Siveright, of Gloucester, supplied the places
hen representing those Townships the previous year.

nder the new order of Counties Councils, regulated by Act
t of the previous session, the Council met for the first
n by the following extract from the minutes. It will be
he name "Dalhousie," applied to the old District, was now
rleton, which the county still retains.

nday, the 28th January, 1850, in accordance with the pro-
e Act, 12th Vic. cap. 81, the following gentlemen, having
e Reeves within the County of Carleton, assembled in the
Bytown :

nnett Pinhey, March.
e, Marlboro'.
Friel, } Bytown.
parrow, }
nig, North Gower.
E. Fenton, Huntley.
Garland, Goulbourn.
eright, Gloucester.
llen, Osgoode.
ene, Fitzroy.
claren, Torbolton.
Bearman, Nepean.

H. Pinhey, Warden of the late District Council, called the
rder ; reminding them that it was his duty to preside until
elect a County Warden.

en moves, seconded by Mr. Bearman,—That the Hon. H.
pointed Warden of this Council."—Carried unanimously.

f office was then taken.

arman moves, seconded by Mr. Pierce,—That Charles
hey be appointed Clerk."—Carried unanimously.

arman moves, seconded by Mr. Pierce,—That Daniel
q., be appointed Treasurer."—Carried unanimously.

ration of office was duly administered.

ond day of the session the following paragraph occurs :
on handed in his certificate of election as Town Reeve of
hich was fyled."

he first appearance of a representative from that munici-
County Council.

e Warden called a special meeting of the *old* Council on the
, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the pro-
e County meeting respecting the Bytown and Prescott
To great interest seems to have been manifested in the un-
this juncture, however, as only five members answered the
djourned meeting eight members were present—sufficient
orum ; and a By-law was introduced and passed the first
bscribe £15,000 of stock in the proposed Railroad.

equent meeting (hold next day), attended by nine members,
who introduced the By-law, withdrew it—from what
tated in the minutes, and the Council adjourned without
plished anything.

ar meeting of the newly elected Council was called about a
ently, and was composed of :

Workman, Reeve, Bytown.
V. Scott, Deputy-Reeve, Bytown.
hapman, Reeve, Nepean.
ain, Deputy-Reeve, Nepean.
Lyon, Reeve, Richmond.
Garland, Reeve, Goulbourn.
nnett Pinhey, Reeve, March.
E. Fenton, Reeve, Huntley.
Laren, Reeve, Torbolton.
ene, Reeve, Fitzroy.
llen, Reeve, Osgoode.
Deputy-Reeve, Osgoode.
Kinnon, Reeve, Gloucester.
ee, Reeve, Marlboro'.
nig, Reeve, North Gower.

n of Mr. Fenton, seconded by Mr. Garland, Hon. Mr.
gain unanimously elected Warden.

he whole Council, Warden included, were the same as
t that Wm. F. Powell succeeded Mr. Scott, as Deputy-
town, and Mr. Maclaren, of Torbolton, gave place to James
hich latter gentleman, as well as Mr. Craig, of North
voted incompetent to retain their seats until certain inform-
r certificates of election should be corrected.

as in the previous one, there were four sessions. The
n was held May 3rd. A special session was convened
The cause thereof is not stated, and from the amount and
business transacted, it is difficult to surmise why it should
led at all.

he Council assembled January 24th. Quite an animated
t over the Wardenship. Hon. Mr. Pinhey was again pro-
Lyon, and seconded by Mr. Allen—both old and influen-

The majority seem to have favored the system of rota-
; and on motion of Peter Thompson (new member for
seconded by Mr. Chapman, Mr. W. F. Powell was elected
ving division—the Township of Huntley being unrepre-

l—Messrs. Thompson, Chapman, Brown, Craig, Lee, Bour-
y, Garland and McKay, 9.
y—Messrs. Lyon, Allen, Grierson and Steene, 4.

r. Powell was re-elected over Mr. Lyon, by a vote of 10
being again unrepresented, through an informality of the
icate of election—which complaint appears to have become
s time against the above municipality.

his year Bytown withdrew from the Municipal government
, and this was consequently the last year it was repre-
County Council.

on. Mr. Pinhey was chosen Warden by a vote of 8 to 5—
ter being Mr. Pinhey himself, who generally voted for his
r. Hinton, Reeve of Richmond. Subsequently, Mr.
ed the honor, and Mr. Hinton was elected to the position.
of election, as indicated by the minutes, is not without in-
bly, also, not without precedent; and certainly not without
though we of the present time can scarce understand why
were thus. We quote from the Records :

"The Clerk, in the absence of any one to preside at the meeting, called the members to order.

"He then read a communication from Hon. H. Pinhey, declining the office of Warden, to which he had been elected—at the same time tendering his respectful thanks to the Council.

"The Clerk then requested the Council to proceed to appoint a Warden

"Mr. Grierson moved, seconded by Mr. Garland, that James Hubbell be Warden for the County of Carleton for the current year.

"Mr. McKay moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. McBride, that Joseph Hinton be Warden.

"Mr. McKay called for the yeas and nays.

"*Yeas*—Cauglev, Dow, Hinton, McBride, McKay and Scott—6.

"*Nays*—Bell, Brown, Garland, Grierson, Hubbell and Tompkins—6.

"The division on the amendment being equal, Mr. Scott, the Reeve of Nepean (that Township having the greatest number of freeholders, and householders on the Assessment Roll for the past year—as appeared by the certified copy thereof in the Clerk's office), gave the casting vote in favor of the amendment.

In 1856, January 15th, Mr. Hinton called a special meeting of the *old* Council "to take into consideration the dangerous state of Billings's Bridge, over the Rideau." As in a former case of a "special" session of an *old* Council, they sat two days, concluded there was nothing for them to do, and adjourned.

The regular meeting of the newly elected Council was held January 28th. Mr. Hinton was re-elected Warden—this time *unanimously*.

In 1857 he was again re-elected.

In 1858 James Brown, Reeve of Gloucester, was elected Warden. Mr. Pinhey had thus far continued to act as Clerk from the first appointment. The proceedings of the several sessions of this year are certified as follows :

January—"C. H. Pinhey, Clerk."

June—"C. H. Pinhey, Acting Clerk."

December—"W. H. Walker, Clerk."

From 1859 to 1864 inclusive, R. Y. Greene, Reeve of March, held the position of Warden.

There were five sessions in 1860—one special, on August 31st, to receive H. R. H. the Prince of Wales ; and one, September 18th, to receive and decide on tenders for the new jail.

In 1864 the Council received an accession to its numbers, of one additional member—Gloucester sending a Deputy-Reeve, for the first time. John Holmes, Reeve of Huntley, was elected Warden, and Edward Bearman chosen County Clerk ; Mr. Walker's services being dispensed with in a very unceremonious manner, by a motion of Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Dawson (both of Nepean), that he "be dismissed from the office of Clerk of the Corporation of the County of Carleton." The vote stood 7 to 5. The cause does not appear ; and strangely enough, the following resolution was carried *immediately after*, by a vote of 7 to 4 :

"Moved by Mr. Neil, seconded by Mr. Buckham, that this corporation having seen fit to dismiss W. H. Walker, Esq., from the office of County Clerk, and to appoint in his place Mr. Edward Bearman, justice demands that this Council should place on record the fact that such dismissal has resulted from no fault or misconduct on Mr. Walker's part—he having for a series of years discharged the duties appertaining to his office in the most able, faithful and efficient manner, to his own credit, and the satisfaction of the county—for which service the Council deem it meet that they should hereby tender him their most cordial thanks ; and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted by the Warden to Mr. Walker."

From the manner in which Mr. Walker had kept the records, at least, this tribute appears to us to have been justly deserved ; and on the whole we consider (from all that can be gleaned from the minutes) that he was very shabbily treated—the Council refusing to honor some small bills paid towards expenses of his office—such as wood, etc.,—by giving his petition the "six months' hoist." In no way discouraged, Mr. Walker was on hand at the June Session, and petitioned again. His petition was referred to the Finance Committee, who failed to report on it. He then petitioned again ; and it was decided to take the advice of the County Solicitor "in order to remove all doubts as to their liability," &c. The Solicitor's opinion does not appear, but the petition was again referred, and this time reported against. A motion was then introduced to alter the report, and pay the bill, "as the same had been done to his predecessor in office;" which motion was defeated ; and Mr. Walker, who had "for a series of years discharged the duties appertaining to his office in the most able, faithful and efficient manner, to his own credit and the satisfaction of this county," was left to pay his own bills for two years' firewood, and to ruminate on the fact that the proverbial ingratitude of Republics is not confined to Republicans alone.

In 1865, John Holmes, Reeve of Huntley, was elected Warden, being the unanimous choice of the Council. This year Fitzroy returned its first Deputy-Reeve to the Council.

In 1866, Mr. Cowan, of North Gower, filled the Warden's chair.

In 1867, Mr. Holmes was again chosen to the position ; and was the *unanimous* choice, for the second time in 1868.

The Township of Huntley sent its first Deputy-Reeve to the Council in 1868, and New Edinburgh, having been lately incorporated, returned a Reeve.

Ira Morgan, of Osgoode, filled the Warden's chair from 1869 to 1875, inclusive, being chosen several times during that period by unanimous vote of the Council.

During his Wardenship the Council received the accession of two members to its number, viz : a second Deputy-Reeve from Nepean, in 1874, and a second from Gloucester, in 1875.

There were also some changes in the official list, Mr. Bearman the Clerk, died in 1869, and at the June session William Cowan was appointed in his stead, at a salary of $400, it having been fixed at $250 some years previously. Another change took place in June, 1872, by the retirement of Mr. Wilson, Treasurer, to accept the position of Collector of Customs for Ottawa. Mr. Cowan, the Clerk, was advanced to his place, which he still holds; and Charles McNab, the present incumbent, was appointed to the Clerkship. As in a previous instance, with regard to the Treasurership, the Council advertised for tenders for the Clerkship. A large number of applicants tendered, the amounts ranging from $700 down to $100. The successful candidate tendered for the yearly salary of $200.

In 1876, Mr. Cummings, Reeve of Gloucester, was Warden. This year Nepean sent her third Deputy Reeve to the Council, and in 1877 Gloucester also sent a third, and North Gower her first. This made the Municipal Council number twenty-four members, of whom Thomas Clarke, Reeve of Nepean, was elected Warden—a position he still retains, by unanimous re-election in 1878.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.—

The following list of the municipal officers of the minor municipalities comprised in the County of Carleton, with their post office address, will be useful for ready reference.

MUNICIPALITY.	REEVES.	P. O. ADDRESS.	DEPUTY REEVES	P. O. ADDRESS.	CLERKS.	P. O. ADDRESS.	TREASURERS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Osgoode	A. J. Baker	Metcalfe	R. Cleland J. Whiteside	W. Osgoode Metcalfe	John Kennedy	Metcalfe	A. McDonald	Metcalfe.
Fitzroy	A. Fraser	Kinburn	Charles Mohr	Mohr's Corners	W. P. Taylor	Mohr's Corners	A. Riddell	Mohr's Corners.
Gloucester	W. H. Hurdman	Ottawa	Jas. Spratt F. O'Connor H. Martin	Billings' Bridge " Hawthorne	C. Billings	Billings' Bridge	Wm. Smith	Billings' Bridge.
Goulbourn	Neil Stewart	Ashton	John Kemp	Hazeldean	S. Cathcart	Stittsville	T. Tolman	Munster.
Huntley	E. Armstrong	Carp	John Manion	W. Huntley	John Featon	Huntley	John Featon	Huntley.
March	R. Y. Green	March			G. W. Monk	S. March	G. Morgan	S. March.
Marlboro'	John Pierce	North Gower			Thos. Wiggins	B. Rapids	E. Mills	N. Gower.
North Gower	John Craig	North Gower	G. L. Dickinson	Manotic	James Beaman	North Gower	John Wright	"
Torbolton	James Mills	Dunrobin			G. Backham	Fitzroy Harbour	G. Backham	Fitzroy Harbour
Nepean	Thos Clark	Ottawa	T. G. Anderson J. Thompson John Christian	Bell's Corners Ottawa S. March	F. W. Harmer	Bell's Corners	G. Arnold	Bell's Corners.
Richmond	Dr. Beatty	Richmond			T. Miller	Richmond	D. McDougall	Richmond.
N. Edinburgh	J. Henderson	N. Edinburgh			T. Tubman	N. Edinburgh	A. Lumsden	N. Edinburgh.

A full list of the present Council, with all the officials appointed thereby, will be found below.

MUNICIPALITY.	NAME.	RANK.	POST OFFICE.
RICHMOND	Dr. Beatty	Reeve	Richmond.
NEW EDINBORO'	J. Henderson	Reeve	New Edinboro'.
FITZROY	A. Frazer	Reeve	Kinburn.
	Charles Mohr	Deputy do	Mohr's Corners.
GLOUCESTER	W. H. Hurdman	Reeve	Ottawa.
	James Spiatt	Deputy do	Billings' Bridge.
	F. O'Connor	do.	do.
	H. Martin	do.	Hawthorne.
GOULBOURN	Neil Stewart	Reeve	Ashton.
	John Kemp	Deputy do	Hazeldean.
HUNTLEY	E. Armstrong	Reeve	Carp.
	John Manion	Deputy do	W. Huntley.
MARCH	R. Y. Green	Reeve	March.
MARLBORO'	John Pierce	Reeve	N. Gower.
NEPEAN	Thomas Clarke	Reeve	Ottawa.
	T. G. Anderson	Deputy do	Bell's Corners.
	J. Thompson	do.	Ottawa.
	John Christian	do.	S. March.
NORTH GOWER	John Craig	Reeve	N. Gower.
	G. L. Dickinson	Deputy do	Manotick.
OSGOODE	A. J. Baker	Reeve	Metcalfe.
	R. Cleland	Deputy do	W. Osgoode.
	J. Whiteside	do.	Metcalfe.
TORBOLTON	James Mills	Reeve	Dunrobin.

Thomas Clarke, Reeve of Nepean, Warden.

The Standing Committees for the year are:—

Finance—Anderson, Baker, Beatty, Dickinson, and Henderson.

County Property—Cleland, Craig, Green, O'Connor, and Thompson.

Roads and Bridges—Armstrong, Chisholm, Fraser, Hurdman, and Kemp.

Education—Henderson, Martin, Mohr, Stewart, and Whiteside.

Printing—Anderson, Manion, Mills, Price, and Spiatt.

The following are the officers appointed by the Corporation of the County of Carleton, with the salaries attached to each office.

Charles McNab, clerk ..... $ 700

William Cowan, treasurer 1,000

Dr. Church, jail surgeon .....

William McEwan, custodian of Court-house .....

William Gordon, county constable .....

R. Sparks, P. L. S., county engineer .....

Wm. Mosgrove, county solicitor .....

Messrs. Bearman and Bower, auditors, each .....

There are also a number of appointed officials in con high and public schools, who will be referred to under the

In addition to the above salaries, the Treasurer is allo pay an assistant.

The Custodian of the Court-house is allowed free h building), fuel, and lights.

The County Engineer and County Solicitor are paid whatever service performed.

The Councillors are paid two dollars *per diem* (and ten c for attendance on county business, whether at regular or s of the Council, or upon committee work.

The Warden's pay does not differ from that of other except that it is the practice of the Council to vote him a co allowance in cases where an unusual amount of work has b to during the year. These amounts have been as high as low as $50. No such grant has been made now for quite years.

As a general thing but three sessions are held in the year. We have mentioned several instances where the num increased by the holding of "specials." The greatest num held in any one year was in 1870. The first was on Mar second on August 10th, the third on September 6th, an December 16th, making, with the three regular sessions, They were all in connection with the new Court-house erected, except that of September, which was called to helpless condition of the sufferers from the late terrible G fire. The Council voted $5,000 for distribution among by-law was introduced to borrow $100,000 from the Ontario to lend the unfortunate sufferers by that terrible calamity a good deal of discussion at this and subsequent sessions, was ever done.

We have now glanced over the whole period of the mu ence of the County of Carleton, giving a brief summary of w as being of most interest in their proceedings; and some are not of great interest—in order to show the changes legislation, and the *material* of which Carleton's repres was from time to time composed. It may be thought dwelt upon some matters under discussion merely to show i of members. These characteristics unfortunately exist to less extent in the whole human family, and therefore, deliberative bodies, sometimes. We find them present in l assemblages of far greater prestige than the municipal body of Carleton. The above record shows the latter to b free from them; though taken as a whole, their proceed decided ability, and unusual large amount of practic and legislative sagacity on the part of the civic County, both in the subject matter of their deliberat manner in which the public business was conducted; a men who now hold—and have held during the past quarte —the highest places in our legislative and commercial ann first entrance on public life from a seat at the Council Boa County Council. In short, it is not too much to say that Councillors of this noble County are to be found many o in the history of the country.

THE PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT OF

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTI

Centuries of history have borne witness to the truth completeness and efficiency of the Educational Institutio must be laid the foundation of that country's success and ness. We find that education and refinement go hand national prosperity and power—not as the result, but as t that those nations which have devoted themselves most an excelment in the arts and sciences, have achieved greatness among the other nations of the earth, just as one individual an advantage over his more uneducated thousand years have scarce shown an exception to this Legislators seem to have recognized this most importa earliest days of this country's history.

That they were heartily seconded by the great masses no further proof is wanting than to compare the discou education a generation ago, with its present prosperous c history of the rise and progress of public education in Carleton, is its history in almost every county of the Pro a continual battle of will and intellect against the most circumstances and discouraging difficulties. And when us and see the magnificent Colleges and Institutions of le description, which the people of Carleton have erected for as training schools for the future citizens of our country, whether most to admire the energy and perseverance w quered a primeval forest and converted a trackless and u into cultivated farms and fertile fields and gardens, as the rose; or the noble generosity and patriotis covered those lands—but yesterday, as it were, a wilderne evidences of a refined and cultivated taste; these train our children and our children's children—the future citi nation; these inseparable adjuncts to a state of highest and undoubted augaries of a manifest destiny and natio scarce known to Greece or Rome—of a nation whose c waters of three oceans, and whose breadth is the breadth

The immense difficulties overcome by the pioneers of the least of which were connected with the entire absen for educating their children,—are scarcely known to men while to the younger members of the community they ar ceivable. How well can our aged citizens remember the scenes of the "Hoosier Schoolmaster" were a reality in t ments, widely scattered, and separated by miles of almo swamp or forest. And for many years after neighborho to be formed by the gathering together of a half dozen within a radius of as many miles, the only pretence to was by an occasional settler opening a class during the w which the youth of the settlement were instructed in th

surgeon..... $200
n, custodian of Court-house..... 600
, county constable..... 600
S., county engineer.....
county solicitor.....
n and Bower, auditors, each..... 100
number of appointed officials in connection with
cils, who will be referred to under the proper head.
e above salaries, the Treasurer is allowed $400 to

f the Court-house is allowed free house (in the
lights.
gineer and County Solicitor are paid by fees for
formed.
re paid two dollars *per diem* (and ten cents mileage)
unty business, whether at regular or special session
on committee work.
ay does not differ from that of other councillors,
practice of the Council to vote him a complimentary
here an unusual amount of work has been attended
These amounts have been as high as $300, and as
h grant has been made now for quite a number of

ng but three sessions are held in the course of the
tioned several instances where the number has been
ling of "specials." The greatest number of these
r was in 1870. The first was on March 16th, the
0th, the third on September 6th, and the 4th on
cking, with the three regular sessions, seven in all.
connection with the new Court-house, then being
of September, which was called to consider the
f the sufferers from the late terrible Ottawa Valley
voted $5,000 for distribution among them, and a
el to borrow $100,000 from the Ontario Government
nate sufferers by that terrible calamity; but beyond
ession at this and subsequent sessions, nothing more

nced over the whole period of the municipal exist-
f Carleton, giving a brief summary of what struck us
terest in their proceedings; and some things which
erest—in order to show the changes in municipal
material of which Carleton's representative body
time composed. It may be thought that we have
tters under discussion merely to show inconsistencies
characteristics unfortunately exist to a greater or
whole human family, and therefore, necessarily, in
sometimes. We find them present in Parliamentary
greater prestige than the municipal representative
The above record shows the latter to be not entirely
hough taken as a whole, their proceedings show a
d unusual large amount of practical good sense
gacity on the part of the civic rulers of the
he subject matter of their deliberations and the
he public business was conducted; and very many
—and have held during the past quarter of a century
s in our legislative and commercial annals, date their
blic life from a seat at the Council Board of Carleton
n short, it is not too much to say that among the ex-
noble County are to be found many of the first men
e country.

E PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT OF

AL AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

story have borne witness to the truth that upon the
ficiency of the Educational Institutions of a country
ndation of that country's success and national great-
t education and refinement go hand in hand with
and power—not as the result, but as the cause—and
which have devoted themselves most assiduously to
he arts and sciences, have achieved for themselve-
e other nations of the earth, just as learning give-
advantage over his more uneducated fellows. Six
e scarce shown an exception to this rule, and our
have recognized this most important fact in the
country's history.
heartily seconded by the great masses of our people,
wanting than to compare the discouraging state of
ion ago, with its present prosperous condition. The
and progress of public education in the County of
ory in almost every county of the Province. It was
f will and intellect against the most unpropitious
discouraging difficulties. And when we look about
nificent Colleges and Institutions of learning of every
the people of Carleton have erected for their children,
for the future citizens of our country, we are at a loss
mire the energy and perseverance which has con-
orest and converted a trackless and unbroken waste
ms and fertile fields and gardens, which blossom
the noble generosity and patriotism which has
—but yesterday, as it were, a wilderness—with these
ned and cultivated taste; these training-schools for
r children's children—the future citizens of a great
arable adjuncts to a state of highest enlightenment,
uries of a manifest destiny and national grandeur
reece or Rome—of a nation whose confines are the
ns, and whose breadth is the breadth of two zones.
fficulties overcome by the pioneers of Carleton—not
were connected with the entire absence of facilities
children,—are scarcely known to men of middle age,
r members of the community they are almost incon-
ll can our aged citizens remember the days when the
osier Schoolmaster" were a reality in the little settle-
ered, and separated by miles of almost impenetrable
And for many years after neighborhoods commenced
gathering together of a half dozen or so of settlers
as many miles, the only pretence to school-teaching
l settler opening a class during the winter season, a
the settlement were instructed in the "three R's."

Thrice happy were those who were, in that day, sufficiently advanced to take lessons in the New Testament, which, with an occasional "English Reader," formed the *summum bonum* of the ambitious student. It is a remarkable fact that many of our ablest men obtained their whole stock of "book knowledge" under circumstances such as the above—performing in addition, in many cases, more manual labour than the young men of the present day are supposed capable of enduring, and poring over their much-coveted books by the light of the back-log on the hearth, till the small hours recalled the demands of exhausted nature.

As above intimated, the Legislature early recognized the requirements of society in the direction of educational facilities, and went to work in a most patriotic and enterprising spirit to meet the existing difficulties as best they could. Previous to or about the time of the first permanent settlement of Carleton County, the first Common School Act was passed in 1816. Compared to the present system, that inaugurated by the above Act was extremely crude; yet it was the beginning of an era of improvement which has constantly been undergoing amendment till it has become one of the most elaborate systems of the country's internal or political economy. Though passed before the first settlement of Carleton, the above Act was practically in effect until Carleton became quite a populous territory; and under it the first schools had their existence and early development. It provided for the election of School Trustees in each Township, whose duties were of a general nature, and comprised most of those now performed by all the various officers connected with the Department of Education, from the Minister of Education down to the lowest grade of school officials, as well as others now belonging to municipal officers. From the nature of things, this Act was very indifferently complied with; and the grant by which it was accompanied, and continued to be supplemented from time to time by subsequent grants, was spent—as the others also continued to be—without system, and to comparatively little advantage.

It was not till the passage of Hon. S. B. Harrison's bill of 1841 and Sir Francis Hincks' amendment thereto in 1843, that the School System of Canada began to bear much fruit. By the former Act, an annual grant of $200,000 was made to the various counties of the Province, to be divided according to the average *school attendance* within the said counties, *conditional upon those counties raising a like amount for similar purposes.* This last clause had an extremely beneficial effect on many localities, in the way of stimulating them to exertions on behalf of school support, which they would not otherwise have seen fit to undertake.

By Sir Francis Hincks' bill the system of dividing Townships into school sections, was initiated, and various other improvements were made thereby, which continue among the best features of our present admirable school system.

But the one man to whom more than all others combined, Canada—and especially Ontario—is indebted for what is admitted by well qualified and impartial judges to be among the finest educational systems in the world, is the Rev. Dr. Egerton Ryerson. This gentleman came of U. E. Royalist descent, and experienced what all the Pioneers of Canada were obliged to, in the way of the difficulties of obtaining education. A self-made man, his sincere devotion to the cause of education, coupled with the advantages of his early experience, an energy and determination which never relaxed till the objects for which he strove were accomplished, and a physical constitution which no amount of toil or exertion could conquer—Dr. Ryerson was without doubt the best fitted man in all Canada to deal with the difficult problem of public education, as he found it in 1844, on his appointment to the office of Assistant Superintendent of Education. He was in *reality* the *Chief* Superintendent, although the Provincial Secretary held that title *ex-officio.* He commenced his work by making such minor changes as his experience suggested; but soon made a tour of the most highly enlightened portions of the United States and of the principal European countries, during which he closely inspected their various educational systems. On his return he framed a School Bill which embodied the best—as suited to the circumstances of Canada—of the various school systems of the countries through which he had travelled, and the chief features of his original Bill still form the ground-work of our present educational system.

But those who have any knowledge of the existing state of affairs when Dr. Ryerson took the matter in hand, can readily understand that it must have taken many years of anxious earnest toil to bring order and symmetry out of its then chaotic state; when the few school-houses which existed were scarce worthy of the name—being for the most part mere log shanties, covered with bark, or thatched with swamp hay, with a hole through the side, which it would be difficult to determine whether it was intended for a door, a window, or a chimney—as it answered for all three—while the interior was in keeping with the exterior—being either devoid of such luxuries as desks—or their places being supplied—as were the seats—by rived slabs with sticks stuck in for legs; when the sparsely settled districts, with intervening swamps, and absence of good roads, made even the arrangements for the location of the school of no small difficulty; and when—worse than all—there existed the most violent objections on the part of those who had educated their own families, or reared them without education (as very many had been obliged to do), against any system which compelled them to pay a share toward the expenses of an object which they didn't consider to be of the slightest benefit to themselves.

It is easy to see that Dr. Ryerson's was indeed a herculean task, requiring more than the framing of a Bill or the passage of an Act of Parliament to accomplish. But a faithful adherence to the object aimed at, aided by the gradual conversion of those opposed to the scheme, backed by the increasing wealth and advantages which a higher state of civilization always brings, has gradually swept away all obstacles; and we have—in the place of a few scattered and dilapidated shanties—a sufficient number of commodious frame school-houses, or fine brick and stone structures; while the places of the teachers of those days—of whom very many were possessed of but indifferent scholastic attainments, and would now be considered far from competent—have been supplied—by means of the splendid Normal and Model Schools which the liberality and patriotism of our Legislators have given us—with those who are a credit to the system, and the country which supports it; and in a word, the Public School System of Ontario "from a condition of perfect infancy, has ripened within the compass of a generation, to one which will compare favorably with any similar system in the known world."

Referring more particularly to the County of Carleton, we find that from its very earliest municipal organizations, its representatives evinced the most lively and anxious interest in the cause of education; and a perusal of their Records prove them to have given their earnest attention to the matter, and to have dealt with it in a praiseworthy

spirit. In the minutes of the January session, 1851, we find the following :—

"45. Mr. Maclaren moved, seconded by Mr. McKinnon, that in "order to enable the School Trustees of the various School Sections in "the Townships of the County of Carleton to go forward intelligently "in the discharge of their arduous and important duties, it is necessary "to assure them of the cordial co-operation of this Council, and of its "disposition to carry fully into effect a most important duty devolving "upon it by the new School Act.

"It is therefore Resolved by this Council—

"That at the fitting time it will cheerfully comply with the require-"ments of the 27th Section of the said Act (13 and 14 Vic., Chap. 48) "which says:—*It shall be the duty of the Municipal Councils of each "County to cause to be levied each year upon the Townships of such "County such sum or sums of money for the payment of the salaries of "legally qualified common School Teachers as shall be at least equal (clear "of all charges of collection) to the amount of School moneys apportioned "to the several Townships thereof for such years by the Chief Superintend-"ent of Schools.*—Carried."

At the June session of the above year a By-law was passed appointing Local Superintendents of Schools throughout the County, and providing for their remuneration.

The following appears also in the minutes of that session :

"34. Moved by Mr. Craig, seconded by Mr. Steene,

"That to the Report of the Finance Committee be added the estimate "of the sum of four hundred and seventy-nine pounds, eight shillings "and sixpence (£479 18s. 6d) required for the payment of legally quali-"fied School Teachers, and that a separate By-law be passed for raising "and distributing the said sum.—Carried."

At the January session of 1852, the County Council gave proof of their *bona fides* by passing the following Resolution, which it would appear that some of the minor municipalities, with far less patriotic spirit than the majority of the inhabitants at [illegible] had demurred to being taxed for the support of schools, and refused to comply with the provisions of the new School Act

"42. Mr. Lyon moves, seconded by Mr. Chapman, that—

"Whereas the Solicitor of this Council gives it as his opinion that "it was the Clerk of the Township of March and not the Assessor "who committed a breach of his duty by not complying with the "requirements of this Council, for assessing the Township for School "money, and that he is liable for the same. Therefore, be, the Solicitor, "is hereby requested to take proceedings on behalf of this Council "against the said clerk or municipality, or such other course as he may "deem proper, to enforce the requirements of the said By-law, and "thereby make an example of the parties guilty of a dereliction of their "duty; and that the clerk do give him a copy of this Resolution as his "authority so doing.—Carried."

The fostering care of the Council, as above expressed, together with the laudable desire of the majority to encourage and promote the cause of education, began early to bear good fruit; and we see from a report published in 1847 that the Dalhousie District contained a total of sixty-one common schools in operation, exclusive of those in Bytown. Gloucester headed the list with ten schools, while Nepean had nine; Goulbourn and Marlboro', each eight; Fitzroy and Osgoode, each seven; Huntley, six; North Gower, four; and March and Torbolton, each one. In 1850 there were seventy-five schools in the County, being an increase of fourteen in three years.

The Report of 1847, which is the earliest we can find, shows that £300 was granted by the Legislature that year, to the various municipalities of the county for school purposes, and that £2,348 was paid as salaries to the sixty-one public school teachers, being an average of £38 10s. or $154. The highest *average* paid by any municipality was by Nepean, $392.20 per teacher, and the lowest by Osgoode, which only averaged £21, or $84 per year per teacher. The total amounts paid in salaries to teachers by the several Townships was as follows:—

Nepean, £830; Gloucester, £327; Fitzroy, £260; Goulbourn, £240; Marlboro', £234; Huntley, £188; Osgoode, £147; North Gower, £108; March, £31; Torbolton, £30.

In 1851 we find that the County raised by direct taxation to supplement the Government grant and other rates towards the payment of legally qualified teachers, the sum of $1,919.70, while the sum raised by By-law passed at the June session, 1878, for the same purpose, during the ensuing season, $4,258, was distributed as follows:

Nepean	8645	Huntley	838
Gloucester	644	North Gower	373
Osgoode	556	Marlboro'	333
Fitzroy	505	March	207
Goulbourn	477	Torbolton	130

This is considerably over double the amount raised for the same purpose twenty-five years ago, without counting the amounts raised by Richmond and New Edinburgh, which were in the former mentioned year included.

In 1854 we find on reference to the County Council Records that new grammar schools had just been started in Bytown and Richmond, and a resolution was passed appointing the following gentlemen trustees for the same.

BYTOWN.—Peter Tompkins, John Scott and Arthur Allen.

RICHMOND.—Thomas Garland, James Henderson and James Shillington.

Subsequently a grammar school was also organized at Metcalfe village. These have all been suspended now for some years, though from reasons not apparent to us, the following named gentlemen are carried on the list of county appointments as "Trustees of County High Schools," having probably been the last in their respective localities who acted in that capacity:

T. V. Lyon and Thos. Miller, Circuit Board No. 1, Richmond.

Messrs. Teazon, McDonald, McMillan, Simpson and Rev. William Wright, Circuit Board No. 2, Metcalfe.

It seems generally admitted that the first school taught within the limits of the present County of Carleton was at Richmond, and in a house erected for that purpose in 1820, by the Imperial Government, who also sent out from England a teacher specially for the place, and kept him thus employed at Government expense for a number of years. Many of the schools in our rural districts, and even in what were in the early days the centres of population, were taught by men of various rank, discharged or retired from the British army—occasionally ex-chaplains or regimental schoolmasters, but oftener by men from the ranks.

The first school where any pretence was made of instruction in the "higher branches" was the celebrated "Model School" near the Chaudière. The site on which it is erected was presented by the late Col. Le Breton to the District of Dalhousie; one [illegible] being that a public school should be erected an[illegible] The precise date of its erection does not appear, b[illegible] in operation while Carleton was still the old Da[illegible] it to have been previous to 1840.

At that early day the Council of the District [illegible] the old "Duke Street School," as it is called, su[illegible] a scheme which was afterwards introduced, an[illegible] ducted to the present efficient state by our sple[illegible] viz.: fitting up students for the special purpose o[illegible] In other words, the people of this County were [illegible] great importance and necessity of elevating teac[illegible] fession; and the first to carry that theory into pr[illegible] ment of the old "Model School."

The building is of stone, of moderate size a[illegible] nearly square in shape, one story high, with cotta[illegible] and stone porch; and though a very common-plac[illegible] sent, was at the time of erection considered a very [illegible]

The District Council sent to the old country [illegible] school, in the person of Wm. Healy, an educated [illegible] professional teacher, who continued many years [illegible] Bytown withdrew from the District, a dispute ar[illegible] ation owned the building, the result being a la[illegible] favor of the county, who now hold it; but as—acc[illegible] Col. Le Breton's grant—it can only be used for [illegible] within the present city limits, it is practically use[illegible] County Council passed a resolution, at its January [illegible] Warden to procure the passage of a special Ac[illegible] permit them to dispose of it. Sufficient interest [illegible] "Model School," which is one of the earliest land-[illegible] progress of the educational system in the Ottawa [illegible] above passing reference; and the historical associ[illegible] it will cause many to regret the day when it is [illegible] the march of commerce, in the erection of more pr[illegible] as it soon must.

To realize the extraordinary contrast between t[illegible] affairs in our grandfathers' day and at the presen[illegible] the wonderful results achieved in that direction [illegible] century, it is but necessary to consider for a mome[illegible] dition at the two respective periods mentioned. It [illegible] tive conception to realize the fact that in educat[illegible] evidences of prosperity and advanced improvemen[illegible] or abstract, physical or metaphysical—Carleton [illegible] place in a country which is one of the foremost o[illegible] age.

In referring to the following summary from [illegible] Rev. J. May, M.A., the Inspector of Public Scho[illegible] must not be forgotten that it deals simply with th[illegible] districts—those of Ottawa City being embraced unde[illegible] tion. We find from the report that in June of this [illegible] hundred and nineteen public schools in operation in [illegible] as follows:—Gloucester, twenty-two; Osgoode, [illegible] seventeen; Goulbourn, fourteen; Fitzroy, eleven; [illegible] and North Gower, each nine; March, five; a[illegible] During the school year three other schools were in [illegible] time—making a total of one hundred and twenty-[illegible] They are all reported as in a healthy and prosp[illegible] taught (with one exception) by legally qualified teac[illegible] different from what it was even seven years ago, [illegible] charge of the county public schools—special certi[illegible] being then in many cases necessary to supply th[illegible] teachers. The grades of certificates now held by [illegible] teachers are—

First-class.....
Second-class.....
Third-class.....

Of these, twenty-three have Normal School c[illegible] same number, certificates from the County Model [illegible] whole the present staff is described as being "at [illegible] any previous period" in the history of the County.

In regard to salaries, the highest paid to a male [illegible] the highest to a female, $350; average salary [illegible] $370.08; average to female teachers, $231.87; to [illegible] during the year, $35,402.14.

The amount received by trustees, from all sourc[illegible] amount expended, $49,598.72; and the amount [illegible] paying school taxes is $1,920,231.

The total number of children between the ages [illegible] 8,871; number entered on school registers durin[illegible] besides 455 between sixteen and twenty-one; a[illegible] twenty-one, making a total of 9,019.

The average attendance during the first hal[illegible] 3,943; and during the second half-year, 3,401. T[illegible] who studied algebra was 137; geometry, 122; and [illegible] only seven. There were 98 schools regularly ope[illegible] religious exercises; 75 in which the Ten Command[illegible] and four in which clergymen imparted religious in[illegible]

It is extremely satisfactory to note the Inspecto[illegible] school accommodation throughout the County is n[illegible] reasonably expected, with very few exceptions; the[illegible] school-houses built of stone, 19 of brick, one of c[illegible] and the remainder of logs. The latter are, for th[illegible] more newly settled localities, and are gradually bei[illegible] ings in every respect better adapted for the service [illegible]

The following are the officers appointed by th[illegible] look after the County's educational interests, and [illegible] out of the provisions of the School Act.

County Inspector, Rev J. May, M.A.

Board of Public School Examiners, { Rev. Mr. May (Inspec[illegible] / Wm. Fleming, / Arch'd Smirle, / John McMullin, / Rev. James White,

Mr. White has died since the appointment, hi[illegible] ing vacant.

The Inspector's official salary is $900 from th[illegible] from the Legislature, the excess of the former bein[illegible] travelling expenses. He also receives four dollars [illegible] for attendance, as Chairman of the Board of Exa[illegible] members of the Board receive the same remunerat[illegible]

ICAL SKETCH OF THE

on to the District of Dalhousie; one condition of the grant public school should be erected and maintained thereon. ate of its erection does not appear, but the fact that it was while Carleton was still the old Dalhousie District, shows en previous to 1840.

rly day the Council of the District had designed—and in ake Street School," as it is called, subsequently carried out hich was afterwards introduced, and has since been con- e present efficient state by our splendid Normal Schools: p students for the special purpose of themselves teaching. ds, the people of this County were the first to realize the nce and necessity of elevating teaching to a standard pro- the first to carry that theory into practice by the establish- ld "Model School."

ling is of stone, of moderate size and modest pretensions, in shape, one story high, with cottage roof and "dome," ch; and though a very common-place looking affair at pre- he time of erection considered a very fine building.

rict Council sent to the old country for a teacher for this person of Wm. Healy, an educated Irish gentleman, and eacher, who continued many years in the position. After drew from the District, a dispute arose as to which corpor- the building, the result being a law-suit terminating in ounty, who now hold it; but as—according to the terms of ton's grant—it can only be used for a school, and as it is resent city limits, it is practically useless; and the present ell passed a resolution, at its January session, to instruct the procure the passage of a special Act of the Legislature to to dispose of it. Sufficient interest attaches to the old ol," which is one of the earliest land-marks of the rise and the educational system in the Ottawa Valley, to justify the g reference; and the historical associations connected with many to regret the day when it is razed to give place to commerce, in the erection of more pretentious structures— st.

e the extraordinary contrast between the state of educational grandfathers' day and at the present; and to understand nt results achieved in that direction within the past half but necessary to consider for a moment their existing con- two respective periods mentioned. It requires no imagina- on to realize the fact that in education, as in all other prosperity and advanced improvement—whether material physical or metaphysical—Carleton maintains no second untry which is one of the foremost of a most enlightened

ng to the following summary from the Official Report of , M.A., the Inspector of Public Schools for the County, it forgotten that it deals simply with the schools of the rural ose of Ottawa City being embraced under a separate jurisdic- nd from the report that in June of this year there were one nineteen public schools in operation in the County, divided Gloucester, twenty-two; Osgoode, nineteen; Nepean, Goulbourn, fourteen; Fitzroy, eleven; Huntley, Marlboro', Gower, each nine; March, five; and Torbolton, four. chool year three other schools were in operation part of the g a total of one hundred and twenty-two during the year. reported as in a healthy and prosperous condition, and one exception) by legally qualified teachers. This is quite n what it was even seven years ago, when Mr. May took e county public schools—special certificates or "permits" n many cases necessary to supply the existing want of e grades of certificates now held by the above mentioned

lass	1
class	18
class	100

twenty-three have Normal School certificates—about the certificates from the County Model School—and on the ent staff is described as being "at least equal to that of eriod" in the history of the County.

to salaries, the highest paid to a male teacher was $700; a female, $350; average salary paid male teachers, age to female teachers, $231.87; total paid to teachers ar, $35,402.14.

t received by trustees, from all sources, was $55,836.02; nded, $49,598.72; and the amount of ratable property taxes is $1,920,231.

number of children between the ages of five and sixteen is r entered on school registers during the year, 8,526; etween sixteen and twenty-one; and thirty-eight over aking a total of 9,019.

ge attendance during the first half-year of 1877 was ring the second half-year, 3,401. The number of pupils gebra was 137; geometry, 122; and natural philosophy, There were 98 schools regularly opened and closed with ses; 75 in which the Ten Commandments were taught; ich clergymen imparted religious instruction.

ely satisfactory to note the Inspector's remark, that the odation throughout the County is now all that could be ected, with very few exceptions; there being at present 18 uilt of stone, 19 of brick, one of concrete, 47 of frame, nder of logs. The latter are, for the most part, in the ttled localities, and are gradually being replaced by build- espect better adapted for the service required.

ng are the officers appointed by the County Council to County's educational interests, and oversee the carrying isions of the School Act.

pector, Rev J. May, M.A.

Public School Examiners.	Rev. Mr. May (Inspector), Chairman.	
	Wm. Fleming,	Members.
	Arch'd Smirle,	
	John McMullin,	
	Rev. James White,	

has died since the appointment, his place still remain-

or's official salary is $900 from the County, and $600 ature, the excess of the former being intended to cover tses. He also receives four dollars *per diem* and mileage as Chairman of the Board of Examiners, and all the Board receive the same remuneration for that service.

The County paid out to the various municipalities, on account of education during the year 1877, the sum of $6,137.27, of which $4,185 was what is called the Public School Grant; $100 to "Poor Schools," one in Nepean, the other in Osgoode—$50 each; and $1,852.27 toward general expenses. There were also $54 paid to a "poor school" in March, and $10 to one in Torbolton.

As will have been gathered from the above remarks, the general principles of our present public school system may be very briefly summarised, as follows:

1. The schools are free to all pupils between the ages of five and sixteen years.

2. Every child "of school age" is entitled by law to at least four months' instruction during the year, either at home or in the schools; and any parents refusing or neglecting to afford their children facilities for acquiring such instruction, shall be liable to a fine.

3. Each school section (or township, in case of the section divisions being superseded by a township board) shall provide, through the trustees, adequate school accommodation for all the children of school age resident within its limits.

4. A liberal Legislative grant is distributed to the various townships or sections (as the case may be), in proportion to the number of children of school age in actual attendance at the public schools of such section or township, and all property within such section or township must be assessed to defray the entire cost of the schools, over and above the amount of such Legislative grant.

5. A specified course of secular study is prescribed; while religious exercises and religious instruction are permitted, but not compelled.

6. Normal school instruction is furnished gratuitously; none but legally qualified teachers are permitted to follow the profession, and after a certain number of years' service they may retire on the "superannuated list," receiving a pension of an amount proportionate to the term they have served.

7. And finally, the law provides for a system of rigid inspection, and the curtailment or the withdrawal of the Legislative grant from any township or section failing to comply with the provisions of the School Act.

What we have said above relates only to the public schools of the County, as distinguished from the separate schools. There are but six of the latter in Carleton County, outside of Ottawa, where the number is large; and we will take occasion to refer more at length to that branch of education while on the subject of schools connected with the city.

The subject of the development of religious institutions, which is of necessity so intimately connected with that of education, is one which was fraught with the earnest solicitude of the pioneers. The history of the growth of the Christian Church in the County of Carleton, is the history of the County itself. The early settlers were of a race noted throughout the world for a degree of piety, which, in a national point of view, was exceptional, and which has, beyond reasonable ground for controversy, done more than any other one cause toward elevating the British people to their present proud position as a great empire; whose descendants, whether here or in the antipodes, are second only to the Mother country in all those attributes of wealth, power, education, and refinement, the sure possessions of those peoples who, casting from them the unchristian and heathen doctrines of the dark ages, and the no less repugnant materialist and socialistic dogmas of a much later period, have put their national as well as their individual trust upon that Rock—the foundation of a universal and eternal empire whose Ruler shall have kings and emperors for His subjects, when earthly principalities and powers shall be no longer.

Without an exception, the early disciples of the Church were men of extraordinary devotion to their missions; and possessing an amount of physical energy and endurance, which, coupled with their high standard of intelligence and religious ardor, eminently qualified them to carry the Gospel to the confines of the pioneer settlements, and keep fresh in the minds of the settlers, whose trials, temptations and difficulties at times appeared unconquerable—the trials and temptations of their Master, while in the flesh, and the glorious reward which was the crowning recompense of His fidelity and faith, which also might be theirs; and their earnest piety and deepest solicitude for the well-being of their charge, which had constant and daily illustration in their noble sacrifices to bring spiritual ministrations within the reach of all, even the most humble, undoubtedly went far toward helping those to whom they ministered to bear their trials for yet a little longer, when all seemed dark and drear, and to go on and conquer the difficulties of their position, and emerge from the battle, as they have, the masters of a domain now smiling with nature's most lavish gifts, and dotted with the temples of the Christian religion as monuments to the achievements of these early followers of the cross.

As a people whose belief in the Eternal is founded on the sacred truths of the Bible, the history of the Church in its various branches is a subject of at least equal interest to any other. How the early ministers were wont to journey through the dense wilderness, and on foot, with swamps and thickets to impede their course, and savage, wild beasts as their threatening enemies; how they disregarded toil and privation, made light of growing dangers, and overcame both; how, though hopeful in spirit, they suffered in the flesh, and even "died in the harness" to serve the cause nearest their hearts; all these and many more are burning incidents upon the brightest page of a country's history, which has been the history of victories of peace, and of the cross—the emblem of the King of Peace, and are still within the personal memory of many yet living in the County of Carleton; and scarcely less familiar, through intercourse with those who have passed away, to the many whose present comforts and enjoyments, in a spiritual point of view, are in a very great measure due to the zeal of those who thus early fought and suffered that others might reap the rewards of their labours.

In referring more particularly to the development of the Church in the various localities, it is deemed best to do so in connection with the sketches of those particular localities themselves. We will therefore simply remark here that the first building used for a church in the County of Carleton was a little log house built by Captain Weatherly of the Navy, on lot 19, river front of the Township of March, in 1819. He built it for his house before the survey of the township, which, being completed the succeeding winter, 1819-20, it was found that Captain Weatherly had built upon the wrong lot, supposing it to be on No. 20, whereas it was on Captain Street's lot, 19. As Captain Street, who had come in at the same time as Captain Weatherly, had already erected a house, and did not need the new acquisition, it was turned into a church, and served the purpose of such till supplanted by the stone church, erected on lot 23, river front, some years later, by Hon. Mr. Pinhey.

The Rev. Amos Ainslie, who had been for some years previously the resident Episcopal clergyman at Hull, where he did not succeed in erecting a church, however, till a considerably later period, was the first minister who officiated in this temporary church.

The first regular churches erected in the County, erected specially for that purpose, were the Methodist and Presbyterian, in Bytown—the former built in 1827, in Rideau, near the corner of Chapel street (from which that street takes its name), and the other between Sparks and Wellington, on the present site of St. Andrew's, also in 1827.

These, and others in their proper order, will be referred to more in detail in another place.

In 1871 the number of churches had increased to 30, of which 3 were Episcopal, 9 Roman Catholic, 2 "kirks" 6 Presbyterian, 7 Methodist, and one "other" church. They were distributed as follows:—Fitzroy, 2; Gloucester, 3; Goulbourn, 6; Huntley, 3; March, 3; Marlboro', 1; Nepean, 3; North Gower, 1; Osgoode, 3; Richmond, 4; and Torbolton, 1; the "other" church, whatever it may have been, being in Fitzroy.

From that time forward the development was more in the improvement of the various church edifices than in the increase of their number. During the next twenty years, to 1871, only 17 new churches had been built, making a total of 47 in the County, of which 17 were Methodist, 13 Episcopal, 7 Presbyterian, 7 Roman Catholic, and 3 of other denominations.

AGRICULTURAL ADVANCEMENT AND THE GROWTH OF THE MECHANIC ARTS.

In such a community as the County of Carleton, which is, and must from the nature of things continue to be, for a long time, an almost strictly agricultural one; the above heading implies the covering of so broad an area (in a descriptive sense), as to make a volume by itself, even without entering into an elaborate narrative of the innumerable details connected with our paramount industry. Fortunately, in proportion as there appears opportunity for enlarging on the subject, the necessity seems to grow less, by the universal familiarity with the present status and requirements of a science, the immense importance of which is apparent to all, and with whose prosperity or adversity is bound up the happiness or misery of the mass of our population, the success or failure of all our great commercial and mechanical interests, and in fact the advancement or retardment of the nation at large.

The development and advancement of the system, which has fully kept pace with all other manner of improvement, has been no less marked in this country than in the most favored spots in the realm. The little beginnings which, half a century ago, were hidden by forest shade in all directions, have broadened and matured till this County ranks high in the scale of agricultural communities, which together compose one of the most extensive, as well as one of the finest agricultural countries of the present age.

Generally speaking, the qualities of the soil of Carleton is good, though there is, of course, much of its area which is of such a nature as to be entirely worthless. Most of this is confined to the river fronts of the townships bordering the Ottawa, and is of so extremely rocky a nature as to be incapable of sustaining vegetable growth. But even in those localities where such conditions most abound, there are intermingled considerable stretches of the finest of land, while some whole townships are almost entirely of such composition as to be not only a practicable but a profitable farming country; and, taken as a whole, the character and productiveness of the soil can bear favorable comparison with that of any we know of in corresponding latitudes. The length and consequent severity of the winter season makes it impracticable to profitably raise some varieties of crops which grow luxuriantly in Southern and Western Ontario, such as corn and beans. Some varieties of fruit do not flourish, on account of the inability of the maturing season to bring them to that degree of perfection which is common in more favoured climes. But it does not appear to be too far north for winter wheat—many fields of which we have observed of luxuriant growth, and promising the most flattering returns. Spring wheat, oats, barley, peas, and rye, are grown in great abundance, while vegetables of all descriptions, from turnips and mangolds of the field product, to the finest varieties of table dainties, are raised in as great quantity and of as fine quality as we ever saw elsewhere, due allowance being made for exceptional circumstances, which are peculiar to all localities alike. In fact, the displays in that particular line, which decked the show-tables of the Agricultural Exhibition buildings at the late autumn fairs, is very seldom surpassed in quality or variety even at the Provincial Exhibition.

But though grain and roots are so prolific, these do not constitute the only productions. Carleton is, for the greater part, a most excellent grass country—its soil being peculiarly adapted to the growth of that crop; and stock-raising, which, as a country grows older, becomes of greater and greater importance, is now carried on in a manner and to an extent which is the surprise of those—and there are many such—who have got the idea into their heads that the only place where really fine stock is raised is in the West. In fact, the list of breeders who have acquired a far more than local reputation in that line, now numbers many of the "solid" men of the agricultural population of the County.

The pioneers of what is called "scientific farming" in this County are as old as the pioneers of the County itself; in fact two of the chief of these were among the very oldest settlers in their own particular localities, and in the County as well; and as they attained a wide celebrity in the early days of the County's history from their importations of fancy strains of thoroughbred stock, we mention them in this connection. One of these was Lieut. Maxwell, a half-pay army officer, one of the first settlers in the Village of Richmond. He took a great interest in imported stock, and imported largely from England and Scotland. His specialty was in fancy sheep, of which he brought in a large number of various breeds then most popular amongst Old Country stockmen. He was undoubtedly the first importer of the Ottawa country, at least to any great extent. The other we had reference to was a Mr. Didsbury, who bought out the estate of Captain Weatherly, one of the half-pay officers who first settled on the river front of the Township of March. His venture was not confined to any one species—horses, cattle, and sheep being among his importations. Neither of these gentlemen, however, seemed to have had their enterprise rewarded as it should have been, fancy stock being in those times out of reach of the inhabitants, most of whom thought themselves "fixed" if they could find the wherewithal to pay for a native Canadian cow, which could then be purchased for $8 to $10 in money.

The changes in this most important branch of agricul ever, kept pace with its other various features, and among us some of the very finest heads of pure bred cat the finest studs of horses which can be produced in Onta

Among the most prominent breeders in the Coun Brothers—Thomas and John—the former of whom is the of the County. They have spared no pains or expens their stock for the benefit of agriculture generally, an raisers of this section of the country in particular. One Thomas Clark, Esq.,—took no less than (14) fourteen alone at the Provincial Fair held in the City of Ottaw his pure Clydesdale horses are a household word amon through the Ottawa Valley. Wm. H. Hurdman, E Gloucester, still owns, among a large number of very mare and horse, which he exhibited in the "agricultu Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and each of w both medals and diplomas from the Centennial Com Canadian Commission likewise. And we simply men gentlemen because they are the leading men in their though by no means the only ones, as the number of br out Carleton, and the superior quality of their stock, are ra County a leading position among the great stock-rais Ontario, now attracting such well-earned admiration America and even Europe.

We have above made mention of some of the agricu here and in this vicinity, and intimated that in many re pared favourably with those of any other section of the erally speaking, the best indication, not only of the pres status of any particular locality, but also of its agricultu can be found by a visit to these fairs. The object for w inaugurated has long since been more than acomplished become an "institution" among us just as much as a The system of perfection to which they have arrived ha been the growth of a day, but the result of long years of periment, diligent application, and successful developme

It is now just about half a century since the first "F Old Bytown; and that what we said above is true as t development of the institution within that time needs no the people of to-day. The written and related account brated gathering, which more than rivalled Donnybrook, the extreme; and the wide contrast which marks the dispa grandeur of the magnificent Exhibition held last Septe City Agricultural Grounds, and the absolute ludier original predecessor, would indicate that in the mat under notice the number of steps between the sub ridiculous is not one, but many. The chief "show was a horse race, *i.e.*, the chief show on the progra chiefest show wasn't on the programme at all, and c grangers and "shiners" alike loading themselves up w and then smashing each other's heads with the aid of club which left the black thorns of the "ould sod" at a very

In fact, so successful were these fair-goers of 1829 in mak of each other, and so unsuccessful in deciding who won that the authorities didn't see the fun of allowing any mo so, an interdict was placed upon the Bytown Fair hencef dounded much to the comfort of many a poor Irishman's remained in force; and by the time the restriction was w years later, the pugnacious proclivities of the Bytown given place to a more civilized and enlightened spirit.

The first Government money which we can find any given for the encouragement of agricultural exhibitions of Carleton, was its *pro rata* share of the Legislative gra Provincial Parliament at its session of 1848-49. The granted for distribution among the various counties entit was £250. The plan of encouraging these "schools of they have been justly called, by public grants, has been st ing till the County Council alone granted in 1878 nearly the county funds to aid the County of Carleton and the Agricultural Societies, as was granted by the Legislat counties of the Province (Upper and Lower Canada thirty years ago. The County Association received from th funds the very liberal donation of $500, and the City A from the same source. Each also received $700 from th ernment, as also did the County of Russell, to which, i Government grants, the townships east of the Rideau whole might very properly be classed in the County of Russell Exhibition is annually held at the Village of Township of Osgoode. We thus see a total of $2,100 of $750 of county funds, or $2,850 of public money gra couragement, *in a single county*, of a system to suppor was considered a liberal grant thirty years ago, when the whole United Provinces. And the wonderful grow ment of everything connected with the science of hu County of Carleton may be measured by the above stand

There are six regularly organized and officially recogni societies in the County, viz.: those of the City of Ottawa Carleton, the Townships of Fitzroy, Gloucester, Mar Gower, and including the so-called Russell County Soci and sinew" of which, as above intimated, really lie in Townships of Gloucester and Osgoode, there are seven.

The townships above-named hold their annual fairs at town halls; the County of Russell fair is held in the shed; the County of Carleton Society own very fine gro ings, at Bell's Corners, in the Township of Nepean, and fair grounds of the City of Ottawa are probably the fine exception, in the Dominion. The average amount of b the County Society is about $2,000 yearly, and that by t Society nearly $8,000, while the township prize lists alo to $500 each. The year 1878 was a very unfavorable Society, on account of the exceptionally bad character which made the financial part of the enterprise unpro aside from the Provincial, there was as fine a general d thing connected with the products of agriculture and seen anywhere in the Province.

Occupying, as does the science of agriculture, so i in the nation's interior and political economy, and tend influence of these societies, to foster its development, not be out of place to give a detailed exhibit of the busin of the two leading agricultural societies in the County. refer to the year 1877 for the City of Ottawa, and 1878

this most important branch of agriculture have, how-
ith its other various features, and to-day we have
he very finest heads of pure bred cattle, and some of
orses which can be produced in Ontario.
st prominent breeders in the County are the Clark
and John—the former of whom is the present Warden
ey have spared no pains or expense in improving
benefit of agriculture generally, and of the stock-
on of the country in particular. One of the above—
,—took no less than (14) fourteen prizes on cattle
cial Fair held in the City of Ottawa in 1875, while
e horses are a household word among stock-men all
wa Valley. Wm. H. Hurdman, Esq., Reeve of
vns, among a large number of very fine animals, a
hich he exhibited in the "agricultural" class at the
ion at Philadelphia, and each of which carried off
iplomas from the Centennial Commission and the
sion likewise. And we simply mention the above
they are the leading men in their particular lines,
s the only ones, as the number of breeders through-
e superior quality of their stock, are rapidly giving the
position among the great stock-raising sections of
acting such well-earned admiration throughout all
Europe.
made mention of some of the agricultural fairs held
cinity, and intimated that in many respects they com-
rith those of any other section of the country. Gen-
e best indication, not only of the present agricultural
cular locality, but also of its agricultural capabilities,
visit to these fairs. The object for which they were
ng since been more than acomplished, and they have
ution" among us just as much as agriculture itself.
ection to which they have arrived has not, however,
'a day, but the result of long years of intelligent ex-
application, and successful development.
bout half a century since the first "Fair" was held in
that what we said above is true as to the successful
e institution within that time needs no argument with
w. The written and related accounts of that cele-
hich more than rivalled Donnybrook, are laughable in
he wide contrast which marks the disparity between the
agnificent Exhibition held last September in Ottawa
Grounds, and the absolute ludicrousness of its
or, would indicate that in the matter at present
number of steps between the sublime and the
one, but many. The chief "show" at the first
i.e., the chief show on the programme, but the
n't on the programme at all, and consisted in the
iners" alike loading themselves up with "poteen,"
each other's heads with the aid of clubs and dornicks,
k thorns of the "ould sod" at a very great discount.
ul were these fair-goers of 1829 in making mince-meat
so unsuccessful in deciding who won the horse race,
s didn't see the fun of allowing any more horse races;
s placed upon the Bytown Fair henceforth, which re-
he comfort of many a poor Irishman's head, while it
and by the time the restriction was withdrawn, some
gnacious proclivities of the Bytown fair-goers had
ire civilized and enlightened spirit.
rnment money which we can find any trace of being
ragement of agricultural exhibitions in the County
pro ratâ share of the Legislative grant voted by the
nent at its session of 1848-49. The amount thus
ution among the various counties entitled to the same
an of encouraging these "schools of agriculture," as
ly called, by public grants, has been steadily develop-
Council alone granted in 1878 nearly as much from
and the County of Carleton and the City of Ottawa
ties, as was granted by the Legislature to all the
rovince (Upper and Lower Canada combined), but
e County Association received from the County public
ral donation of $500, and the City Association $250
ce. Each also received $700 from the Ontario Gov-
d the County of Russell, to which, for Agricultural
, the townships east of the Rideau belong, and the
roperly be classed in the County of Carleton, as the
is annually held at the Village of Metcalfe, in the
le. We thus see a total of $2,100 of Provincial, and
ds, or $2,850 of public money granted to the en-
single county, of a system to support which $1,000
eral grant thirty years ago, when distributed over
rovinces. And the wonderful growth and develop-
connected with the science of husbandry in the
may be measured by the above standard.
ularly organized and officially recognized agricultural
nty, viz.: those of the City of Ottawa, the County of
ships of Fitzroy, Gloucester, March, and North
ng the so-called Russell County Society, the "bone
h, as above intimated, really lie in the populous
ester and Osgoode, there are seven.
bove-named hold their annual fairs at their respective
nty of Russell fair is held in the Metcalfe drill-
f Carleton Society own very fine grounds and build-
rs, in the Township of Nepean, and the agricultural
City of Ottawa are probably the finest, with a single
nnnion. The average amount of business done by
is about $2,000 yearly, and that by the Ottawa City
0, while the township prize lists alone average $250
year 1878 was a very unfavorable one for the City
of the exceptionally bad character of the weather,
nancial part of the enterprise unprofitable, though,
ncial, there was as fine a general display of every-
n the products of agriculture and arts as could be
e Province.
oes the science of agriculture, so important a part
or and political economy, and tending, as does the
ocieties, to foster its development, it will probably
o give a detailed exhibit of the business transactions
gricultural societies in the County. In doing so we
7 for the City of Ottawa, and 1878 for the County of Carleton—those showings being considered fair average years. Herewith they will be found, having reference first to the City of Ottawa.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Jan. 1st, 1877	$ 24 60
Loan from Bank of Ottawa	2,600 00
Subscriptions from members	315 50
Receipts from pic-nic parties	210 00
Grant from City Council	1,200 00
Do. County Council	500 00
Do. Ontario Government	350 00
Special collections by Secretary	391 00
Sale of refreshment booths	390 00
Gate money	1,980 34
Grand stand receipts	72 95
Stall fees from exhibitors	55 00
Entrance fees to sports	12 00
Rent of dwelling on show grounds	250 00
	$8,349 39

EXPENDITURES.

Balance from 1875, *re* Provincial Exhibition	$1,957 69
Interest on loans	1,548 52
Discounts	35 77
Payments, prizes	2,421 00
Do. sports (including balloon)	289 00
Refreshments for Judges and employes	110 00
Postage, cabs, telegraphing, &c	37 50
Band, $54.80; building band stand, $162.54	217 34
Improvements on grounds, new floor to dancing hall, &c	332 25
Advertising, printing, stationery, and bill posting	434 54
Insurance, $62; use of furniture, &c., $115.53	177 53
Straw for stalls and sundry items	73 31
Improvements on Elgin street	25 00
Services of officials during exhibition	404 50
Salary of caretaker	50 00
Do. Secretary-Treas	200 00
Cash on hand	135 46
	$8,349 39

ASSETS, (ESTIMATED.)

Main exhibition grounds	$13,800 00
Brick house and land purchased to complete	8,500 00
Value of buildings, fences, &c., at present	37,000 00
Two turnstiles	200 00
Tools, flags, ropes, ladders, &c	250 00
Cash on hand	135 46
	$59,885 46

LIABILITIES.

Loan, Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co	$21,000 00
Interest now due on same	307 50
Loan, Bank of Ottawa	2,600 00
	23,907 50
Estimated balance in favour of assets	$35,978 96

The financial statement of the County Society for 1878 is as below:

RECEIPTS.

Members' subscriptions	$ 326 00
Government grant	700 00
County grant	500 00
Gate money	361 00
Sundries	40 57
	$1,927 57

EXPENDITURES.

Prize money	$1,100 00
Township societies	420 00
Officers' salaries	100 00
Sundries	307 57
	$1,927 57

ASSETS.

Value of buildings and land	$3,610 23
Due from Wm. Corbett, former Secretary	258 61
Cash in hand	400 00
	$4,068 84

LIABILITIES.

Neil Robertson's mortgage	$ 900 00
Contra account of Wm. Corbett	62 75
Sundries	106 99
	$1,079 74
Estimated balance in favour of assets	$2,989 10

The County Society is in a very flourishing and prosperous condition. Their chief liability was contracted to purchase an extension to their grounds, which are now ample and convenient; contain very commodious and ornamental buildings, a sufficiency of stalls, sheds, &c., and a never failing rivulet running through them—a very important and necessary adjunct. The chief officers are John Dawson, President; Henry A. Bennett and Hugh Gourly, Vice-Presidents; Hon. James Skead and Thomas Clark (Warden), Honorary Directors; the usual number of Directors, and Adam Abbott, of Hazeldean, Sec.-Treasurer. The society has a present *bona fide* membership of 159 members.

The society was organized in 1845, and Hon. James Skead was its first president, and continued to act as such for a very long time. He has always been one of the most liberal and public-spirited men in the Ottawa Valley, in connection with everything which tended to forward the material interests of agriculture. He was always a leading exhibitor and prize-taker himself, and invariably returned the full amounts of his prizes to the society. He has also been in the habit of importing

for free distribution among the farmers of the County quantities of new and imported varieties of cereals, and has been instrumental in a great many ways in the promotion of the farmers' welfare, and elevating the standard of the agricultural profession. As an instance of his liberality in that direction it might be mentioned that in 1860 he imported and distributed, free, £33 worth of flax seed to encourage the raising of that staple. For a variety of reasons, however, the industry never assumed a very great magnitude, and gradually declined.

The financial statement of the City Society shows them to be heavily in debt. Previous to 1875, however, they were entirely free, and in a healthy pecuniary condition. The impetus given to improvements that year by the selection of Ottawa as the seat of the Provincial Exhibition, ran them heavily in debt, but the statement referred to proves them the owner of a very large surplus of assets, and the facts prove that they are steadily reducing the debt, and it will only take a few years of general commercial prosperity in the County to reflect its benign influence upon this most deserving and enterprising society by putting them again on their feet. Their enterprise in the matter of the purchase of such admirably located and beautiful grounds, and the erection of such really splendid buildings and general conveniences for carrying on a first-class Fair in a first-class manner, cannot be too highly commended.

The grounds are delightfully located on the elbow of the Rideau Canal, about two miles from the centre of the city, being bounded East and South by the canal, West by Bank Street, and North by a new street, lately opened, between Bank and Elgin. They were originally "ordnance" lands—*i. e.*, 19 acres of the first purchase—and were acquired from the Dominion Government, through the exertions of the Hon. R. W. Scott, then Secretary of State—and in consideration of the object for which they were designed—for a merely nominal sum. A further addition was made—to complete the block—of the fine residence and grounds of Hon. John O'Connor, which made the total area of the park some 23 acres—besides three more attached permanently to the house—which the Society lease at an annual rental of $250. The main building is very large—the central part being octagonal in shape, with galleries, the whole surmounted by transept and cupola, and rectangular shaped wings extending outwards from each side of the octagon. The building is of wood, handsomely painted, of considerable architectural merit, ornate in character and unique in design. It presents an imposing appearance, and its outline, towering above the tree-tops, is visible from long distances on every side, and adds fresh beauty to the really charming scenes of the locality in which it is situated. It was built by Robert White, of Ottawa. The city corporation liberally gave $15,000 towards its construction, and $1,000 additional were contributed by surrounding minor municipalities. It is only necessary to remark, in connection with the grounds generally, that in point of their own intrinsic beauty the attractiveness of their surroundings, and the completeness and convenience of their every detail, they are admittedly the finest for the purpose in the Dominion, with the single exception of the new Agricultural Fair Grounds at Toronto.

The Society was organized in 1860. Its present officers are:—

PRESIDENT. Hon. James Skead.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—A. Rowe, Esq. and W. H. Hardman, Esq.

DIRECTORS. Alonzo Wright, M. P., J. M. Currier, M. P., Ira Morgan, Rep. Board of Agriculture; A. McKellar, Esq., Thos. Clark, Warden; McLeod Stewart, Barrister; R. Cummings, ex-Warden; C. W. Bangs, Mayor; Aldermen Henry and John Thompson, Esq.

AUDITORS.—R. W. Craice and R. Johnson.

SECY.-TREASURER.—A. S. Woodburn.

The exertions of the President in promoting the organizations have already been referred to. The Secy.-Treasurer has also been one of the *workers* in the cause from the first inception of these societies. He held that position for many years in connection with the City Society, and previously for many years in connection with the County Society, and during 16 years of active labor in the service of both, he has collected by *personal solicitation* over $12,000 in cash in aid of those Societies, and performed an amount of routine work which few are capable of, and in a manner to win the thanks and praise of all interested in the success of the institution. Ira Morgan, of Metcalfe, is also one of those who have devoted a great amount of time, energy and labor to the advancement of Agriculture in this County. He has been 21 years continuously Secy.-treasurer of the Russell Agricultural Society; six years a member of the Agricultural and Arts' Association of Ontario one of which he was its President, for the Division including N. and S. Lanark, N. and S. Renfrew, Russell, Carleton and Ottawa. He is popularly credited with a great share of the success attending the Canadian exhibit at the Centennial, on account of his exertions as a Canadian Centennial Commissioner.

As a very interesting part of Agriculture—or at any rate a closely related science—the horticultural branch of the industry deserves mention. There was a Horticultural Society organized in Ottawa as early as 1861. The late Dr. Sewell was President of the Society, and C. H. Currier, now President of the *Free Press* Printing Co., was Sec.-treas. John L. Campbell, Thomas Sturmer, and G. P. Baker, the present Postmaster, are the only gentlemen now living, besides Mr. Currier, who were connected with the parent society, which only survived some two years, but was followed by others from time to time, each of which succumbed after an equally brief existence. The Directors of the Ottawa Agricultural Society, awake to the advantages of a judicious encouragement to horticulture, and at the time satisfied from past experience that such a society could not flourish as an independent organization, wisely formed a branch in connection with their own society, with very promising results. The present season, however, some dissatisfied members again started an independent society, advertised a very liberal prize list, and tried to forestall the Agricultural Society by appointing their show the week preceding that of the latter. But the people saw the game; the show didn't "draw," and not fifty per cent of the prizes were paid. This will probably teach the people who take a real interest in those matters that "union is strength," a maxim which might also be very judiciously acted upon in connection with the many small local fairs of the vicinity, by uniting all into one grand central fair at Ottawa, as has been done with the most flattering and satisfactory results in many localities throughout the western part of this Province.

In regard to the agricultural productions of the County, the difficulties of arriving at a correct estimate are multiplied in proportion as the facilities and conveniences for marketing and transporting them are increased. With two trunk railways extending across the County, besides the Rideau Canal and the Ottawa, these facilities in the case of Carleton are such that it is not incumbent upon the farmers to centre to any particular mart, but the surplus products of the many different localities as the railway stations and stations. The chief of these is, marketing facilities of this city cannot be More detailed reference thereto may be seen Notwithstanding that Ottawa is the largest of the cereals, any estimate formed for the finds its way to Ottawa, would be purely conj

We can therefore give no later figures than those compiled from the census rep accuracy and completeness, were models amo itself. From these it appears that the gener cereals and roots mentioned in the succeedin *exclusive* of Gloucester and Osgoode, which totals for Russell, and for which separate town in these particular articles:—766,297 lbs. bu 13 bush. flax seed, 115 lbs. dressed flax, 4 7,897 yards home-made cloth, 4,713 bush. 2,637 bush. small fruit, 8,270 lbs. maple sugar hops; and in the fur product—28 beaver, 2 241 mink, 37 foxes, 129 moose or caribou, 1, various other useful fur-bearing animals.

The table above referred to gives the acreag and the number of bushels of the various oth townships, separately, and *in toto*.

MUNICIPALITY.	No acres of wheat	Bush. of wheat	Bush. of whe
1. Fitzroy	2,519	25,594	4,910
2. Gloucester	1,287	13,574	690
3. Goulbourn	1,872	20,286	715
4. Huntley	2,101	21,374	426
5. March	597	6,550	897
6. Marlboro'	1,303	14,218	145
7. Nepean	2,354	20,217	3,329
8. North Gower	1,697	20,934	196
9. Osgoode	2,633	28,155	1,796
10. Torbolton	359	2,554	1,043
11. New Edinburgh	.....	.....	.....
12. Richmond	74	880	75
Total	16,796	183,333	14,527

	Peas.	Beans.	Buck wheat.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
1	20,144	1,065	68	506	73,472	29,458
2	8,260	470	554	1,959	93,297	21,910
3	9,930	781	1,533	1,156	96,952	4,660
4	12,558	695	1,398	764	55,681	11,042
5	5,568	119	726	399	25,187	10,265
6	4,892	233	1,847	1,303	62,336	1,084
7	15,652	846	1,324	2,382	117,968	60,248
8	7,569	210	818	1,387	82,265	2,662
9	10,264	607	1,065	1,649	111,361	1,748
10	3,705	274	184	394	14,487	3,304
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	376	25
12	575	11	4	33	3,768	.....
	99,117	5,314	14,521	14,932	736,190	148,749

THE GROWTH OF THE MECHA

In this County has been of a nature and to ang the requirements of the agricultural community bulk of the population. From the very first set north shore, those who from time to time ca sides the river Ottawa had always the facilit place what few articles of manufacture generally wants of the pioneer settler. For many years t any such things as a pair of shoes or a job of bl obtained, and it was not till long after the establi settlement at Richmond that anything at all a supply to meet the increasing demand for the th entering into the list of necessaries of everyday l

It will be seen by reference to the various t one of the very first acts of the first settlers in ea was to establish milling facilities. Then by de various trades came one by one till, in the cou all other parts which have gone through the same —the blacksmith, carpenter, waggon-maker, s were all in their places where most needed to su wants of the populace in their respective lines.

The County proper is the very reverse of munity. Its own particular and peculiar want are, however, supplied at home by home indus this extent alone have the mechanic arts develop to assume a more rapid stage of growth tha of the population warrants for their own supp comes, as it is not likely to do in our time, s than a field devoted in greater part to agricultur

There have been, and are, in Ottawa, a larg turers of various kinds, which together entitle facturing centre of no mean proportion; and these will be referred to in connection with that

Those of the County proper for the twent and 1871 (the latter being the latest date in whi statistics on which to base comparisons, ma below:—

In the former year there were twenty-o operation, of which 3 were in Fitzroy, 1 in Glou 2 in Huntley, 2 in March, 3 in Marlboro,' 5 in and 1 in Richmond. There were seven grist mi each in Gloucester, March, Nepean, Osgoode, a were six carding mills, one each in Gloucester Marlboro', Osgoode, and Richmond. There wer 1 each in Gloucester and Nepean, 1 distillery

rt, but the surplus products of the fields are delivered at as rent localities as the railway stations and waterways have stations. The chief of these is, of course, Ottawa. The facilities of this city cannot be surpassed in the Province. iled reference thereto may be seen under the proper head. anding that Ottawa is the largest depot for this gathering in eals, any estimate formed for the entire County, upon what ay to Ottawa, would be purely conjectural.

n therefore give no later figures to represent these products e compiled from the census reports of 1871, which, for nd completeness, were models amounting almost to perfection rom these it appears that the general products, in addition to l roots mentioned in the succeeding table), were as follows, of Gloucester and Osgoode, which are included with the Russell, and for which separate township totals are not shown particular articles :—766,297 lbs. butter, 37,392 lbs. cheese, flax seed, 415 lbs. dressed flax, 4 yards home-made linen, ds home-made cloth, 4,713 bush. apples, 476 lbs. grapes, . small fruit, 8,270 lbs. maple sugar, 66 lbs. tobacco, 179 lbs. l in the fur product—28 beaver, 25 bear, 8 otter, 1 martin, 37 foxes, 129 moose or cariboo, 1,731 muskrats, and 110 of her useful fur-bearing animals.

ble above referred to gives the acreage and bushels of wheat, umber of bushels of the various other cereals in the several , separately, and *in toto*.

...ality.	No acres of wheat	Bush. wheat.	Bush. F. wheat	Bush. Barley.	Bush. Oats.	Bush. Rye.
y..............	2,519	25,594	4,910	3,336	36,098	515
ester........	1,287	13,574	695	1,948	80,360	4,685
ourn.........	1,872	20,286	715	4,635	66,299	18
ey...........	2,101	21,374	426	3,178	82,948	491
....	597	6,550	897	1,266	29,323	[illegible]
oro'.........	1,303	14,218	145	4,609	41,835	588
n.............	2,354	29,217	3,329	12,692	95,771	837
Gower........	1,697	20,931	496	5,082	59,559	250
le............	2,633	28,155	1,796	5,107	101,454	2,930
ton...	359	2,554	1,043	201	12,001	62
Edinburgh...	......	......	......	......	......	......
ond..........	74	880	75	937	3,951	100
....	16,796	183,333	14,527	42,991	659,599	10,556

Beans.	Buck wheat.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other roots.	Grass and clover seed.	Tons Hay.
1,065	68	506	73,472	29,458	14,190	70	5,595
470	554	1,959	93,297	21,910	10,372	39	5,320
784	1,533	1,156	96,952	4,060	7,141	49	4,086
695	1,398	764	55,681	14,042	12,791	55	3,853
119	726	399	25,187	10,265	5,492	15	2,269
233	1,847	1,303	62,336	1,084	1,384	15	3,003
846	1,324	2,382	117,068	60,248	17,215	22	7,515
210	818	1,387	82,265	2,662	8,246	45	3,540
607	1,065	4,649	111,361	1,748	5,367	114	5,980
274	184	394	14,487	3,301	856	17	1,135
....	....	....	376	25	62	...	25
11	4	33	3,768	....	167	...	241
5,314	14,521	14,932	736,190	148,749	82,293	471	42,612

GROWTH OF THE MECHANICAL ARTS

nty has been of a nature and to an extent to keep pace with ments of the agricultural community, who form the great population. From the very first settlement of Hull, on the , those who from time to time came as settlers on both ver Ottawa had always the facilities for obtaining at that few articles of manufacture generally subserve the primitive pioneer settler. For many years this was the only place ings as a pair of shoes or a job of blacksmith work could be d, it was not till long after the establishment of the military t Richmond that anything at all approaching a system of eet the increasing demand for the thousand and one articles o the list of necessaries of everyday life, was ever attempted. e seen by reference to the various township sketches that ery first acts of the first settlers in each locality or township, lish milling facilities. Then by degrees mechanics of the es came one by one till, in the course of time, here, as in ts which have gone through the same stages of development smith, carpenter, waggon-maker, shoemaker, tailor, &c, heir places where most needed to supply the ever-recurring populace in their respective lines.

ity proper is the very reverse of a manufacturing com- own particular and peculiar wants in the various trades , supplied at home by home industry and talent, and to lone have the mechanic arts developed, nor are they likely more rapid stage of growth than the general increase ation warrants for their own supply, until Carleton be is not likely to do in our time, something more or less devoted in greater part to agriculture.

e been, and are, in Ottawa, a large number of manufac ious kinds, which together entitle it to rank as a manu tre of no mean proportion; and the most important of referred to in connection with that city.

the County proper for the twenty years between 1851 latter being the latest date in which we have any reliable which to base comparisons, may be enumerated as

rmer year there were twenty-one water saw-mills in which 3 were in Fitzroy, 1 in Gloucester, 2 in Goulbourn, 2 in March, 3 in Marlboro,' 5 in Nepean, 2 in Osgoode, mond. There were seven grist mills, 2 in Fitzroy, and 1 ester, March, Nepean, Osgoode, and Richmond. There ng mills, one each in Gloucester, Goulbourn, Huntley, goode, and Richmond. There were two woollen factories, ucester and Nepean, 1 distillery in Nepean, 1 brewery, 2 tanneries, and 1 shingle mill. The number of the other trades establishments is not given for that year in the official statistics.

In 1861 the number of some of the above-named establishments had decreased, while others of different kinds had sprung up. The total of those descriptions reported by the census enumerators for that year was as follows :—3 grist mills, 17 saw mills, 1 carding mill, 1 woollen factory, 8 tanneries, 1 brewery, 1 carriage factory, 4 asheries, and 2 brickyards.

Ten years later the County showed a list of manufactories comprising 1 agricultural implement factory, 1 bakery, 37 boot and shoe establishments, 1 brewery, 2 brickyards, 1 cheese factory, 5 cabinet factories, 6 carding mills, 6 carpenter shops, 21 carriage shops, 6 cooperages, 6 dressmaking establishments, 1 foundry, 5 grist mills, 9 lime kilns, 9 saddle and harness shops, 11 saw mills, 2 shingle mills, 1 stone cutting establishment, 11 tanneries, 24 tailor shops, 12 tinware works, and 1 woollen cloth factory.

The aggregate amount of capital invested in these industries was $182,030 ; the average number of hands employed, 443 ; average yearly amount of wages, $94,121 ; value of raw material consumed, $354,928 ; and of the manufactured products, $594,972.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Taken in the abstract, this term implies what it has been the object, aim, and anxious solicitude of the greatest statesmen, patriots, and philosophers from the most remote ages to make it, rather than what it really is or ever has been. We find that there was probably more "justice" in those portions of the earth whose inhabitants were as Cæsar found our ancestors a half century before the Christian era—"without law, without manners, free and unrestrained ;" and that in proportion as the necessity arose for its "administration" the less of it was probably administered, not so much from the defects of the various systems, or the imperfections of their executors, as from the intermingling of the innumerable circumstances and causes which in the first place created the necessity of the individual being restrained by the community.

It so happens, from the nature of things, that in proportion as civilization increases, so also increases the necessity of having not only a comprehensive code of law but a faithful and fearless execution of them. Some of the heathen nations have left us the most lustrous examples of the triumph of a sense of duty to the laws of the Commonwealth over all semblance to either pity, love, or fear. Instances are numerous in which sons have gone to their death by command of their own fathers, for a violation of their country's laws.

The heroic characters of representative men of heathen nations differ somewhat from the noble traits of the Ancients under the Mosaic dispensation in this—that whereas, in the former, their love of, and duty towards, their country was their one great and controlling principle, in the latter the love of the Supreme Ruler, and a merciful justice toward His individual creatures, were the chief ends. Among the former we see vast empires, the evidences of whose grandeur remain the wonder of many centuries of successors ; while the latter, their just laws administered with a tempering of mercy, have erected a kingdom which shall live when the marble and brass of the Greek and Roman Triumphal Arches shall have mouldered to dust, and the places which gave them birth shall be forgotten. In fact we find that justice administered with extreme severity always tends to a tyranny, and only awaits the moment when ambition and want of charity shall combine to fill the breasts of either the makers or administrators of the laws to terminate in injustice and corruption. Such proceedings invariably defeat the ends of their authors by promoting resistance and revolt.

The history of all ages is replete with examples of the truth of this theory. In the case of the Mother Country, the circumstances connected with the granting of the Magna Charta are the most striking illustration. And although the civil and religious liberty and equality of every British subject was thereby—in theory—established, still we find that in our own country's history, and within the memory of many of the present generation, those principles have been ruthlessly violated, with no hopes of redress but in rebellion, which has threatened Canada on several occasions from similar causes, and been a stern reality at least once.

Well do many of us remember how under the "Family Compact" the wretched laws were more wretchedly administered, till the Administration of Justice became simply a farce ; how pliant and self-seeking Judges "stood in" with the governing "Ring," and the records of the Courts became simply a matter of convicting the political enemies of the Government on the most trivial charges, and acquitting their friends of the most heinous offences ; and how, on account of the defiant prostitution of the laws to suit political ends, the masses were driven to resist by force of arms ; and though for a time overcome, how their principles became engrafted upon the hearts of the great majority, till the usurpers and authors of a bribed and subservient judiciary system were obliged to step down and out, to make room for better men.

It therefore behoves every lover of his country to regard with the most anxious solicitude, and assist by every reasonable means in his power, the just administration of the laws, for upon the proper Administration of Justice may be said to stand, almost as much as upon the laws themselves, the whole arch—from centre to circumference, and from foundation to cope-stone—upon which rests the social structure and political existence of the Commonwealth.

Although the County of Carleton had no municipal existence till several years after the causes above referred to had culminated in the troubles of 1837-38, still it was the victim, along with all other counties in Upper Canada, of the very unfair system of "administering justice" which prevailed for a number of years after the Legislative Union of the Canadas. To this abuse—one of the chief adjuncts of the much-detested "French domination"—the County Council of Carleton were among the first to raise their voice ; and they raised it in no uncertain tone, as the following resolution, which was passed at the January Session, 1851, will show. Immediately after the reading of the Finance Committee's Report, it was

"Moved by Mr. Fenton, seconded by Mr. Allan, and *Resolved*,

"That in the opinion of this Council (viewing, as they do, with extreme alarm, the heavy draughts upon the County Treasurer by the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and other Justices, in favor of the Clerk of the Peace, and of the Sheriff, under the Act passed last Session for consolidating the Acts relative to jurors), it is the bounden duty of the Legislature to revise the Act ; and to *so modify the* JURY PROCESS as to lighten the exorbitant cost such process entails upon the people of Upper Canada ;

"That this Council deprecates, reprobates, and repudiates the shame-

ful practice of overwhelming them by saddling their small local treasuries with the ever-increasing expenses of the ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, while the people of Lower Canada have the costs for the like administration paid out of the Provincial Treasury—by which stratagem the people of Upper Canada are not only burdened with such increasing costs of their own Judicial Administration, but with at least two-thirds of such administration in Lower Canada—a Legislative extortion which should be resisted by all lawful means.

"*Resolved*, further, that the Warden transmit a copy of this Resolution to the Provincial Secretary."

At the January Session of 1852, the resistance to the then obnoxious Jury system took form by the passage of the following resolution :—

"39.—Moved by Mr. Fenton, seconded by Mr. Allan, That a special Committee be appointed, consisting of the Warden, and Messrs. Lyon, Allan, and Billings, and the mover, to draft a petition to the Legislature, praying for the repeal or amendment of the 'Jury Act,' in order to lessen the fearfully exorbitant charges upon our own as well as the other County Treasuries in Upper Canada, under the provisions of the said Act ;

"That the several Reeves do procure as many names to the said petition in their own municipalities as possible ;

"That the Warden do correspond with and solicit the co-operation of the several Wardens or County Municipalities in Upper Canada, and also the members of the Provincial Parliament in the adjacent counties, in furtherance of the said object. Carried."

At this Session they determined to "carry the war into Africa" by refusing the "sinews" to the parties entitled to the same under the Act. We read,

"49.—Moved by Mr. Bowell, seconded by Mr. Workman, That the Treasurer of this Council is hereby authorized to pay from the County funds all such accounts as have been audited by the magistrates in Quarter Sessions, and certified by the chairman thereof, that are approved by the County Auditors. Lost."

After the withdrawal of Bytown from the County, a difficulty arose as to the proportionate expenses to be paid by each municipality in the maintenance of the jail, and in the records of the September special session, 1860, we find the following :—

"9.—Mr. Grant moves, seconded by Mr. O'Dougherty,

"That it be an instruction to the County Solicitor that in drawing up the agreement between the City Corporation and that of the County of Carleton, the City Corporation shall pay for the board of the prisoners sent from the city at the rate of twenty-five cents per day for each day or part of day such prisoner or prisoners may be imprisoned ; and that the sum or sums to be paid for such support of prisoners shall be paid to the County Treasurer at the end of every three months. Carried."

At the first meeting of the old District Council, the expense of the Administration of Justice was provided for by the following Resolution. The amount was thought at that time to be a very liberal allowance.

"60.—Mr. Pinhey moves, seconded by Mr. Smyth,

"That $500 be appropriated to the Administration of Justice. Carried."

The increase in the amount of work performed can be judged by the expense of that branch of the County public service the past year. The figures are gleaned from the published report of the County Auditors :—

ACCTS. TO WHICH CHARGED.	1ST QUARTER	2D QUARTER.	3D QUARTER.	4TH QUARTER	YEAR 1877.
Ontario Gov. acct...	$2,986.93	$1,491.83	$1,996.61	$4,022.94	$10,298.31
Court House offic's ac.	1,137.62	200.00	278.84	615.21	2,431.67
Summary Justice ac.	297.60	250.30	314.20	353.15	1,215.25
Jury account.......	1,320.29	1,205.10	113.50	3,395.10	6,033.99
Jail account.........	289.45	86.25	796.27	1,062.07	2,234.04
Registry Office acct..	....	72.00	121.50	382.34	575.84
Lunatic account....	294.45	188.98	85.00	95.00	663.43
Totals.........	$6,326.34	$3,494.46	$3,705.92	$9,925.81	$23,452.53

Against these amounts, certain sums are credited. The following table shows the total expenditure, the amounts with which the several accounts are credited during the year, and the net expenses over and above receipts, under the various heads of the Administration of Justice Department :

SUBDIVISION OF ACCOUNTS.	GROSS EXPENDITURE.	RECEIPTS ON SAME.	EXPENSES OVER RECEIPTS.
Ontario Government account.........	$10,298.31	$3,941.86	$6,356.45
Court House Offices account..........	2,431.67	400.00	2,031.67
Summary Justice account.............	1,215.25	......	1,215.25
Jury account..........................	6,033.99	85.50	5,948.49
Jail account..........................	2,234.04	39.20	2,194.84
Registry Office account..............	575.84	454.50	121.34
Lunatic account......................	663.43	......	663.43
Totals..............................	$23,452.53	$4,921.06	$18,531.47

There are many other items which should be added in order to find the true cost of this department within the past year—such as the fair share of the Interest account, Printing account, Law Expense account, &c., but which cannot be arrived at except by a vast amount of figuring, and then only approximately. The Interest account alone is a serious item, and is principally payable on account of moneys borrowed to erect the county buildings, which are second to none, taken altogether which we have seen anywhere in the country. They are, beyond dispute, a credit to the County of Carleton, and an ornament to the City in which they are situated. We will notice them more at length in our description of Ottawa.

There is still a difference pending between the County and City as to whether the latter should not contribute an equitable share towards the erection and maintenance of the Court-House. The view of the County in the matter is expressed by a Resolution which passed the Council at the June Session this year, as follows : —

"55.—Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Greene, and *Resolved*,

"That considering the present Court-House was erected and is maintained at the sole expense of the County ; and that the City of Ottawa has received and still continues to receive the use of the same without paying any compensation therefor to the County ; and that the County is advised that it has a valid claim both in law and in equity for an adequate compensation, both in respect to the original cost of the said building as well as for the maintenance thereof ;

"Therefore, the Warden is hereby instructed and empowered to take such measures as may be necessary, either in the way
rangement, arbitration, or otherwise, in order to procu
of Ottawa such a settlement of the whole matter as the
entitled to receive. Carried."

Without expressing an opinion as to the merits, &
it a pity that the City should differ with the County in
relating to the material interests of both. The Coun
hand, has been extremely liberal with its support and ai
enterprises within the City which have come and ask
ance.

Although the early population of Bytown was con
extent of an extremely turbulent element, which was at
of law-abiding citizens, and although the presence of e
politics and religion has frequently been the cause of m
riots, there have been an exceedingly small number of
committed within the County, for a community of its
letion. It is claimed that the only murder committed
of over a half-century was that of Hon. Thomas D'Ar
door of his boarding-house, on O'Connor street, Ottawa
an assassin, one Whalen, who was afterwards tried, c
ecuted for the deed. His crime and trial excited, beyon
the greatest local, public, and general interest of any e
or judicial nature which ever occurred in the history
Carleton. Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q.C., and Hon. M. C
defended the prisoner, while James O'Reilly, Q.C., o
secuted, and Judge Wilson sat on the bench. The t
days, and the jury were locked up over a week before
dict—the prisoner being finally found guilty, and exec
Though it was universally believed he had accomplices,
making a sign.

"Below will be found the names of the incumbents
offices connected with the Administration of Justice in
gether with their salaries as far as those amounts can b

Judge of the County Court.—William Aird Ross.
Junior Judge of the County Court.—Robert Lyon.
Sheriff.—Wm. F. Powell.
Deputy Sheriff.—Arthur P. Sherwood.
Clerk of the County Court, Clerk of the Surrogate C
Clerk of the Crown and Pleas.—James Fraser.
County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace.—
Master-in-Chancery.—Wm. Marshall Mathieson.
Governor of the Jail.—Alex. W. Powell, $900.
Matron of the Jail.—Mrs. Wilson, $250.
Surgeon to the Jail.—Dr. Church, $200.
Turnkeys.—Thomas Dagg, $550 ; George Johnston,
County Constable.—Wm. Gordon, $600.
Coroners.—J. P. Lynn, M.D. ; H. T. Corbett, M.
and J. Pratt.
Board of Audit of Criminal Justice Accounts.
Henry Cowan, $4 each per day.
Registrar.—W. H. Waller.
Deputy Registrar.—C. W. Pole.

Those of the above against whom no sum is marked
fees of their office, their remuneration being of course
the amount of service they perform.

This is also the case with the officers of the Division
whom we append.

NO. AND NAME.	CLERK.	BAI
1. Ottawa................	J. R. Armstrong........	R. Ha
2. Richmond..........	Hugh Reilly..............	A. Wr
3. The Carp..	John Fenton..............	Alex.
4. Mohr's Corners......	W. P. Taylor............	R. T. S
5. North Gower..........	James Beaman.........	James
6. Metcalfe................	Ira Morgan...............	W. M.
7. Bell's Corners........	W. F. Harmer........	Alexan

Without presuming to criticise the *personnel* of the
with the Administration of Justice—either throughout
general, or in this County in particular—we believe
opinion of those who know whereof they speak whe
those of Carleton will bear comparison with those of
forty-two counties ; and among them will be recogni
who have held distinguished and leading positions in
merce, the learned professions, and Municipal Provinci
politics.

HIGHWAYS.

It is a well-established fact that, look where we wi
communication are an undoubted evidence of the existin
and the history of the world from the earliest days
testimony to this universally admitted truth. As civi
intercommunication increases, and the channels of tra
while the conveyance of products, the transport of
the movement of armies, require an unobstructed high

Of the ancient European nations who comprehend
important truth, the chief were the Romans, whose
and ruined arches still survive—if a ruin can be sai
remind us of the departed power and greatness of that w
while in this Western Hemisphere, Mexican causewa
highways have also survived the wreck of time to atte
national life for centuries departed ; and whatever re
scale as immense as enduring, indicative of indefinite
struction, and the employment of masses of population.

The original, or aboriginal, "highways" of the Co
may be very easily enumerated and described. They
Indian trails winding tortuously around and over ja
fallen trees at the *portages* of the Chaudière and the Chat
plemented by the birch-bark canoe upon the "water-
noble Ottawa, were equal withal to the capacities of th
whose only use of them was during their annual jo
shores of Lake Huron to the early trading-posts of the
Lower St. Lawrence, or upon warlike forays of the North
Iroquois—the one against the other—the valley of th
the great highway of all the aboriginal tribes com
hostile confederacies, both for war and commerce.

But with the advancement of civilization these
given place in turn to a network of modern highw
comparable to those of the ancient Romans, are at le
requirements of a highly civilized people, to whom the

may be necessary, either in the way of amicable ar-
ration, or otherwise, in order to procure from the City
settlement of the whole matter as the County is fairly
e. Carried."

ressing an opinion as to the merits, &c., we still think
City should differ with the County in so many matters
aterial interests of both. The County, on the other
xtremely liberal with its support and aid to all deserving
n the City which have come and asked for its assist-

e early population of Bytown was composed to a great
emely turbulent element, which was at times the terror
tizens, and although the presence of extremists in both
ion has frequently been the cause of more or less serious
been an exceedingly small number of atrocious crimes
n the County, for a community of its extent and popu-
imed that the only murder committed within a period
tury was that of Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee at the
ing-house, on O'Connor street, Ottawa, by the hand of
Whalen, who was afterwards tried, convicted, and ex-
ed. His crime and trial excited, beyond all comparison,
, public, and general interest of any event of a criminal
re which ever occurred in the history of the County of
J. H. Cameron, Q.C., and Hon. M. C. Cameron, Q.C.,
isoner, while James O'Reilly, Q.C., of Kingston, pro-
dge Wilson sat on the bench. The trial lasted many
y were locked up over a week before bringing in a ver-
er being finally found guilty, and executed accordingly.
niversally believed he had accomplices, he died without

be found the names of the incumbents of the principal
with the Administration of Justice in the County, to-
salaries as far as those amounts can be obtained.
County Court.—William Aird Ross. Salary $3,000.
of the County Court.—Robert Lyon. Salary $2,800.
n. F. Powell.
ff.—Arthur P. Sherwood.
County Court, Clerk of the Surrogate Court, and Deputy
he Crown and Pleas.—James Fraser.
n Attorney and Clerk of the Peace.—Robert Lees, Q.C.
ancery.—Wm. Marshall Mathieson.
he Jail.—Alex. W. Powell, $900.
e Jail.—Mrs. Wilson, $250.
e Jail.—Dr. Church, $200.
Thomas Dagg, $550; George Johnston, $450.
table.—Wm. Gordon, $600.
. P. Lynn, M.D.; H. T. Corbett, M.D.; Dr. Godin,
tt.
dit of Criminal Justice Accounts.—Dr. Beatty and
wan, $4 each per day.
V. H. Waller.
trar.—C. W. Pole.
above against whom no sum is marked are paid by the
e, their remuneration being of course in proportion to
vice they perform.
he case with the officers of the Division Courts, a list of
l.

ME.	CLERK.	BAILIFF.
.....	J. R. Armstrong.....	R. Hamilton.
.....	Hugh Reilly.....	A. Wright.
.....	John Fenton.....	Alex. Johnston.
s.....	W. P. Taylor.....	R. T. Smith.
.....	James Beaman.....	James Johnston.
.....	Ira Morgan.....	W. M. Sutherland.
.....	W. F. Harmer.....	Alexander Wilson.

uming to criticise the *personnel* of the officers connected
stration of Justice—either throughout the Province in
is County in particular—we believe we but echo the
who know whereof they speak when we assert that
n will bear comparison with those of any other of the
es; and among them will be recognized many names
istinguished and leading positions in agriculture, com-
d professions, and Municip' Provincial, and National

HIGHWAYS.

tablished fact that, look where we will, the avenues of
re an undoubted evidence of the existing state of society;
of the world from the earliest days bears undisputed
universally admitted truth. As civilization advances,
ion increases, and the channels of trade are improved;
yance of products, the transport of merchandise, and
armies, require an unobstructed highway.
t European nations who comprehended this great and
the chief were the Romans, whose broad stone-ways
still survive—if a ruin can be said to survive—to
departed power and greatness of that wonderful people,
estern Hemisphere, Mexican causeways and Peruvian
lso survived the wreck of time to attest the vigour of a
centuries departed; and whatever remains is upon a
e as enduring, indicative of indefinite periods of con-
e employment of masses of population.
or aboriginal, "highways" of the County of Carleton
ly enumerated and described. They consisted of rude
nding tortuously around and over jagged rocks and
portages of the Chaudière and the Chats; and these, sup-
e birch-bark canoe upon the "water-stretches" of the
re equal withal to the capacities of the simple savages,
of them was during their annual journeys from the
huron to the early trading-posts of the French upon the
ire, or upon warlike forays of the Northern and Southern
e against the other—the valley of the Ottawa forming
ay of all the aboriginal tribes composing these two
cies, both for war and commerce.
e advancement of civilization these rude trails have
turn to a network of modern highways which, if not
ose of the ancient Romans, are at least equal to the
highly civilized people, to whom the arts and sciences are as familiar as were the shield and javelin to the fierce warriors for whose benefit those stone-ways were built, or the tomahawk and scalping-knife to the bronze savages who traversed from time immemorial the Algonquin forest trails.

The first road in the County was a sort of improvement of the Chaudière Portage trail, which became necessary from a certain amount of traffic in connection with the lumbering interests, which had begun to extend to the Upper Ottawa before the settlement of Richmond.

This would hardly be looked upon now-a-days as a road at all, and the first road fit to be so called—and it was scarce worthy of the name—was cut from "Richmond Landing," now the Chaudière Flats, where the families of the military encamped while the men were selecting land, to what was then Chapman's ranche, on the Goodwood, three miles from the present Village of Richmond. The work was superintended by Sergeant Hill, of the 99th, and was a Government work. It was done in the autumn of 1818, immediately on the selection of the locality of Richmond as a settlement, it being necessary to complete it before the men's families moved out from "Richmond Landing." With some few exceptions it followed the path of the present Richmond road. The next road in the County was cut through the Township of North Gower to Richmond. It commenced at a point on the left bank of the Rideau, just above the entrance of Stevens' Creek, and followed up the general course of that stream to a point near the third concession line, where it crossed to the north side, and followed the left bank of that creek back a short distance, then turning northwesterly till it struck Mud Creek, following inversely the general direction of that little stream to its source, and proceeding thence in a nearly direct course to the Village of Richmond. Though at first only a winter road of the rudest description, it proved a great advantage to the Richmond settlement, and was the means, as well, of settling up the County through which it passed, by people from those more southern townships now in the County of Grenville.

It does not seem necessary to follow the slow and tedious development of the road system through its various stages of transition. In regard to the comparative as well as the absolute number and magnitude of the difficulties to be overcome, however, they were in the case of Carleton very great indeed—in the first place, from the nature of its soil, and the very great preponderance of low and swampy ground; and secondly, from the great network of rivers and streams, which had to be spanned by many expensive bridges ere any amount of good roads could be brought into general utility, except in the most limited local sense. But the energy with which these herculean difficulties were met was in general keeping with the stern character of the sturdy pioneers, and the present splendid highway system is no less a monument to their public enterprise than are the beautiful and comfortable houses now occupied by their children and their children's children, a tribute to their individual private industry.

One advantage, however, existed to counteract in a measure the exceptional difficulties to be met in carrying a practical system of highways into operation, and that was the existence of the finest material for road metal in unlimited quantities and at convenient distances; and this has been liberally taken advantage of. There are now within the County about 71 miles of the very best macadamized road, owned and operated by five different incorporated companies, one municipality, and one private individual, as follows:

The Ottawa, Montreal, and Russell Consolidated Road Company, who own 15 miles, including two branches, one the "King's" or Montreal road, and the other the Russell road, both called from the respective points towards which they run—from a point at the Corporation limits beyond Cumming's Island, in the Rideau. The financial statement of this road for 1877 was as follows:

Cost of road	$60,527 80
Expended (1877) for construction	8 339 88
" " repairs	1,410 13
Amount of subscribed stock	$57,940 00
" of dividends (1877)	5,794 00
" toll collected "	7,516 00
" of liabilities	14 00

The total length of above road is 15 miles.

The Ottawa and Gloucester Road Company own about 21 miles, as follows:—Two branches from the City limits—one on each side of the Canal to Billings' Bridge—each about three miles; another branch thence up the right bank of the Rideau about the same distance; and the main road from the bridge to the Osgoode town line, across the Township of Gloucester, about 12 miles. The construction of this road cost $60,569, and the income of the year netted $8,068.58, of which dividends and "bonuses" were declared amounting to 12½ per cent. of the capital stock, the balance being applied to repairs and new "stock."

The Ottawa, Nepean, and North Gower Road, completed in 1875, at a cost of $23,663.06, comprises a main line from Ottawa to Merrivale in Nepean, and a branch therefrom southward to the "Richmond Road," just beyond the City limits, the whole being seven miles in extent. We gather from the Company's financial report that the subscribed stock is $36,000, of which but $13,354 is paid up; that it still owes on construction $7,953.94; that its receipts last year were $1,200 from bonuses, $1,095.12 from forfeitures by default of contractors, and $1,528.31 from tolls; while the amount of dividends declared was $480.

The Rideau River Road is one just built, extending along the left bank of the Canal for a distance of a little over two miles from the City limits. It has but recently been amalgamated with the first above-named Corporation—the whole under the name and style of "The Nepean and North Gower Macadamized Road."

The Osgoode macadamized road was built and is owned by that township. It extends from the terminus of the Ottawa and Gloucester road, at the Gloucester and Osgoode town line, to within one and a quarter miles of the Village of Metcalfe, a distance of a little over six miles. It was built about three years ago, through the exertions of Mr. Morgan, who was then Reeve of the Township, and carried through the scheme of having the Municipal Loan Fund surplus applied thereto. This originally amounted to $8,537. From the principal and accrued interest the Township appropriated $9,000, and went on with the road, spending $15,000 on it, and issuing $6,000 in debentures to liquidate the balance. There is one toll-gate, which the Township leases at an annual rental of $750. The road is a first-

class one, and adds immensely to the conveniences of the inhabitants of almost the entire Township.

The "Richmond Road," as it is generally called, is owned as far as Bell's Corners, nine miles, by a Corporation known as the Bytown and Nepean Road Co, and the balance of 12 miles by a private gentleman named Dawson, of Bell's Corners. The capital stock of the Company above-named is $22,000; the cost of their nine miles of road, $24,400; and the proprietors admit an average profit in the way of dividends of 10 per cent. on the entire cost. There are no liabilities.

It will be observed from the above general statements that these enterprises, as well as being a very great convenience to all classes of the community and a corresponding benefit to the country at large, are also very profitable speculations to those who manage them. In point of general excellence, a very extended acquaintance with similar roads in all sections of the country enables us to say that the macadamized roads of the County of Carleton are nowhere excelled, and to some of them it would be difficult to find the equal elsewhere.

As previously intimated, the bridges throughout the County form a very considerable adjunct to the public highway system. The principal of these are, of course, over the Rideau, and several will be found noted under the head of the public improvements of the City of Ottawa. Proceeding up the Rideau from the City limits we come in turn to Hardman's and Billings' Bridges, connecting Gloucester and Nepean; the two Manotick Bridges, across the east and west branches of the river at that village; the new "Union" Bridge, recently built at Wellington, at a cost of $9,000, jointly paid by the County of Carleton and the Dominion Government; the Kemptville Road Bridge, between Marlboro' and Oxford Townships, originally built by the Provincial Government, and the bridges at Burritt's Rapids. There are, of course, many others, but these are the chief. Altogether, the requirements of travel are now well supplied by bridges throughout the County, and the general conveniences of intercommunication are facilitated by a highway system which, as a whole, compares favorably with that of any other county in Ontario.

RAILWAYS.

In the general history of Railways, Canada was much behind the United States in point of time; for as soon as the first great success of steam locomotion became an established fact by the performances of George Stephenson's "Rocket" on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway on the 6th October, 1829, the work commenced among our Southern neighbors, and a railway of 14 miles in extent was in operation from the city of Baltimore, westward, as early as 1830. The people in fact seemed to be seized by a mania for railways, which caused a headlong embarkation in enterprises which, though adding to the general good of the community, proved unprofitable to the originators, and the whole culminated in what was known throughout the United States as the financial crash of 1837—a date at which it is stated, on reliable authority, that there was not even a waggon-road in all Upper Canada over which it was practicable to drive with comfort, or even safety, except a portion of Yonge street, northerly from the present city of Toronto, which had lately been macadamized for the distance of about 12 miles.

Up to the year 1850, the progress of Railways had been so slow that there were but 55 miles in operation throughout the entire country at that date. The Government early foresaw the necessity of railroads, and to promote the building of them Parliament had passed what is popularly known as the "Guarantee Act" the previous year (1848), which had the effect of powerfully stimulating railway enterprise throughout the country, by guaranteeing six per cent. interest on one-half the bonds of any railway 70 miles or more in extent, and taking for security a first lien on the road. It was in consequence of the benefits anticipated from the operation of this Act that the Grand Trunk—now one of the greatest railway corporations in the world—was organized in 1851; and this was soon followed by the organization of the Great Western, and others, immense enterprises of themselves—though but the beginning of a period of railway construction which has continued to develop and increase till again retarded by the great financial and commercial depression at present overhanging the country, but not before Canada has become one of the best served railway communities in the world—perhaps, with the exception of the United States, the very best.

There are now in operation in Canada, or owned by Canadian companies, according to the last official report of C. J. Brydges, the General Superintendent of Government Railways, 5,574¼ miles of road, of which 4,362 miles are of the "standard" or 4-8½ gauge; 539¾ miles of "broad," 5-6 gauge, and 672½ miles of "narrow," or 3-6 gauge.

The total cost of these railways was $326,328,976.18, divided as follows:—

Ordinary Share Capital		$113,702,126.82
Preference do		68,876,867.31
Bonded Debt		79,676,382.44
Loans and Bonuses from		
Dominion Government	$55,320,802.28	
Ontario do.	1,733,817.02	
Quebec do.	441,681.00	
New Brunswick do.	2,163,000.00	
Municipalities	5,689,299.00	
	$65,348,599.61	
Less amount of paid-up securities included above	1,275,000.00	64,073,599.61
Total		$326,328,976.18

These railways were laid with 2,783½ miles of steel rails, 2,765¼ of iron rails, and 25½ of wooden rails. They owned and operated 995 locomotives, 497 passenger coaches, 291 second-class cars, 241 baggage, mail, and express cars, 14,712 cattle and box cars, 6,927 platform cars, 1,050 coal cars, and 13 grain elevators.

The gross earnings for the year were $18,742,053.48; the working expenses $15,290,091.48; leaving the net profits $3,451,962.00—the expenses being 81.59 per cent. of the gross receipts; and the net profits only sufficient to pay 4.33 per cent. on the bonded debt alone, to the entire exclusion of all share capital or Government or Municipal loans. The average earnings per mile were $3,362, and the average operating expenses $2,764.

Coming down to our own County, we find that one effect of the first wave of railway agitation which struck the country in 1849 was the chartering of a railway from the River Ottawa rence, under the name of the "BYTOWN AND PRE the towns forming its proposed termini—on the was broken for the road in September of the completed and commenced operation in Decem Ottawa was incorporated, and in consequence th the name of the "Prescott and Ottawa," which "St. Lawrence and Ottawa" upon its re-orga closure under which it was sold in 1866, and by second mortgage bonds, $243,333 of third mort large amount of floating indebtedness were enti

The length of the road is 58.5 miles, (beside made up as follows:—Prescott Junction to Otta Junction Branch, 1.5 miles—Chaudière Branc was not built for many years after the comple which failed, without it, to attract the lum originally designed to carry, and confidently e which object was defeated in the first place by th of the Directors, in locating the Ottawa termin ber manufacturing centre.

The original cost of construction and equipm $37,203.59 per mile. The financial statement present an authorized ordinary share capital issued); an authorized preference share capit subscribed and paid up); and an authorized bo of which $730,000.50 is subscribed and paid up

	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877
Train Mileage	158,070	215,592	214,160	219,483	198,863	163,100	140,112	140,112
Passengers Carried	61,029	62,955	70,263	72,915	79,525	75,556	63,837	63,837
Freight Carried (tons)	[illegible]	38,062	38,502	41,211	49,405	48,874	44,962	44,963
Passenger Earnings	$71,520.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],769.04	104,084.19	114,[illegible]	104,808.90	[illegible],417.[illegible]	[illegible],417.[illegible]
Freight Earnings	[illegible],960.16	[illegible]	[illegible]	64,400.32	[illegible]	[illegible]	70,115.[illegible]	70,11[illegible]
Express, Mail, &c	10,508.47	12,981.[illegible]	14,1[illegible]	14,863.90	14,981.2[illegible]	[illegible]	13,136.1[illegible]	13,1[illegible]
Gross Earnings	[illegible]	142,[illegible]	[illegible],770.35	183,348.71	210,439.[illegible]	190,326.1[illegible]	173,[illegible].74	173,[illegible].74

The following is the present list of Directors, el William Quilter (London, Eng.), Thos. Reyn Robinson, Thos. Robinson, Alex. Robt. Eyre, W Norris, all of London, England.

The officers operating the road are:

Thos. Reynolds, Managing Director and V.-P
A. G. Peden, Sec.-Treas.
J. G. Macklin, Engineer.
Calvin Dame, Superintendent.
R. K. Claire, Gen'l Freight Agent.
Wm. Wallace, Track Inspector.
Head Offices, Ottawa, Ontario.
London Office, 3 Morgate St., London, Englan
T. A. Welton, Secretary at English Office.

There are 11 stations on the line, of which flag stations. They have machine and car sho amount of rolling stock owned by the Company first-class cars, 6 second-class cars, 5 mail and bag box cars, and 45 platform cars. It has 37 mil 22 with steel rails—the former being 56 lbs. per ya ing from 56 to 72 lbs.

The local aid extended to this road amounted $200,000 was given by Ottawa and the balance strong effort was made to secure a loan of $100,00 Carleton, but it failed. These loans were, of cou foreclosure, but they were indirectly, perhaps, the ments those places could have chosen, in the in and facilities which the completion of the railway a it is more than likely that the railway facilities p Ottawa went far toward determining its selection ernment as the seat of the Government of Cana such advantages some other place would have prize.

THE CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY, now or soo the leading roads of the Dominion, at present em ville and Ottawa, part of which was opened as early and the Canada Central proper, the first section o lately as 1870, and the Northern Extension, whic some years to complete. Although the ordinary those roads was controlled by the same parties f

RICAL SKETCH OF THE

of a railway from the River Ottawa to the River St. Law-
r the name of the "Bytown and Prescott Railway"—from
rming its proposed termini—on the 10th May, 1850. Ground
for the road in September of the same year, and it was
nd commenced operation in December, 1854. By this time
incorporated, and in consequence the road was opened under
the "Prescott and Ottawa," which was again changed to
ence and Ottawa" upon its re-organization after the fore-
er which it was sold in 1866, and by which some $300,000 of
gage bonds, $243,333 of third mortgage bonds, and a very
t of floating indebtedness were entirely wiped out.
gth of the road is 58.5 miles, (besides 0.67 miles of sidings)
follows :—Prescott Junction to Ottawa, 52 miles—Prescott
ranch, 1.5 miles—Chaudière Branch, 5 miles. This latter
lt for many years after the completion of the main line,
d, without it, to attract the lumber trade which it was
esigned to carry, and confidently expected to secure; but
t was defeated in the first place by the selfish personal action
ctors, in locating the Ottawa terminus so far from the lum-
cturing centre.
ginal cost of construction and equipment was $2,088,994, or
per mile. The financial statement shows that there is at
authorized ordinary share capital of $2,710,090.80 (not
n authorized preference share capital of $789,909.20 all
nd paid up); and an authorized bonded debt of $970,000,
730,000.50 is subscribed and paid up

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Train Mileage	158,070	215,592	214,160	219,483	198,863	163,108	140,112	140,112
Passengers Carried	61,029	62,353	70,265	72,918	79,525	75,556	63,837	63,837
Freight Carried (tons)	[illegible]	38,062	38,552	41,211	49,495	48,874	44,963	44,963
Passenger Earnings	$71,520 68	75,298 57	85,769 04	104,648 49	114,898 7[illegible]	108,808 90	90,417 90	90,417.99
Freight Earnings	55,460 16	62,908 24	[illegible]	64,400 32	80,579 68	76,555 98	70,115 32	[illegible]
Express, Mail, &c.	10,598 47	12,961 57	14,142 07	14,865 90	[illegible]	[illegible]	13,136 15	[illegible]
Gross Earnings	138,115 31	142,169 [illegible]	[illegible]	183,548 71	210,439 20	[illegible]	173,669 74	[illegible]
Operating Expenses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	130,192 09	113,119 52	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Earnings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	80,247 11	[illegible]	61,112 [illegible]	
Interest and Sinking Fund	[illegible]	19,466 [illegible]	[illegible]	47,620 31	49,204 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Balance to Profit and Loss	21,328 18	27,429 92	25,763 [illegible]	9,952 04	31,042 88	11,872 12	[illegible]	

owing is the present list of Directors, elected in May, 1878:—
ulter London, Eng.), Thos. Reynolds (Ottawa), Josiah
hos. Robinson, Alex. Robt. Eyre, Wm. Carter, and W. E.
f London, England.
ers operating the road are:
ynolds, Managing Director and V.-Prest.
den, Sec.-Treas.
cklin, Engineer.
ame, Superintendent.
aire, Gen'l Freight Agent.
llace, Track Inspector.
ices, Ottawa, Ontario.
Office, 3 Morgate St., London, England.
elton, Secretary at English Office.
e 11 stations on the line, of which 9 are telegraph and 2
They have machine and car shops at Prescott. The
olling stock owned by the Company is 10 locomotives, 11
s, 6 second-class cars, 5 mail and baggage cars, 61 cattle and
d 45 platform cars. It has 37 miles laid with iron, and
rails—the former being 56 lbs. per yard, and the latter vary-
to 72 lbs.
aid extended to this road amounted to $300,000, of which
s given by Ottawa and the balance by Prescott. A very
was made to secure a loan of $100,000 from the County of
t it failed. These loans were, of course, totally lost by the
ut they were indirectly, perhaps, the most profitable invest-
places could have chosen, in the innumerable advantages
which the completion of the railway afforded them. Indeed,
an likely that the railway facilities possessed by the City of
far toward determining its selection by the Imperial Gov-
he seat of the Government of Canada, and that without
ages some other place would have received the coveted

ada Central Railway, now or soon destined to be one of
oads of the Dominion, at present embraces the old Brock-
wa, part of which was opened as early as twenty years ago;
da Central proper, the first section of which was opened as
, and the Northern Extension, which it will still require
complete. Although the ordinary share capital of both
was controlled by the same parties from the first inception
of the Canada Central proper, yet they were run as separate roads, and separate accounts kept, &c., until the 1st July of the present year. All official reports and statistics referring to the present road will therefore have to be shown as applied to its original integral parts. To begin with the first in point of time, we might refer first to the

Brockville and Ottawa—which was originally chartered to be built from the Town of Brockville on the St. Lawrence to some point on the Ottawa River. The original plan, however, seems to have been abandoned on the completion of the main line as far as Carleton Place, and a new charter was procured for the extension, under the name of the Canada Central, in 1861—particulars of which will be found under the head of that road.

The Brockville and Ottawa was opened from Brockville to Frankstown, 27 miles, in 1858; from Smith's Falls (28 miles north of Brockville) to Perth, 12 miles, February 17th, 1859; from Frankstown to Carleton Place, 8½ miles, August 22nd, 1859; and the branch from Carleton Place to Ottawa City, 29 miles, in 1869, the total length of the road being 86.5 miles, exclusive of 3.5 miles of sidings. It is laid with iron rails, varying in weight from 58 to 75 lbs. per yard, and is 5 ft. 6 in. gauge.

The road received assistance from Municipalities to the extent of $1,354,000, as follows:—United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, $800,000; Town of Brockville, $400,000; Township of Elizabethtown, $154,000; all of which was borrowed for that purpose from the Municipal Loan Fund. These loans were in the shape of subscribed stock, upon which the municipalities interested expected to realize a handsome profit, a delusion dispelled soon after the opening of the road to Carleton Place. In fact to keep it in operation a relief Act had to be passed in 1863, by which the Company were authorized to issue $244,793.94 in 7 per cent. preferential bonds. This only afforded temporary relief, and in 1866 an Act was passed to fund in second mortgage bonds the floating debt, which, with unpaid interest, amounted by that time to the large sum of $811,019.97. This measure also proved inadequate to sustain the enterprise, as we find in 1865 the liabilities amounted to $3,157,234.46, which included $244,793.94 of 7 per cent. preference bonds, $1,098,285.77 of 5 per cent. second mortgage bonds, and $150,000 of unpaid interest; or a total bonded indebtedness of $1,486,079.71.

After being placed in the hands of a trustee, who afterwards took proceedings to foreclose on behalf of the preference bond-holders, an arrangement was entered into between all the creditors, by which all the stock and bonds of the Company (other than preferential) were converted into new stock at rates varying from 10c. to 25c. in the dollar, while the management of the road reverted to the preference bond-holders, who forever waived their right of foreclosure, but retained their first lien in all respects, without prejudice to the prior claim of the Municipalities. The Act of the Ontario Legislature giving effect to this agreement, was passed at the session 1867-68, at which time the total paid-up stock was only $177,454.29, of which nearly the whole, or $165,552.12, had been turned over to the contractors.

The financial statement shows that of an authorized share capital of $500,000, $495,600 are subscribed and paid up; that the authorized bonded debt amounts to $840,000, of 7 per cent., all of which is paid up; that there is a floating debt of $88,230.56 bearing interest at 7 per cent.; and that the original cost of the road, including permanent way and all equipments, was $2,674,004, or $31,143.40 per mile.

A perusal of the reports, as furnished by the Secretary for the last 17 years, shows the following abstract of receipts and expenditures:

	Earnings.	Expenditures.	Profits.
1861	$54,558.04	$36,271.48	$18,286.56
1862	57,7[illegible]	38,340.71	19,432.13
1863	59,339.09	44,905.45	14,433.54
1864	68,437.12	44,850.09	23,587.03
1865	86,575.06	56,659.74	29,915.32
1866	113,208.81	62,964.25	50,244.63
1867	138,884.47	70,152.59	68,731.88
1868 (6 mos)	73,348.71	38,950.05	34,397.66
1868-69	184,946.46	83,642.14	101,304.32
1869-70	202,903.27	104,432.05	98,471.22
1870-71	260,999.99	147,698.55	113,301.44
1871-72	275,431.99	180,615.45	94,816.54
1874-75	238,467.32	176,862.67	61,604.65
1875-76	182,169.69	131,305.37	50,864.32
1876-77	210,211.00	118,126.95	91,084.05

It will be observed from the above that no reports were furnished for the years 1872-73 and 1873-74.

The Canada Central, as originally so called, was chartered on the 18th May, 1861, and was simply an extension of the above road from its then terminus at Carleton Place to the Town of Pembroke. It was opened between Carleton Place and Arnprior in 1870, and to the present terminus at Pembroke in 1875, the whole being 70.5 miles in extent, besides 2.2 miles of sidings.

The authorized capital stock of the road (including the Northern Extension, now under construction from Pembroke to the proposed eastern terminus of the Canada Pacific at Lake Nipissing) is $7,000,000. The subscribed stock is $835,000, of which but $40,000 is paid up. The authorized bonded debt is $1,330,000, all of which is paid up, and bearing interest at 6 per cent.

The bonuses received by that part of the road already constructed amount to $166,375, of which the Ontario Government gave $123,875; the Town of Pembroke, $30,000; the Township of Horton, $7,500; and the Township of Adamson, $5,000. The Dominion Government grant $12,000 per mile for that part between Pembroke and Lake Nipissing. The total authorized capital—share and bonds—of the completed section was $2,368,457.15.

The road is the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, with iron rails of 60 lbs. to the yard.

As intimated above, the two last-named roads were amalgamated on the 1st July, 1878, under the name of the latter—the Canada Central.

From the last official returns we gather that the operations over both roads for the year ending June 30th, 1877, were as follows:—Train mileage, 347,202; passengers carried, 132,030; tons of freight moved, 120,171; passenger earnings, $145,371.71; freight earnings, $196,420; mail and express and miscellaneous, $15,186.38; total earnings, $356,928.09; maintenance of permanent way, &c., $71,634.87; rolling stock, $52,787.50; transportation, $89,783.74; total working expenses, $223,110.90; net earnings, $133,867.19.

The amalgamated company own 13 locomotives, 7 first-class coaches, 4 second-class cars, 4 baggage and express cars, 43 cattle and box cars, and 165 platform cars.

Briefly stated, this road is assuming an importance which is destined to make it one of the great trunk lines of the Dominion, forming as it will a link of the great overland ocean-to-ocean Canadian Pacific Railway system; and that the commercial importance of the capital as well as its metropolitan character will be vastly increased by the completion of the Canada Central is true beyond the slightest opportunity for controversy.

The late Senator Foster, of Waterloo, Que., was for many years the leading spirit of both railways now forming the Canada Central. He was chief owner of the share capital, as well as Managing Director of both. The general offices of the road are at Brockville, except that of the General Superintendent, who is stationed at Ottawa. The following are the general officers for the year 1878:—Joseph G. Richardson, President; Archibald Baker, Secretary and General Manager; Carl Matthaei, Treasurer and Auditor; T. A. McKinnon, Superintendent.

Another most important railway, and one which forms one of the chief connecting links of the great through system, and in reality belongs to Ottawa and Carleton—though not really entering the territorial limits of either—is the

QUEBEC, MONTREAL, OTTAWA, AND OCCIDENTAL,

whose present western terminus is in the city of Hull, and whose course is indicated by its name. We will give this line a proper share of attention in our reference to Hull.

WATERWAYS.

Until within a comparatively recent date, the existence of any other facilities than the waterways of the earth, as the means of commerce and communication, was never thought of, except by the traditional resort to the caravan, whose history is as old as the history of the world; although it did not receive—nor did it admit of—any material development during a period extending over thousands of years of uninterrupted use.

Waterways, on the contrary, experienced many stages of development, the beginning of which dates back to the earliest of the great nations of antiquity. This development has been of two kinds—first, of the ways and means of utilizing the waterways which nature gave, and as she gave them; and next, in an artificial development of those minor but scarcely less important internal water-courses, by removing existing natural obstructions to their freest use. Although the second stage claims almost equal antiquity to the first—some of the canals of the ancients being works of stupendous extent and surprising architectural merit—yet the true age of the development of that particular class of waterways belongs almost to the present generation—having but recently preceded the railway age, the beginning of which is still in the recollection of very many of the present day. To the prudent development of the first was due the towering magnificence and undisputed supremacy of the greatest empires. The Phœnicians, the Athenians, the Lacedæmonians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Venetians, were in their time the grand examples of the power and magnificence of empire, and the exponents of maritime supremacy combined; while later, the history of the Dutch, the Spanish, and the Portuguese but adds to the record of commercial as well as political greatness, following in the train of those who go down to the sea in ships.

Advantages of position—many coincidences of most favorable circumstances—the opportune growth of scientific discoveries, and the consequent development of mechanical appliances—have all combined at a still later day—with the indomitable spirit and unconquerable determination of a race who have been often conquered, but never yet subdued—to place the present Mistress of the Seas in a position which for power, influence, magnificence, riches, and extent of empire combined, far exceeds any of the others, whose greatness was in an eminent degree—as is also that of the present British Empire—due to the development of those maritime interests which subsequently resulted in a maritime supremacy. And while the Mother Country has been pushing her commerce to the farthest shores of every sea, and the ocean highways throughout the globe are covered with her flag, her noblest colony has steadily and with rapidly increasing strides followed in her path, till the Canadian mercantile marine now also covers every sea, while the highways of commerce of the Dominion merchantmen are as wide as the world; and this result has been attained by the judicious development and artificial improvement of the magnificent natural water-stretches, of which the interior of the Dominion possesses a greater proportion and of greater natural beauty and grandeur than any other known portion of the globe.

Without reference to the grand canal system of the country as a whole—which is *par excellence* one of its main points of attraction in a commercial view—we will simply state that the works of the Ottawa Valley are among the most valuable and important links of the whole system, which is pre-eminently a national one, in its fullest sense. This part of the chain comprises several links, constructed at different times, and under different circumstances; and of these several links, those closely connected ones known as the

ORDNANCE CANALS are in many respects the most important. These comprise the Carillon, the Chute à Blondeau, the Grenville, and the Rideau Canals; and are called the "Ordnance Canals" from the fact that they were built by the military authorities of the Imperial Government, under the direction of the Board of Ordnance, and for purely military purposes. Beginning with these in the order named, we will briefly refer to them in turn.

THE CARILLON CANAL was found necessary, in making a practicable navigable route to the lakes *viâ* the Ottawa, in order to overcome the Rapids of the same name, over which the waters of the Ottawa rush into the head of the Lake of Two Mountains. It is built on the Northern or Quebec side of the river; and to avoid an expensive excavation it was decided to make a summit level and supply it with water from a neighboring tributary of the Ottawa, known as the North River. It was first designed that the locks should be 108x20 feet, the same as the old Lachine Canal, but in 1828, the original plan of the Rideau being changed, this—as a part of it—was also changed. The following are the principal points of its dimensions:—

Length of Canal	2½ miles.
No. of Locks (2 rising and 1 falling)	3.
Dimensions of Locks	128x32½ and 126½x32¼.
Total Lockage (21¾ up and 13 down)	34¾ feet.
Depth of water on sills	6 "
Breadth of Canal at bottom	30 "
Breadth of Canal at surface	50 "
Length of feeder	62,100 miles.

The locks are of cut stone, and substantially built. T designed by officers of the "Royal Staff Corps" in 1819, under their superintendence some years later. It is situ by the line of navigation, above the present St. Anne's entrance to Lake St. Louis. The separate cost of the w been ascertained.

THE CHUTE À BLONDEAU CANAL is situated four m Carillon, and is also on the Quebec shore. It was desig by the same parties and at the same time as the Cari necessary in order to avoid the Rapid after which it is na lowing are its dimensions:—

Length of Canal	⅞ of
No. of Locks	1
Dimensions of Locks	130 5-6x32 5-6 (top) x36½ (b
Lockage	3¾ fe
Depth of water on sills	6 "
Breadth of Canal (same top and bottom)	30 "

THE GRENVILLE CANAL is much more extensive than other two. It commences 1½ miles above the head of Blondeau, and is itself 5¾ miles long, containing 7 lock size from 106x19½ to 130¾x32½ feet, has a total rise of 4 built on the Quebec shore, for the purpose of overcom Sault Rapids. It was designed and commenced at the the two last-named canals, and three locks were const original plan of the Rideau before the alterations in the decided upon.

All records relating to the construction of the Cari Blondeau, and Grenville Canals were destroyed by fir nance Office in Montreal, in 1852, so that no statistics of be obtained. From statements of parties engaged in the however, it appears that the Grenville was completed Chute à Blondeau in 1832, and the Carillon in 1833; th formally opened on the 24th April, 1834, and that the Andrew, with two barges in tow, was the first to pass t the most important link in the Ordnance Canal chain, in is the

RIDEAU CANAL, the construction of which was taken i tion by the Imperial Government in 1814, even before th Anglo-American war: and in 1815 Col. Nichols, then con Royal Engineer Corps in Canada, was directed to send a port on the practicability of water communication betwe St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, by way of the Ottaw Rivers.

Capt. Jebb, R.E., was accordingly detailed for the amined two lines—the first starting from Kingston, and line subsequently adopted—the second starting from the diverging from the Rideau at Irish Creek, 55 miles abov following this creek to its source, then crossing a short source of Fish Creek, a tributary of the Cataraqui, whic to its mouth, then also the latter stream to its mouth at K reported both routes practicable, but expressed a decid for the latter, as being the shorter.

Nothing more was done, however, till 1821, when, in Act of the Upper Canada Legislature, commissioners we to enquire into and report upon the internal navigation vince; and in furtherance of the scheme, Mr. Samuel was appointed in 1824 to make another survey of the pro the Imperial Government having offered a loan of £70, 666.66, toward the construction of a canal. Mr. Clowes two routes previously explored by Capt. Jebb, R.E., but c short route objectionable, on account of the supposed in of sufficient water supply, he recommended the other, w to follow the Rideau and Cataraqui Rivers their entire l his report he submitted three plans, as follows:—

1st 7 feet deep, with locks	10
2nd 5 " " "	8
3rd 4 " " "	7

and in 1825 the committee to whom the reports and pl mitted, recommended the adoption of the second plan, viz.:

1st. That the canal was to be used entirely or chief purposes;

2nd. That a canal large enough to transport, with co descriptions of military and naval stores would afford security by being of larger dimensions; and

3rd. That the question of the supremacy of the lakes be determined by the greater power of ship-building on th selves; and the Government of Upper Canada, conside continuation of the St. Lawrence Canals would be a grea to the commercial interests of the Province than the ci *viâ* the Rideau, declined the offer of the Home Gover then at once took the matter up for themselves, and sent year (1825) from England Col. J. C. Smith, Lt.-Col. Sir Major Harris, all of the Royal Engineers, with instruct on the various Public Works of Canada, and to submit cost of the Rideau Canal—locks to be 108x20, and 5 feet sills. These officers estimated the cost at £169,000 stg., o and the Imperial authorities in consequence at once de the canal at their own expense, Lt.-Col. By, R.E., b the early part of the following year (1826) to attend the w revisions and alterations of the original plans increased mate to £762,679, or $2,806,881.06; and even this esti mately very largely exceeded.

In regard to the progress of the construction of the ca the nucleus of Bytown, which has since developed into t tawa, and under that head the details of the work will be longing more appropriately in that place.

With respect to the Ordnance Canals generally, it m tioned that after their completion they continued for be operated by the Imperial Government. In 1848, h was an offer to transfer them to the control of the Provi ment, confiding their management to a mixed board military officers; but the state of the finances did not wa vincial Government in accepting the offer, as it was supp of management and repairs would exceed the revenue. repeated by the Home Government on the 3rd March, 1 considerable negotiations as to the conditions of the tra offer of July 14th was declared acceptable by an Order

cut stone, and substantially built. The work was of the "Royal Staff Corps" in 1819, and executed endence some years later. It is situated 27 miles, ation, above the present St. Anne's Lock, at the Louis. The separate cost of the work has never

LONDEAU CANAL is situated four miles above the on the Quebec shore. It was designed and built and at the same time as the Carillon, and was avoid the Rapid after which it is named. The fol- sions :—

nal.....	⅛ of a mile.
.....	1 "
Locks...130 5-6x32 5-6 (top) x36½ (bottom).	
.....	3¾ feet.
er on sills.....	6 "
nal (same top and bottom)...	30 "

CANAL is much more extensive than either of the mences 1¾ miles above the head of the Chute à self 5¾ miles long, containing 7 locks, varying in 130⅝x32½ feet, has a total rise of 45¾, and is also e shore, for the purpose of overcoming the Long as designed and commenced at the same time as canals, and three locks were constructed on the Rideau before the alterations in those plans were

ing to the construction of the Carillon, Chute à nville Canals were destroyed by fire in the Ord- treal, in 1852, so that no statistics of their cost can statements of parties engaged in the construction, that the Grenville was completed in 1829, the 1832, and the Carillon in 1833; that they were the 24th April, 1834, and that the steamer St. arges in tow, was the first to pass through. But link in the Ordnance Canal chain, in every respect,

the construction of which was taken into considera- l Government in 1814, even before the close of the r: and in 1815 Col. Nichols, then commanding the ps in Canada, was directed to send an officer to re- bility of water communicatio n between the Lower Lake Ontario, by way of the Ottawa and Rideau

., was accordingly detailed for the duty, and ex the first starting from Kingston, and following the lopted—the second starting from the Ottawa, and Rideau at Irish Creek, 55 miles above its mouth. to its source, then crossing a short summit to the k, a tributary of the Cataraqui, which he followed also the latter stream to its mouth at Kingston. He es practicable, but expressed a decided preference ng the shorter

as done, however, till 1821, when, in response to an Canada Legislature, commissioners were appointed report upon the internal navigation of the Pro- nerance of the scheme, Mr. Samuel Clowes, C.E., 24 to make another survey of the proposed route nment having offered a loan of £70,000, or $340,- construction of a canal. Mr. Clowes examined the y explored by Capt. Jebb, R.E., but considering the nable, on account of the supposed impracticability pply, he recommended the other, which proposed and Cataraqui Rivers their entire length; and in ted three plans, as follows :

p, with locks.....	100 x 22.
"	80 x 15.
"	75 x 10.

mittee to whom the reports and plans were sub- d the adoption of the second plan, for three reasons,

nal was to be used entirely or chiefly for military

l large enough to transport, with convenience, all tary and naval stores would afford no additional larger dimensions; and

estion of the supremacy of the lakes would always greater power of ship-building on the lakes them- vernment of Upper Canada, considering that the St. Lawrence Canals would be a greater advantage terests of the Province than the circuitous route lined the offer of the Home Government, which matter up for themselves, and sent out the same gland Col. J. C. Smith, Lt.-Col. Sir G. Hoste, and the Royal Engineers, with instructions to report e Works of Canada, and to submit an estimate of anal—locks to be 108x20, and 5 feet water on the stimated the cost at £169,000 stg., or $822,466.66, thorities in consequence at once decided to build wn expense, Lt.-Col. By, R.E., being sent out following year (1826) to attend the work. Various ions of the original plans increased the first esti $2,806,881.06; and even this estimate was ulti- exceeded.

progress of the construction of the canal, it formed rn, which has since developed into the City of Ot- head the details of the work will be found, as be- riately in that place.

he Ordnance Canals generally, it might be men- pir completion they continued for many years to Imperial Government. In 1848, however, there fer them to the control of the Provincial Govern- r management to a mixed board of civil and he state of the finances did not warrant the Pro- r accepting the offer, as it was supposed the cost repairs would exceed the revenue. The offer was e Government on the 3rd March, 1853, and after ions as to the conditions of the transfer, the final s declared acceptable by an Order-in-Council of the Provincial Government, dated 14th September, of the same year. The terms were not finally confirmed, however, till 1855, when both Parliaments ratified it, and the Governor-General in pursuance of the Provincial Act in that behalf issued his Order-in-Council on 25th January, 1856, which was again confirmed by the Act 19 Vic., Cap. 45, on the 19th June following.

The canals were subsequently (3rd March, 1877) placed under the control of the Department of Public Works, where they have since continued—their expenses of management, &c., having been assumed by the Provincial Government since October 1st, 1853, from which time to the date of Confederation, July 1st, 1867, these expenses amounted to the sum of $617,116.15. There was collected from the beginning of 1857 (the first official record of toll receipts) up to the last above-mentioned date the following sums :—1857, $11,172.20; 1858, $9,375.85; 1859, $10,743.90; 1860, $21,403.37; 1861, $17,748.29; 1862, $17,850.63; 1863, $17,081.87; 1864, (six months, January 1st to July 1st) $5,067.81; 1864-5, $16,195.22; 1865-6, $13,597.24; 1866-7, $16,618.88; or a total of $157,155.23. Of this amount, however, a very large proportion was refunded on "free goods"—though why a small army of officials should be kept to collect tolls and pay them right back again it is difficult to see. The following amounts represent the "refunds" during the above period :—1860, $20,391.17; 1861, $17,651.55; 1862, $17,824.73; (1863, reductions abolished by Order-in-Council) or a total of $55,867.45, against a total collection of $57,002.29 during the years 1860-61-62; leaving the net receipts for a period of three years, only $1,134.84. The revenue of these canals has been gradually falling off, till now they have come to be quite a serious charge on the country, and in reality have reverted to what they were originally designed for—a system of strategical military works, which, it is to be hoped, will very long continue to be useless *as such*. In close connection with the same system, and really a part of it—though built under different auspices, and never included with the Ordnance Canals—is the

STE. ANNE'S LOCK, situated at the old French village of the same name, 15 miles from the head of Lachine Canal, and between the foot of Lake of Two Mountains and Lake St. Louis. The Ottawa River at its confluence with the St. Lawrence is divided into four channels, by three Islands—the Island of Montreal in the centre, 32 miles long by 10 at its widest point; Isle Jésus, northward of the latter, 20½ miles long and about 7 broad; and Isle Perrot, between Montreal Island and Vaudreuil. The difference in the water levels of Lake of Two Mountains and Lake St. Louis is three feet, and two of the channels of the Ottawa Delta connect these, on either side of Isle Perrot.

As early as 1831, the Lower Canada Legislature made an appropriation to overcome these rapids, but the matter was prosecuted no further than to have Lt.-Col. Duvernet, R.E., make a survey and report plans. In 1834 Mr. T. E. Jones presented a petition to the Legislature praying to be allowed to construct a canal along the front of his property in the village of Ste. Anne, with power to collect toll, and although it was favorably reported in committee, it was defeated at the second reading. The next year further surveys and reports were made by Capt. Yule, R.E., but not acted upon.

By this time, however, the necessity of the work was so generally felt that in answer to a very influential petition presented to the Legislature on February 24th, 1836, the Provincial Government at once took steps which resulted in the building of the present lock—though there were so many preliminary difficulties to be overcome that it was not till August, 1839, that the Lower Canada Board of Works deputed an engineer to make the necessary surveys and plans, and contracts for the work were signed May 18th, 1840. The difficulties above referred to were chiefly in connection with negotiations with a private company who owned a canal on the most advantageous position for the construction of such a work. This was built as early as 1816 by the "St. Andrew's Steam Forwarding Co.," but was at this time in the hands of the "Ottawa Forwarding Co.," who had rebuilt the canal in 1832-3, and enlarged the lock to the same capacity as the smallest of the Grenville Canal locks. The negotiations failed, and the above canal was abandoned after the completion of the present one, which was not effected, however, till the 14th November, 1843, although boats passed through as early as the 26th June preceding.

The original cost of the work was $19,860.02. It consists of one lock, 190 x 45 feet, with wing dam and guide, and protection piers above and below—with a lockage of three feet, a depth of six feet at low water on the sills, and the whole being but ¼ of a mile in length. In addition to the original cost as above, the further sum of $114,596.49 was expended by the Provincial Government upon the lock, prior to Confederation.

The following statement will show gross and net revenue for the year prior to Confederation :

Gross Revenue.....		87,413.46.
Salaries and expenses of Collection	$ 649.23.	
Maintenance and Repairs.....	1,244.09.	1,893.32.
Net Revenue.....		85,550.14.

As in the case of the Ordnance Canals proper, the Ste. Anne's has been falling off of late years, though not to so great an extent. The amount of receipts and expenditures on the whole of the Ordnance Canals—with the Ste. Anne's included—for the last fiscal year reported (ending June 30th, 1877) is as below :

	Construction.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
Ste. Anne's.....	$ 30,003.08	$ 1,756.93	$ 1,982.65	$ 33,742.66
Carillon, Grenville, & Chute à Blondeau...	245,738.04	10,304.06	11,050.27	267,092.37
Rideau.....	214.11	14,198.18	25,959.56	40,371.85
Grand Total expenditure	$275,955.23	$ 26,259.17	$ 48,992.48	$341,206.88

	Tolls.	Hydraulic Rents.	Balances still due.	Total.
Ste. Anne's.....	$ 3,080.05	.....	$ 52.46	$ 3,132.51
Carillon, Grenville, & Chute à Blondeau..	40,109.73	.....	1,017.16	41,126.89
Rideau.....	5,116.70	$ 1,629.75	278.43	7,024.88
Grand Total Receipts..	$ 48,306.48	$ 1,629.75	$ 1,348.05	$ 51,284.28

	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	Excess of Expenditure.
Ste. Anne's	$ 3,132.51	$ 33,742.66	Nothing.	.....
Carillon, Grenville & Chute à Blondeau.	41,126.89	267,092.37	"	.....
Rideau	7,024.88	40,371.85	"	.....
Grand Totals	$ 51,284 28	$341,206.88	"	$289,922.60

The cause of the receipts of the Ste. Anne's being so small is, that in many cases "through" rates are collected at the Ottawa station. These amounted to $20,977.83 during the year, a proportionate share of which should be added to the Ste. Anne's, and deducted from the Carillon and Grenville totals. The total result is of course the same; and we find that if we subtract the $1,348.05 carried to the credit of earnings, which are really only "balances due," the total excess of expenditures over receipts on this chain of canals for a single year amounts to the rather startling sum of $291,270.65; but this showing is an exceptionally unfavorable one, on account of the large amount being spent during the year under the head of construction—which is much beyond the average, although very heavy amounts are expended yearly under the same head. There are at present very extensive alterations and repairs in contemplation at Ste. Anne's, for which tenders have already been called by the Department of Public Works.

The above include all the canals in operation in the Ottawa system, although an extension of that system has been among the contemplated enterprises of our public men for many years, and by the year 1852 it came to be the settled conviction that facilities for navigation should be extended to the Upper Ottawa. By the next year, 1853, this conviction assumed the form of definite action in the shape of surveys by engineers under the direction of the Department of Public Works; from whose reports, presented in March, 1854, it was decided to build canals around the Chaudière Falls, which impede navigation at Ottawa, and the Chats Rapids, 33 miles further up the river. The plan concluded upon contemplated locks 100x45 feet, with 7 feet of water on the sills, which would require 8 5-6 miles of canal, with a rise of 102 8-10 feet, viz.: 6 miles at the Chaudière to overcome 63 feet rise, and 2 5-6 miles at the Chats, with a lockage of 39 8-10 feet; and it was decided to go on with the latter, or smaller work, first.

The Chats Canal was therefore proceeded with. After much discussion as to whether the north or south side of the river should be selected, the former was chosen, and contracts signed with Messrs. A. P. McDonald and P. Schram on 19th June, 1854, for the execution of the work. Two months later the work was commenced and continued till November 15th, 1856, when the contractors declined to proceed further on account of being deceived as to the nature of the material to be excavated—it being found to consist of rocks of the Laurentian series. About this time, also, the great scheme of the Ottawa and Lake Huron Ship Canal began to be agitated, and as it was thought that, even if completed, the Chats might require enlargement to form a portion of that system, the Government allowed the contractors to withdraw, paying them for all work done, at the regular scale of schedule prices, the sum of $482,950.81.

The Lake Huron enterprise continued to receive favorable support, and in 1857 the Department of Public Works sent a staff of engineers to survey what is generally known as the French River route. The report, bearing date 22nd March, 1858, showed that the distance by this route between Chicago and Montreal would be lessened to 575 miles, as against 1,145 miles by the St. Lawrence and Lakes route, a saving of 570—or almost exactly half the distance—the distance from Montreal to Lake Huron by the new route being 430 miles, of which 58 miles would be composed of short canals (including the Lachine and those already in operation on the Lower Ottawa), and 372 miles of lake and river navigation. The route lay up the Ottawa to the Matawan; thence 44½ miles up that stream to the head of Trout Lake; thence across a low sand ridge three-fourths of a mile to the north-east shore of Lake Nipissing, out of the south side of which flows a tributary of the French River, emptying into Lake Huron. It will be noticed that this is the exact route traversed by Champlain, the first discoverer of the Ottawa and the Great Lakes. The plan recommended by the above engineer suggested locks 250 x 50 feet, with 10 feet of water on the sills; and in passing from Lake Huron to Montreal the ascent to the summit would be 83 feet, and the total descent 612 feet, or a grand total of lockage of 725 feet, of which 698 feet (including the fall below Ottawa) would have to be overcome by lockage. By damming Lake Nipissing to a height of 25 feet above low water mark, a summit area of over 300 square miles in extent would be formed, which would ensure a constant and sure supply of water. The estimated cost of the entire works was $24,000,000.

The result not appearing satisfactory, the Department sent out another engineer the same year, whose report, bearing date 2nd Jan., 1860, stated that the proposed route lay for a great part of the way through Laurentian and Silurian rock, which would prove very difficult and expensive to excavate. He recommended a modification of the first plan, something after the design of the Rideau, wherein, by a system of dams, the actual canal navigation would be reduced to 29 3-10 miles, nearly one-half of the 58, as by the original plans, and the cost correspondingly reduced to $12,057,680. The locks were to be 250 x 45 x 12; but the estimate did not include the necessary enlargements of the Lachine and Lower Ottawa canals, land damages, law expenses, or interest on capital during construction.

The matter apparently dropped at this until within a few years; but the prevailing commercial depression has put a damper on all such enterprises for the time being—though the Ottawa and French River Ship Canal has come to be looked upon as necessary from a national far more than a local standpoint, and its construction seems now but a question of time, which the recurrence of national prosperity will decide.

As forming an important part in the general waterway system so closely connected with and belonging to the County of Carleton are the

Government Slides and Booms, which cover the Ottawa and its leading tributaries. These were originated in various forms, and executed by as many different parties and in as great a variety of ways; but they have gradually been replaced by the Government, or in some other way fallen into their hands, and now form a distinct branch of the Department of Public Works of the Dominion.

And firstly, before speaking particularly of these works themselves, it might be as well to refer briefly to a few of the the streams on which they are situated—a subje have obtained precedence in a general reference of the District.

The Ottawa, or Grand River, has its remote east of Hudson's Bay, near the 49th parallel of separated by the highlands from the waters run upper portion of the river descends in a general some 300 miles to Lake Temiscamingue, where i the S. E. E., which general direction it follows t St. Lawrence on either side of the Island of Mo is about 700 miles, and the territory drained nearly 60,000 square miles. Its chief tributarie Rivière du Nord, Rivière Rouge, North Petite Nation, Rivière du Lièvre, the Gatineau, the the Bonnêchere, the Coulonge, Black River, the Moine, and Matawan—and of these the Gatineau, Black, Petewawa, and Du Moine have Governme

The Gatineau is the largest tributary of th 400 miles in length, and after draining a territor miles in extent, it discharges into the Ottawa fi miles from the entrance to the St. Lawrence, at

The Madawaska, 240 miles in length, drains of territory, and empties from the south, 136 mi

The Coulonge, which discharges from the nort Ste. Anne's, is 160 miles in length, and drai miles.

The Black River, also flowing from the nor square miles of territory in its course of 128 mile 9 miles further up than the last named.

The Petewawa flows from the south, is 138 m area estimated at 2,200 square miles, and empti Anne's.

Rivière du Moine has a length of 120 miles, northward empties at a distance of 256 miles a draining a country comprising 1,600 square mile

Previous to the union of the Provinces in 18 constructed by the Government to assist the d on the Ottawa or any of its tributaries; though already built slides at the Chaudiere, the Chats, met, and on the Madawaska. The first ever bui the north side of the Chaudiere, in 1829, by Ph was purchased by the Provincial Government together with right of way along the river bank 810,000.

To go into the history of the development inception—though of interest in itself would e which the intended limit of this sketch would n simply confine ourselves to a brief description present exist. The number of stations on the G are as follows: Ottawa, 11; Gatineau, 1; Mad 2; Black, 1; Petewawa, 31; Du Moine, 12; t

The stations on the Ottawa are as follows, w tances in miles above Ste. Anne's:—1 Carill (both north and south sides), 98; (3 Little Remous, 102; (5) Des Chênes Rapids, 104½; (6 (7 Head of Chats, 134; (8 Chevaux, 152; 9 10) Mountain, 161; (11) Calumet, 163; and 1 miles. The works at these 12 stations consist canal; 3,835 of slides; 29,855 of booms; 8,656 heads; 1,981 of bridges; 5 piers; 3 slide-keep houses.

The works on the Gatineau station consist canal; 4,138 of booms; 52 of bridges; 10 pie house.

Those on the Madawa-ka are at the following of River, (2) Arnprior, (3) Flat Rapids, (4) Bab town, (6) Long Rapids, 7) Springtown, (8) Ca Falls, (10) Ragged Chute, (11) Boniface Rapi (13) Bailey's Chats, (14) Chains Rapids, They comprise a total of 1,750 lineal feet of sli 4,080 of dams; 182 of bridges; 13 piers; 1 1 work-shop.

The Coulonge works consist only of booms an different stations: (1) at mouth of river, where of booms and 1 support pier; (2) at Romaine's piers; and (3) at High Falls—1,848 feet of boom

The work on the Black River consists of 1, of slide; 346 of glance-pier; and 135 of dam.

The Petewawa works are in three sections—t Branch and the South. On the first are the ri first, second, and third Chutes, and Bois Dur— Branch the stations are: (1) Half-mile Rapid, (2) and booms between High Falls and Lake T Rapids, (5) Sawyer's Rapids. (6) Meno Rapids, (7 Eddy, (9) Cedar Isles, (10 and 11) foot and hea Elbow Rapid, (13, 14 and 15) foot, middle and 16 and 17) Cedar Lake Rapids, North and So Lake. The eight stations on the South Branch a and are known by their respective numbers extent of the works at the 31 stations aggrega slides, 11,140 feet of booms, 3,596 feet of dams, The 12 stations on the Du Moine consist o boom at its mouth, 1 slide, and a number of dam lineal feet of slide, 800 feet of booms, 1,324 feet

The whole of the Government works on th taries show an aggregate amounting to 5,071 line of slides; 67,799 of booms; 17,791 of dams; 3 of bridges; 346 of glance-pier; 141 piers; 10 keepers' houses; 3 store-houses, and 1 works-hop

We have already stated that although conve tion of the timber trade had assumed a definit prior to the Union in 1841, yet the Provincial time neither constructed nor assumed control of slide system. Between that date and Confederati era of the lumber and timber trade, and the gro the Public Works, after the Government had o beyond all precedent, and though not in advance, anything of the kind which has succeeded the la

as well to refer briefly to a few of the chief characteristics of s on which they are situated—a subject which should possibly ned precedence in a general reference to the waterway system nect.

tawa, or Grand River, has its remotest sources to the south- dson's Bay, near the 49th parallel of latitude, where they are by the highlands from the waters running northward. The ion of the river descends in a general south-easterly direction miles to Lake Temiscamingue, where it turns abruptly toward 2., which general direction it follows to its confluence with the ice on either side of the Island of Montreal. Its total length 00 miles, and the territory drained by it covers an area of 000 square miles. Its chief tributaries in order of ascent are Nord, Rivière Rouge, North Petite Nation, South Petite ivière du Lièvre, the Gatineau, the Rideau, the Madawaska, chere, the Coulonge, Black River, the Petewawa, Rivière du l Matawan and of these the Gatineau, Madawaska, Coulonge, ewawa, and Du Moine have Government works upon them.

atineau is the largest tributary of the Ottawa. It is about in length, and after draining a territory of some 9,000 square xtent, it discharges into the Ottawa from the north shore, 96 the entrance to the St. Lawrence, at Ste. Anne's.

dawaska, 240 miles in length, drains over 4,000 square miles y, and empties from the south, 136 miles above Ste. Anne's.

oulonge, which discharges from the north shore 184 miles above e's, is 160 miles in length, and drains nearly 2,000 square

ack River, also flowing from the north, drains nearly 12,000 es of territory in its course of 128 miles, and joins the Ottawa ther up than the last named.

etewawa flows from the south, is 138 miles in length, drains an ted at 2,200 square miles, and empties 218 miles above Ste.

du Moine has a length of 120 miles, and flowing from the empties at a distance of 256 miles above Ste. Anne's, after country comprising 1,600 square miles of territory.

us to the union of the Provinces in 1841, no works had been l by the Government to assist the descent of timber, either awa or any of its tributaries; though private individuals had nit slides at the Chaudiere, the Chats, Portage du Fort, Calu- on the Madawaska. The first ever built in the Ottawa was on side of the Chaudiere, in 1829, by Philemon Wright, and this sed by the Provincial Government on 6th October, 1849, ith right of way along the river bank opposite the works, for

into the history of the development of the system from its though of interest in itself would entailan amount of space intended limit of this sketch would not permit; and we will line ourselves to a brief description of the works as they at is t. The number of stations on the Ottawa and its tributaries ws: Ottawa, 14; Gatineau, 1; Madawaska, 15; Coulonge, 1; Petewawa, 31; Du Moine, 12; total 73.

tions on the Ottawa are as follows, with their respective dis- miles above Ste. Anne's:—1 Carillon, 27; 2 Chaudiere th and south sides, 98; (3 Little Chaudiere, 100; 4) 02; (5) Des Chênes Rapids, 104¾; (6 Chats Station, 131; f Chats, 134; (8 Chevaux, 152; 9 Portage du Fort, 156; tain, 161; (11) Calumet, 163; and 12) Joachim Rapids, 249 he works at these 12 stations consist of 2,000 lineal feet of 35 of slides; 29,855 of booms; 8,656 of dams; 346 of bulk- 281 of bridges; 5 piers; 3 slide-keepers' houses, and 3 store-

orks on the Gatineau station consist of 3,071 lineal feet of 38 of booms; 52 of bridges; 10 piers, and 1 slide-keeper's

on the Madawaska are at the following stations:—1) Mouth (2) Arnprior, (3) Flat Rapids, (4) Palmer's Island, (5 Burns- Long Rapids, (7) Springtown, (8) Calabogie Lake, 9) High Ragged Chute, (11) Bonilace Rapids, (12 Duck's Island, cy's Chats, (14) Chains Rapids, 15 Opeongo Creek. prise a total of 1,750 lineal feet of slides; 18,479 of booms; ams; 182 of bridges; 33 piers; 1 slide-keeper's house, and p.

oulonge works consist only of booms and support piers at three tations: (1) at mouth of river, where there are 300 lineal feet and 1 support pier; (2 at Romaine's—400 feet of booms, 3 l (3) at High Falls—1,848 feet of booms and 6 piers.

ork on the Black River consists of 1,139 feet of booms; 873 346 of glance-pier; and 135 of dam.

etewawa works are in three sections—the main river, the North d the South. On the first are the river-mouth station, the d, and third Chutes, and Bois Dur—5 in all. On the North stations are: (1) Half-mile Rapid, (2) Crooked Chute, (3) slide between High Falls and Lake Traverse, (4) Thompson's) Sawyer's Rapids. (6) Meno Rapids, (7) Front Lake, 8) Strong Cedar Isles, (10 and 11) foot and head of Devil's Chute, 12 apid, (13, 14 and 15) foot, middle and head of Long Sault,) Cedar Lake Rapids, North and South shores, (18 Cedar e eight stations on the South Branch are at unnamed localities, nown by their respective numbers from 1 to 8. The total he works at the 31 stations aggregates 5,577 lineal feet of 40 feet of booms, 3,596 feet of dams, and 30 piers.

2 stations on the Du Moine consist of a pier and retaining e mouth, 1 slide, and a number of dams, making a total of 30 of slide, 800 feet of booms, 1,324 feet of dams, and 6 piers.

hole of the Government works on the Ottawa and its tribu- an aggregate amounting to 5,071 lineal feet of canals; 12,355 67,799 of booms; 17,791 of dams; 346 of bulkheads; 2,215 ; 346 of glance-pier; 141 piers; 10 support-piers; 5 slide uses; 3 store-houses, and 1 work-shop.

ve already stated that although conveniences for the prosecu- timber trade had assumed a definite form of development e Union in 1841, yet the Provincial Government had at that er constructed nor assumed control of any of the works of the n. Between that date and Confederation occurred the golden lumber and timber trade, and the growth of that branch of Works, after the Government had once assumed them, was precedent, and though not in advance, yet nearly approaching f the kind which has succeeded the latter date. On the 1st July, 1867, the amounts expended in construction and purchase by the Government of the various "Ottawa River Works," as they are designated by the Department, was as follows—and as the works of the Ottawa River proper are the most extensive, expensive, and important, we give them in detail.

Works at Carillon		$28,458.13
" North Chaudiere (Hull)		45,270.00
" South Chaudiere (Ottawa)		58,839.36
" Little Chaudière		17,816.93
" Remous		4,767.76
" Chats Rapids		23,355.04
" Head of Chats		935.67
" Chenaux		4,488.71
" Portage du Fort		10,167.77
" Mountain		21,866.67
" Calumet		40,805.17
" Deux Joachims		25,132.90
Total on Grand River alone		$290,904.11
Gatineau River Works		31,967.83
Madawaska		76,727.37
Coulonge		29,032.78
Black		10,000.00
Petewawa—Main Trunk	$28,859.07	
" N. Branch	32,274.94	
" S. Branch	6,500.00	67,634.01
Riviere du Moine Works		8,802.00
Total "Ottawa River Works"		$515,068.10

On the 1st July, 1877—the latest date covered by official reports, these works represented a capital for construction—independent of annual repairs—amounting to $2,838,418.38. The amount of tolls *earned* that year was $98,258.83; the amount of dues *collected* was $102,729.87. It appears to have been the practice of the Department to do a "credit trade" with the lumbermen to a great extent; and the result of it is seen in the fact that at the beginning of the fiscal year $217,562.21 were due as "uncollected balances," and at the end of the year the amount was $220,158.03; while during the year the sum of $100,424.05 had been deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General, on account of the year's gross revenue; from which the sum of $41,694.01 expended for maintenance and repairs including $1,168.36 for salaries of staff, &c.) is to be deducted—giving the net revenue at $58,730.04, or 2,069 per cent. on the investment. This revenue was collected from 331,303 pieces of square timber; 14,254 of flatted timber; 3,260 of mixed timber; 60 spars; 391,642 saw logs; and 330 cribs of deals, boards (hard and soft), round cedars, and "dimension" timber. Of the above quantity 9,397 ps. square timber, 13,252 ps. flatted timber, 2,636 ps. round cedars, and 246,064 saw logs passed the Gatineau boom; 145,578 saw logs the North Chaudière, or Hull slide; and the balance, the South Chaudière, or Ottawa slide.

The total quantities of timber passing the Chaudiere slides and Gatineau boom since June 30th, 1869 the succeeding year being the first officially reported, are as follows—the so-called "pieces" consisting of square, flatted, round, and "dimension" timbers, saw logs, masts, and spars, the "cribs" being composed of deals, boards, traverses, &c., &c:—

1869-70	1,517,480 pieces and	277	cribs
1870-71	866,422 "	126	"
1871-72	806,968 "	220	"
1872-73	900,225 "	167	"
1873-74	966,130 "	486	"
1874-75	1,133,791 "	714	"
1875-76	919,240 "	236	"
1876-77	740,519 "	330	"

It appears from the above that the last year's operations were the most limited of the eight; and when it is considered that, notwithstanding the wages in all the departments of the trade have suffered a reduction to rates which have been unknown for many years, yet many of the lumbermen have been carrying on business at an actual loss, which in a number of instances has resulted in the bankruptcy of millionaires, the tremendous stagnation and unparalleled degree of depression in the chief trade of the Ottawa Valley can be realized.

This depression of course extends to the navigation lines, of which the Ottawa possesses an ample and excellent service. The following are the various lines connecting with the port of Ottawa:

Ottawa River Navigation Co., owning three very fine upper cabin passenger steamers, the "Peerless," "Queen Victoria," and "Maude," running a daily line (and during part of the summer season twice daily) between Ottawa and Montreal.

Montreal and Ottawa Forwarding Co., who own 4 steamers (designed for freight and towage) and 20 barges. They are engaged in general forwarding between the cities named in the Company's corporate title.

Sincennes & McNaughton Line, doing a towing business exclusively, and owning a fleet of 12 powerful screw tugs.

The above Companies all have their head offices in Montreal. Those following are entirely owned and managed in Ottawa:

J. W. McRae & Co. own 2 steam tugs and 20 barges, engaged in the coal and lumber trade.

Anger Shipping Co., 2 tugs and 20 barges, engaged exclusively in lumber.

J. R. Booth has 2 tugs and 20 barges, also engaged exclusively in lumber.

J. B. Blanchard owns 1 tug and 14 barges, engaged in the lumber trade.

Alex. McIntosh operates a lumber forwarding line consisting of 1 tug and 12 barges.

Perley & Pattee own a line of 1 tug and 10 barges in the same trade.

Samuel Mulligan is engaged in the same business with 1 tug and 4 barges.

Geo. A. Harris owns 1 steam barge and 2 barges in the lumber trade exclusively, and

William Little operates the same number of vessels of similar class, which are devoted to the coal and lumber trade combined.

The Ottawa & Hull Ferry Line is operated by Joseph Smith, and consists of one comfortable ferry steamer making trips between the two cities every 15 minutes. He also owns a steam tug employed in general trade.

The total number of vessels belonging to the different Ottawa fleets is: 3 passenger steamers, 1 ferry steamer, 4 freight steamers, 2 steam barges, 23 steam tugs, and 124 barges.

Owing to the general lack of business many of these have lain idle for the past two seasons. We counted at one time, in September, 1878, 9 steamers and 96 barges tied up and dismantled at the Ottawa wharfs from the above cause; and at the same time there were about an equal number of American canal boats waiting for cargoes of lumber, many of which had been lying there over a month, and we were told it was getting to be a common thing for them to be detained even much longer, or go back empty. Most of these boats carry coal from New York to Montreal or Ottawa, and rely on securing a return cargo of lumber. That their shipping is suffering as badly as our own, however, is no secret; steady employment, rates only paying the most economical wages, and scarce 2 per cent. on original investments, to say nothing of accidents, repairs, etc., and the delays they have been obliged to submit to the past season, have transferred even this doubtful gain into an actual loss to most of the American boat-owners engaged in the Ottawa lumber trade.

One of the most important lines of transport on the Ottawa remains yet to be mentioned, viz.: "The Union Forwarding and Railway Co.," which was incorporated by special Act of Parliament in 1859, with a capital of $2,500,000, and with R. S. Cassells as its first President. That position is now held by Alfred Brown, of Montreal; Mr. Chepmill, of Ottawa, is Secretary-Treasurer, and Capt. Cowley, General Superintendent. The Company have their head office in the City of Ottawa, and monopolize almost the entire transportation business of the Upper Ottawa. They have a fleet of 13 steamers, of which six are passenger boats, and the service extends from Aylmer, 8 miles above Ottawa, on the Quebec side, to Deux Rivières, the head of steam navigation on the Ottawa, over 200 miles above Ottawa City.

From the previous description of the Upper Ottawa, it will have been observed that there are several breaks in this chain of navigation, and it is in consequence of the Company's owning a horse railway past one of these—the Chats—that the word "railway" is included in their corporate name. This railway—or more properly tramway—is three miles in extent, and lies between Pontiac below and Union Village above, on the Quebec shore. This Company are engaged in a general freighting and passenger business, and in towing. This route is one of the most pleasant and attractive for the tourist of any of our grand chains of waterways, and in its course he passes through almost every variety of scenery, and almost every stage of human advancement—through scenes of placid beauty, rivalling those of the Thousand Isles, to those where the deep, dark river is enclosed by frowning cliffs which vie in grandeur with the towering peaks of the Saguenay, or those which overlook

"The lordly Hudson rolling to the sea;"

and from the noble Capitol, the magnificent public and private edifices of the political metropolis, and the palatial residences and busy hives of manufacturing industry of the lumber kings of the Ottawa—through the quiet homes of the agriculturist, to the bush fires of those hardy pioneers of civilization and commerce—the shanty-men in the lonely wilds of nature's primeval forest.

There are a few other small boats on the Upper Ottawa, owned by private parties, but they do not number more than three or four all told.

The immense advantages which have been derived from the judicious development and efficient condition of all the various branches of the waterway system on which the paramount interests of the Ottawa Valley are founded, and in which the general progress, to a very great extent, of the County of Carleton—and the commercial prosperity of the City of Ottawa in particular—has been and still is centred, has induced us to refer in more minute terms than was at first intended, to the various details which have been a cause as well as a part of that prosperity, the temporary withdrawal of which we have all so much reason to regret, and to the early return of which we are all anxiously and hopefully looking forward.

GENERAL PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Whether considered by comparison or simply in the abstract, the development and progress of the County of Carleton have been of a most encouraging nature. It is still within the memory of the older inhabitants when nothing but nature's solitudes echoed back the scream of the eagle and the yelping of the wolf over this splendid district, now containing a capital city, many pleasant and prosperous villages, and a half-score of populous and comparatively wealthy Townships. Many can remember when "Lower Town," in Ottawa, was one dense swamp, in which those who ventured were very likely to lose their reckoning; while for miles and miles on the south of the Ottawa scarce a habitation existed, or a white man had taken up his abode in what was till then the undisputed hunting-grounds of the aborigines.

Coming down a little later, how many can recall the time when the first little clearings began to dot the landscape along the River fronts, and the only "settlement" was at the present Village of Richmond; when roads did not exist, when schools had not yet been seriously thought of, and churches were among the pleasant remembrances of a former civilization, abandoned for the life of backwoods' pioneers; and later still, when neighborhoods commenced to be formed by the gathering together of a few families within a radius of as many miles, and they first commenced to think of the necessity of the intellectual training of their children, and to supply it as best they could by the temporary winter school—taught probably by one of the settlers in his own log cabin—where the rising generation of the settlement first learned the rudiments of "reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic," which was all that many of them ever got a chance to learn.

The impenetrable bogs and swamps separating these embryo settlements—connected by "corduroy" cross-ways, or what was still worse—even yet in a few instances remain to tell us of the early lack of facility of intercommunication, and remind us of one of the many disadvantages under which the pioneers of Carleton labored; while the splendid highways on all hands observable, are existing monuments to the energy, perseverance, and well-directed industry of those who conquered a desolate and inhospitable wilderness, and made it what it is—one of the most desirable, in many respects, of all the Counties of a Province admitted the first—in everything pertaining to prosperity and national greatness—within this broad Dominion.

Scores and hundreds still remain to bear living witness to changes so vast as to rival fiction in their wonderful reality—which have occurred within the last half century under their own[illegible] have seen a wilderness disappear; a city arise from a [illegible] primitive log huts give place to palatial residences, built [illegible] and on a scale which will recall the refined ideas and [illegible] arts of the builders to the inhabitants of future centu[illegible] and towers which will, ages to come, stand as monument[illegible] prise of a past age, to rival the celebrated temples [illegible] heathen nations; bridges and canals, surpassing the cel[illegible] ducts, viaducts, and stone-ways which have made th[illegible] celebrated as have their mighty conquests—as much th[illegible] cause, of those stupendous works of art; and a magni[illegible] which for a number of years has attracted the attenti[illegible] the admiration of all visitors to the seat of Parliament of [illegible] of Canada.

We have seen, within a little over a generation, a[illegible] which in numbers would scarce form a respectable subur[illegible] village—Increase to such an extent that some of the ma[illegible] ties are counted by thousands.

We have seen the miseries and sufferings incident to [illegible] of a wilderness gradually replaced by comfort, plenty, [illegible] and the country, which not many years ago was [illegible] sure devoid of everything pertaining to what might [illegible] luxuries of a higher civilization—in respect to the substa[illegible] of religious and educational facilities—has been literally [illegible] ecclesiastical tabernacles of commodious dimensions, g[illegible] tions, and elegant design, and institutions of learn[illegible] intellectual and literary training-schools, are the most [illegible] a liberal and enlightened age has witnessed; while in re[illegible] tectural design and mechanical finish many of them are [illegible] highest order, reflecting credit alike upon the genius [illegible] who devised the system of which they are an adjunct, [illegible] spirit and liberal-mindedness which offers such faciliti[illegible] ments to its completion and projection.

We have seen broad and fertile fields grow broader [illegible] under the blow of the woodman's axe; till now, in [illegible] groves of forest dot here and there the far-stretching [illegible] corn and luxuriant meadow, instead of an almost ill[illegible] being interspersed, at no oft-recurring interval, with sm[illegible] rude clearing, as was the case within the memory of [illegible] middle age.

We have seen at least one branch of manufact[illegible] develop from the most primitive and embryo stage [illegible] which astonish, by their almost incredible dimensions, ev[illegible] daily avocations bring them into close communica[illegible] minutiæ and details of a traffic which has the Capitol [illegible] whose supply is bounded by Hudson's Bay, by Lab[illegible] Prairies of the "Lone North-land," and is regulated b[illegible] "all those who live in houses"—whether they be in [illegible] ion, whether they be in the many latitudes and varyin[illegible] the great Republic to the south of us, or in the cities [illegible] the European nations, the Islands of the East or West [illegible] pelagoes, the territories watered by the Amazon an[illegible] bounded by the Andes and the South Pacific, or among [illegible]

We have seen, in fact, and continue to observe o[illegible] many and so marked evidences of general prosperity [illegible] throughout the County of Carleton, that the ever mer[illegible] improvement blunts in a measure our sense and appr[illegible] wonderful development which has formed a part of [illegible] we carefully compare its state in regard to its phys[illegible] whether applied to agricultural, manufacturing, educat[illegible] cal affairs—at the time of, and shortly subsequent to, [illegible] ment, with the state of its present

MATERIAL RESOURCES.

Of the fact that there is a vastness and magnificenc[illegible] but necessary to obtain the most casual acquaintance o[illegible] be convinced; yet how vast they really are, or to what [illegible] magnitude they have developed within the past generat[illegible] told by reference to statistics, which, carefully com[illegible] latest official documents and most reliable informatio[illegible] strate that our resources as a County, from which [illegible] fairly entitle it to a foremost place among the [illegible] sions of the finest Province of an Empire whose [illegible] power have for centuries been the admiration of the wo[illegible] age such as history leaves no record of any oth[illegible] to ex[illegible] all things pertaining to agricultural and mechanical [illegible] scientific, intellectual, and moral progress, and materia[illegible] tial prosperity.

Let us look at a few of these figures. We have h[illegible] place, a territory comprising 555,828 acres, or 868[illegible] exclusive of Ottawa. Of this quantity, the com[illegible] proportion of 210,799 acres were cleared at the ti[illegible] assessment, or within a very small fraction of 38 per ce[illegible] This land is placed at an assessed valuation of 87,[illegible] according to the method here practised, is but little mo[illegible] real value, which we therefore safely set down as exceedi[illegible] on which 7,968 resident ratepayers pay taxes. These 7[illegible] represent a total population of 34,360, owning asse[illegible] property amounting to $476,779, and are taxed on $4[illegible] These figures seem ridiculously small; and so they [illegible] assess[illegible] returns in all cases and in all localities thro[illegible] vince, so far as these two subjects are concerned. It w[illegible] the table hereafter given of the "equalized" asses[illegible] figures are made to assume more reasonable proportio[illegible] b[illegible] noticed that some of the assessments of real prope[illegible] the two schedules, differ in particular Townships fr[illegible] The reason is, that in giving the "present conditio[illegible] every case referred to the latest returns; whereas, in [illegible] cases, the "equalized" assessment is arranged, acco[illegible] governing such matters, from the assessment preceding [illegible]

The number of useful domestic animals owned i[illegible] given as 8,167 horses and 20,962 cattle, of all ages; 22[illegible] 8,147 pigs. These are the actual figures for all the m[illegible] per latest returns, and represent an actual value in h[illegible] alone of over a million of dollars.

Although the laws provide for a most exhaustive [illegible] being furnished by Assessors and Township Clerks [illegible] Clerk, still we observe from records in the County [illegible]

e last half century under their own eyes. They rness disappear; a city arise from a dense forest; give place to palatial residences, built of a material ch will recall the refined ideas and the progressive s to the inhabitants of future centuries; churches will, ages to come, stand as monuments of the enter- e, to rival the celebrated temples of the ancient bridges and canals, surpassing the celebrated aque- and stone-ways which have made the Romans as their mighty conquests—as much the result, as the pendous works of art; and a magnificent Capital, r of years has attracted the attention and claimed all visitors to the seat of Parliament of the Dominion

within a little over a generation, a population— would scarce form a respectable suburb for a country o such an extent that some of the many Municipali- y thousands.

he miseries and sufferings incident to the settlement adually replaced by comfort, plenty, and affluence; which not many years ago was in a very great mea- erything pertaining to what might be termed the r civilization—in respect to the substantial evidences lucational facilities—has been literally covered with nacles of commodious dimensions, graceful propor- t design, and institutions of learning which, as terary training-schools, are the most efficient which htened age has witnessed; while in respect to archi- l mechanical finish many of them are models of the lecting credit alike upon the genius of the people ystem of which they are an adjunct, and the public mindedness which offers such facilities and induce- otion and projection.

broad and fertile fields grow broader and more broad f the woodman's axe; till now, in many parts, the ot here and there the far-stretching areas of waving t meadow, instead of an almost illimitable forest l, at no oft-recurring interval, with small patches of was the case within the memory of even those of

at least one branch of manufacture grow and most primitive and embryo stage to proportions their almost incredible dimensions, even those whose bring them into close communication with the ils of a traffic which has the Capitol for its heart- bounded by Hudson's Bay, by Labrador, and the Lone North-land," and is regulated by the wants of ve in houses"—whether they be in our own Domin- be in the many latitudes and varying longitudes of ic to the south of us, or in the cities or hamlets of ions, the Islands of the East or West Indian Archi- ritories watered by the Amazon and La Plata or ndes and the South Pacific, or among the Antipodes. in fact, and continue to observe on all hands, so rked evidences of general prosperity and progress ounty of Carleton, that the ever increasing scale of ts in a measure our sense and appreciation of the pment which has formed a part of its history, till are its state in regard to its physical condition o agricultural, manufacturing, educational, or politi time of, and shortly subsequent to, its early settle- ate of its present

MATERIAL RESOURCES.

at there is a vastness and magnificence in these, it is btain the most casual acquaintance of the locality to t how vast they really are, or to what an astonishing ave developed within the past generation, can only be to statistics, which, carefully compiled from the ments and most reliable information, will demon- ources as a County, from whatever stand-point viewed, o a foremost place among the minor political divi- st Province of an Empire whose prosperity and nturies been the admiration of the world—and in an y leaves no record of any other to compare with, in ning to agricultural and mechanical development, tual, and moral progress, and material and substan-

a few of these figures We have here, in the first comprising 555,828 acres, or 868¾ square miles, awa. Of this quantity, the comparatively large 0,799 acres were cleared at the time of the last thin a very small fraction of 38 per cent. of the whole. ced at an assessed valuation of $7,619,938, which, method here practised, is but little more than half its we therefore safely set down as exceeding $15,000,000, esident ratepayers pay taxes These 7,968 ratepayers population of 34,360, owning assessable personal ng to $476,779, and are taxed on $4,000 of income. em ridiculously small: and so they are, as are the s in all cases and in all localities throughout the Pro- ese two subjects are concerned. It will be noticed in r given of the "equalized" assessment that the to assume more reasonable proportions. It will also ome of the assessments of real property, as given in es, differ in particular Townships from each other. hat in giving the "present condition," we have in ed to the latest returns; whereas, in some particular alized" assessment is arranged, according to Statute atters, from the assessment preceding the last.

of useful domestic animals owned in the County is orses and 20,962 cattle, of all ages; 22,607 sheep, and se are the actual figures for all the municipalities, as s, and represent an actual value in horses and cattle illion of dollars.

laws provide for a most exhaustive statistical report by Assessors and Township Clerks to the County bserve from records in the County offices that these instructions are in a number of cases systematically disregarded. For instance, one particular Township has made no return for years of the number of farm animals, number of acres of land, either improved or unimproved, or the population; while the same is true in regard to the population and improved lands of some of the others—one Township Clerk informing us that "the latest and best information we have on that subject (pop. of Tp.) is the census of 1871." In the following table, the population of Fitzroy, Gloucester, and Huntley are taken from the last Dominion census. The actual present number would probably show an increase in those Townships collectively extending into the thousands, and it is a pity Municipal officers sometimes forget to bestow that amount of attention required by matters so closely affecting the interests, not only of their own Townships, but the community at large. With the exception of the above omissions, however, the staff of Township officials, particularly the Clerks throughout the Counties, seem thoroughly to understand and fully to meet the requirements of the Municipal Act.

We herewith give the table above referred to, showing the resources by Townships, and also the totals of the various classes

Municipality	Total No. of Acres.	No. of Acres Improved.	Value of Real Property.	Personal Do.	Income.	Total.	Total Population.	No. of Rate-payers.	Do. Non-Resident.	No. Cattle.	No. Sheep.	No. Pigs.	No. Horses.
New Edinburgh	135	135	$290,025	$15,250	$3,500	$308,775	891	218	......	39	......	......	57
Richmond	1,506	1,196	40,581	1,300	......	41,881	432	95	......	141	75	89	92
Fitzroy	55,014	21,999	744,522	17,696	......	762,218	3,425	614	76	3,050	2,880	1,241	950
Gloucester	83,573	25,300	1,504,444	49,179	......	1,553,619	7,815	1,584	80	1,655	1,648	653	976
Goulbourn	65,744	26,296	745,060	74,252	200	819,514	3,007	673	51	2,914	3,309	1,007	1,075
Huntley	56,060	17,642	457,885	46,715	......	504,600	2,401	560	42	1,892	1,640	865	692
March	27,123	10,618	103,240	20,365	......	123,605	1,098	254	10	421	790	245	254
Marlboro'	57,295	16,386	176,674	4,700	......	181,374	1,991	450	......	1,580	2,647	707	717
Nepean	60,774	31,962	2,023,660	118,375	......	2,142,035	6,510	1,743	144	3,070	2,573	1,225	1,632
North Gower	32,960	16,034	269,031	6,100	......	270,131	2,283	331	......	1,478	2,294	716	705
Osgoode	90,894	36,356	1,135,806	111,001	......	1,246,807	3,465	1,034	9	3,956	3,893	1,100	1,450
Torbolton	25,657	6,815	134,010	11,870	300	146,180	888	222	33	[illegible]	[illegible]	304	327
Total	555,828	210,799	$7,619,938	$476,779	$4,000	$8,[illegible],717	34,432	7,968	444	20,962	22,607	8,147	8,167

It appears from the above that the proportion of resident ratepayers to population is 1 to 4.331, somewhat above the general average throughout the country, which is about 1 to 5. The number of non-resident owners compared with resident ratepayers is as 1 to 18, within a very small fraction. The average number of acres owned by resident and non-resident ratepayers is 66.075; the average number of acres which supports each inhabitant is 16.142 in the whole, or 6.122 of improved land; and the average population per square mile is 39.655

We give below a table showing the result of the labors of the "Equalization of Assessment" Committee of the County Council, at the session of June last, and the mode on which they based their calculations. Their report was adopted by Resolution No. 43, at the above session.

Municipality.	Value of Real Property.	Value of Personal Property	Total	60% of Valuation of Villages.	Add or Deduct %.		Equalized Value.
New Edinburg	$ 290,025	$18,750	$308,775	$85,265		9 18/37	$ 356,509
Richmond	4,576	700	41,276	24,766	"	226 2/3	80,944
Fitzroy	744,522	17,696	762,218	....	"	19 3/13	912,279
Gloucester	1,50[illegible],444	49,175	1,553,619	....	"	10 12/13	1,723,321
Goulbourn	745,060	74,454	819,514	....	"	16 1/4	952,685
Huntley	473,330	50,335	523,665		"	49 1/5	782,897
March	104,992	20,365	125,357		"	181 1/16	352,331
Marlboro'	176,674	4,700	181,374	....	"	156 1/5	464,922
Nepean	2,017,700	118,375	2,136,075	....	"	5 19/30	2,263,171
North Gower..	264,031	6,100	270,131	....	"	92 1/2	520,007
Osgoode	1,135,806	111,001	1,246,807	....	Ded.	12[illegible]	1,086,504
Torbolton.. ..	134,010	12,170	146,180	....	Add.	80 1/2	263,854
Grand Totals.	$ 7,631,170	483,821	8,114,991	....	....		9,759,424

The amount of taxes levied the current year for County purposes was $28,203.51, of which $17,015.47 is classified as County rate proper, and the balance is made up of various special rates, chiefly to meet interest and sinking fund on loans previously negotiated for the erection of the new County Buildings. The proportion of the above, for the several minor municipalities, is as follows:—Nepean, $6,552.95; Gloucester, $4,977.66; Osgoode, $3,138.46; Goulbourn, $2,751.89; Fitzroy, $2,635.35; Huntley, $2,261.61; North Gower, $1,501.97; Marlboro', $1,343.00; New Edinburgh, $1,030.79; March, $1,014.24; Torbolton, $762.06; and Richmond, $233.86.

The reason of the 1876-7 assessments being used in some of the Municipalities, while those of 1877-8 are used in others, is explained by the fact that the various clauses of the Municipal Act, so far as relates to assessments, seem to conflict in a measure, and in such a manner that it is left a matter of doubt—in certain contingencies not necessary here to explain—whether the last assessment be used or the preceding one. Although nearly all County Councils throughout the country interpret the spirit of the Act to be that the last assessment rolls be used, and use them accordingly, still the Carleton Council take the ground that in the contingencies above alluded to any County rate levied on an equalization from the latest rolls would be illegal. It so happens this year that in six of the minor municipalities the 1876-7 assessment rolls have been used, and six of the latest, or 1877-8. The Council evince, by their carefulness in this matter, a laudable desire to conduct the public business safely, and without risk.

There is no excuse, however, so far as we can see, for the immense *pro rata* discrepancies between the real or approximate value of property in the various minor municipalities, and the valuation placed upon them by the Township assessors. As equalized, they must be presumed to be, if not absolutely, at least comparatively (with each other) correct. While in only one case have the Equalization Committee reduced the assessment, they have added a percentage extending into the triple figures in no less than three out of the twelve minor municipalities—the highest additions being 226⅔ per cent. to the Village of Richmond; 181¼% to the Township of March; and 156⅓% to the Township of Marlboro'. If the figures as finally altered are to be taken as correct, Nepean was the model Township, its assessment being less than 6% in advance of what was in the first place returned.

The highways of communication, which—if not among the resources themselves—are the great arteries through which the life and strength of their development pulsate, have been noted elsewhere.

The easiest way, and at the same time the most accurate, of forming an estimate of the real resources of any section is by studying the latest census statistics; and the best idea we can possibly obtain of its material progress and latent resources is by comparison of those figures for a number of succeeding periods. We shall endeavor to do this by giving the results of the different census enumerations from 1851 to 1871 inclusive. As is well known, the last census was one of the most accurate and complete in all its details of any which has ever been taken in any country; and probably no more correct statement of the actual *present* resources of the County could be arrived at than by counting the same proportionate increase, under the principal heads (in respect to time), from 1871 to the present, to that which took place between 1851 and 1871; for although the commercial and financial systems have suffered derangement and experienced depression throughout the country generally within the past three years, this County is so purely an agricultural community, that the retardment of business prosperity has not extended itself in any very marked measure beyond the confines of the City of Ottawa; and we find the paramount interests of the County in a flourishing and generally satisfactory condition, which indicate a continued and even increasing prosperity.

We find that in 1851, there were but 3,421 inhabited dwellings in the whole County, divided as follows:—Fitzroy, 370; Gloucester, 400; Goulbourn, 358; North Gower, 277; Huntley, 344; March, 167; Marlboro', 315; Nepean, 586; Osgoode, 493; Richmond, 57; and Torbolton, 79. Of these, 1,371 are described as "shanties," 1,773 as log houses, 205 of frame, and 72 of stone—there being not one brick house in the County. There were also two dwellings reported uninhabited—"shanties." Of the 3,421 inhabited, 58 were also used as shops or stores—of which 20 were in Osgoode, 15 in Fitzroy, and 8 in Richmond. The number of taverns was 41; schools, 23; "public buildings," 1 (Richmond); and churches, 30. The entire population consisted of 3,523 families, containing 11,483 males and 10,182 females, or a total of 23,673, divided as follows:—Fitzroy, 2,807; Gloucester, 3,005; Goulbourn, 2,525; Huntley 2,519; March, 1,125; Marlboro', 2,053; Nepean, 3,890; North Gower, 1,777; Osgoode, 3,050; Richmond, 434; and Torbolton, 252

In 1861 the population had increased to 29,620—composed of 4,279 families, living in 4,213 houses, and divided as follows:—Fitzroy, 2,339; Gloucester, 4,522; Goulbourn, 2,914; Huntley, 2,651; March, 1,454; Marlboro', 2,331; Nepean, 4,416; North Gower, 2,576; Osgoode, 4,332; Richmond, 516; Torbolton, 675. The number of churches was 12.

By 1871 the population amounted to 31,387, of which Fitzroy had 3,425; Gloucester, 4,789; Goulbourn, 3,224; Huntley, 2,614; March, 1,347; Marlboro' 2,230; Nepean, 5,016; North Gower, 2,532; Osgoode, 4,247; Torbolton, 751; New Edinburgh, 593; Richmond, 487. This population comprised 5,475 families, living in 5,139 houses. There were 8,941 (of which 4,478 were males, and 4,463 females) married; 965 widowed; and 21,481 unmarried and children. Of the whole, there were 16,112 males, and 15,275 females; while of the unmarried class there were 11,321 males, and 10,140 females; and of the widowed class, 313 were males, and 672 females. There were 246 uninhabited dwellings, and 145 in process of erection; while only 5 in the whole County were classified as "shanties"—4 in Nepean, and 1 in Gloucester. The number of churches in the Electoral Division of Carleton (which does not include New Edinburgh, Gloucester, or Osgoode), was 47—the census returns only giving returns of churches by Electoral Divisions complete.

The increase in population from 1851 to 1861 was 26.872 per cent.; and from 1861 to 1871, a very small fraction less than 6 per cent.

The following table will show the population by Townships each ten years since the official enumeration, taken immediately after the Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada

MUNICIPALITY.	1851.	1861.	1871
Fitzroy	2,807	2,339	3,425
Gloucester	3,005	4,522	4,785
Goulbourn	2,525	2,914	3,234
Huntley	2,519	2,651	2,631
March	1,125	1,454	1,347
Marlboro'	2,053	2,331	2,260
Nepean	3,890	4,416	5,069
North Gower	1,777	2,576	2,532
Osgoode	3,050	4,332	4,267
Torbolton	252	675	751
Richmond	434	516	487
New Edinburgh	.....	....	590
Total	23,317	29,620	31,387

Gross increase since 1851, 11,288; gross de crease, 11,069.

The figures given under 1878 are those of the cept Fitzroy, where no official return is made, and 1871. It is well known that the assessors' est only affect to be approximate, and as a matter of always too low. This will account for the app many Municipalities, and the increase being There *are*, however, some slight decreases, thou very good authority that the actual population a 36,500.

This temporary falling off, where it occurs, has caused by exceptional circumstances; though in sire of the young men of Canada, and notably of with a newer and more rapidly growing coun many of the best citizens of the Ottawa Valley toba and the North-West, while the general and has prevented their places being filled by emig which has been seriously checked, or indeed almo of late. Another exceptional cause was the which devastated the Ottawa Valley, and reduce tion many hundreds whose position was previo Though Carleton has suffered in the first place effected these removals, no less than in the conse tion, the country at large has not been a lose residence—most of them having gone to our ow

In this connection it would be proper to refe the City of Ottawa, which we here merely state to the official return for the year ending Decemb Enumerator in the employ of the Public Schoo estimate may be relied upon as far more nearly the assessors. This places the entire population in City and County.

In the above table we have given the compar population in the various minor Municipalities It might be interesting to go still further back, County as a whole, since the first official records which accurate estimates can be obtained of that Upper Canada which now comprises the Coun territory was of course differently divided at diff date, but the greatest care has been exercised in figures which refer to what is now Carleton C tabulating the different censuses of Ontario, Que New Brunswick, from the first official records de last census preceding that of 1871, and forming political and municipal divisions, was under th Mr. Panguay, Messrs. S. Drapeau and W. H. very wide experience in census statistics; and task may be imagined from the fact that they w for a period exceeding seven years in the work, partly inclusive of both.

The first official census statistics of Upper Ca to 1824, at which time Carleton (we speak of t then name already contained 2,116 inhabitants 2,381; in 1826, 2,842; in 1827, 3,327; in 1828, in 1830, 6,346; in 1831, 7,507; in 1832, 7,011 1834, 8,601; in 1835, 8,877; in 1836, 9,471; in 9,558; in 1839, 10,232; in 1840, 10,128; in 1842, the year of its organization as an independ name of Dalhousie, the population had increase

The total increase for this period of 18 years per cent. The greatest aggregate increase for an last of the term, and amounted to 3,856, or 31.2 also the largest proportionate increase. There w a decrease took place, viz.: 1837-38, of 543; an The causes were of course exceptional, the norm of almost uninterrupted progress, both up to an of the municipal organization of the District.

Now, as in all past time, one of the chief poi considered—and in fact one of paramount impor of able-bodied men which a country or commun of bearing arms. Statistics compiled from the and bearing on the above point, will be found merely remark in this connection that this Co could contribute about 12,000 men towards the who are capable of bearing arms, and not co numerous exemptions specified in the Militia Ac are about 600 Volunteers of the different bra The proportion of both Active and Reserve Mil tion will therefore be seen to be almost exactly counting the liberal exemptions authorized by t unusually large proportion of possible combat combatants, being considerably above the gene

The *supporting power* of the population rom of course, be of the next greatest importance to men capable of being levied. The synopsis Returns elsewhere given, taken in connection wi of intercommunication, affording every desired of which Carleton is fortunately possessed, giv manding position, and leading influence in all capacity and character of the physical and military

'ALITY.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1878.	Increase since 1851
.....	2,807	2,339	3,425	3,425	618
.....	3,005	4,522	4,785	7,815	4,810
.....	2,525	2,914	3,234	3,007	482
.....	2,519	2,651	2,634	2,401	—118
.....	1,125	1,454	1,347	1,088	—37
.....	2,053	2,331	2,260	1,991	—62
... .	3,800	4,416	5,069	6,510	2,710
er.....	1,777	2,576	2,532	2,283	506
.....	3,050	4,332	4,267	3,685	635
.....	252	675	751	888	636
.....	434	516	487	432	—2
.....	.....	....	596	891	891
.....	23,347	29,620	31,387	34,416	11,069

crease since 1851, 11,288 ; gross decrease, 219 ; net in-
069.

res given under 1878 are those of the various assessors, ex-
, where no official return is made, and we retain the figures of
well known that the assessors' estimates of population
to be approximate, and as a matter of fact, they are nearly
low. This will account for the apparent falling off in so
icipalities, and the increase being so small in others.
however, some slight decreases, though it is estimated by
uthority that the actual population at present will number

porary falling off, where it occurs, has for the most part been
xceptional circumstances ; though in others, the natural de-
young men of Canada, and notably of Carleton, to "expand"
er and more rapidly growing country, has induced very
e best citizens of the Ottawa Valley to migrate to Mani-
e North-West, while the general and universal depression
ed their places being filled by emigration from Europe,
been seriously checked, or indeed almost entirely suspended,
nother exceptional cause was the terrible fire of 1870,
stated the Ottawa Valley, and reduced to a helpless condi-
hundreds whose position was previously one of affluence.
rleton has suffered in the first place by the causes which
se removals, no less than in the consequent loss of popula-
untry at large has not been a loser by the change of
most of them having gone to our own North-West.
connection it would be proper to refer to the population of
Ottawa, which we here merely state is 26,550, according
al return for the year ending December 31st, 1877, of the
r in the employ of the Public School Department, whose
ay be relied upon as far more nearly correct than that of
rs. This places the entire population at a tride over 63,000
l County.

bove table we have given the comparative increase of the
in the various minor Municipalities since the year 1851.
interesting to go still further back, and trace it in the
whole, since the first official records were published from
rate estimates can be obtained of that particular portion of
ada which now comprises the County of Carleton. This
s of course differently divided at different times since that
he greatest care has been exercised in arriving at the exact
ch refer to what is now Carleton County. The work of
the different census-es of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and
wick, from the first official records down to the time of the
preceding that of 1871, and forming them into the proper
l municipal divisions, was under the charge of the Rev.
ay, Messrs. S. Drapeau and W. H. Johnson—all men of
xperience in census statistics ; and the immensity of the
e imagined from the fact that they were diligently occupied
l exceeding seven years in the work, or from 1865 to 1872,
sive of both.

l official census statistics of Upper Canada date back only
which time Carleton (we speak of the *territory* -not the
already contained 2,116 inhabitants ; in 1825, it contained
826, 2,842 ; in 1827, 3,327 ; in 1828, 3,617 ; in 1829, 5,786 ;
516 ; in 1831, 7,507 ; in 1832, 7,011 ; in 1833, 8,342 ; in
; in 1835, 8,877 ; in 1836, 9471 ; in 1837, 10,101 ; in 1838,
839, 10,232 ; in 1840, 10,128 ; in 1841, 12,337 ; and in
ear of its organization as an independent District under the
lhousie, the population had increased to 16,193.
l increase for this period of 18 years was 14,077, or 765.26
The greatest aggregate increase for any single year was the
term, and amounted to 3,856, or 31.27 per cent., which was
gest proportionate increase. There were two years in which
ook place, viz. : 1837-38, of 543 ; and in 1839-40, of 104.
were of course exceptional, the normal condition being one
uninterrupted progress, both up to and succeeding the time
icipal organization of the District.
in all past time, one of the chief points of interest to be
-and in fact one of paramount importance—is the number
ied men which a country or community possesses capable
arms. Statistics compiled from the latest militia returns,
on the above point, will be found elsewhere. We might
ark in this connection that this County, in case of war,
ibute about 12,000 men towards the service of the country
apable of bearing arms, and not covered by any of the
exemptions specified in the Militia Act. Besides these there
600 Volunteers of the different branches of the service.
tion of both Active and Reserve Militia to entire popula-
therefore be seen to be almost exactly 1 in every 5, which
e liberal exemptions authorized by the Militia Act -is an
large proportion of possible combatants to positive non-
, being considerably above the general average.
porting power of the population remaining at home would,
be of the next greatest importance to the actual number of
le of being levied. The synopsis of census Agricultural
sewhere given, taken in connection with the splendid system
mmunication, affording every desired facility for transport,
Carleton is fortunately possessed, give this County a com-
osition, and leading influence in all matters based upon the
d character of the physical and military resources of the coun-

try at large; while the spirit of the inhabitants, as evinced on all matters of national or patriotic import, most conclusively demonstrates that the Metropolitan County will never be behindhand in lavishing those resources in whatever direction their country's honor or glory may demand from her citizens.

Of the mineral, agricultural, and mechanical resources we have spoken elsewhere. Enough has probably been said to show—what was intended to be shown—an unprejudiced and truthful estimate of the County as a whole, leaving those circumstances and events which belong more approximately to particular localities to be dealt with while referring—as we shall hereafter—to the various minor Municipalities of which the County of Carleton is composed.

THE CITY OF OTTAWA.

The existence of the Capital of the Dominion of Canada—or, at any rate, the immediate cause of its being founded—was due to the difficulties, from a military point of view, which the Anglo-American war of 1812-15 proved to exist in defending the country against foreign invasion, and even foreign conquest, in case another such war should arise. At that time, and for many succeeding years, railroads had not been thought of. The St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Prescott, was entirely unnavigable, and troops, stores, and supplies of all descriptions had to be removed from the sea board overland, and by a road whose close proximity to a foreign shore rendered interruption a comparatively easy matter, and made the defence of the then western Province a matter of the most serious difficulty. A feasible and easily defensible channel of communication between Montreal and the west, therefore came to be looked upon by the military authorities of the Empire as a matter of necessity, if that Empire should be held intact. As is well known, the history of the forepart of the present century presents one continuous succession of wars, in which every nation in the world of any importance was from time to time engaged ; and the various decrees, ordinances, and counter-ordinances of the European belligerents were of a nature not calculated to soothe the already exasperated feelings of the Americans, between whom and the British the memories of the troublous times of '76 still lived, and contributed in a great degree to engender a deep hostility, fanned and encouraged by the duplicity of Napoleon, till it resulted in the above war. Thus, the beginning of that war was not the beginning of diplomatic difficulties between those two countries (subsequent to the Revolution), nor was its close, in 1815, the end of them. In short, though they were nominally at peace, each was, in regard to the other, in a state only bordering on armed neutrality, which might at any moment develop itself into a war, the results of which, as regards territory, could not be hoped to be so favorable to England as were those of the last war, unless something were done upon one side of the boundary to meet and counteract the military advantages derived from the ever growing facilities with which the Americans were continually providing themselves in connecting their Eastern country with the fast-growing West.

Many schemes were devised to meet this end, but the one which was finally decided upon is said to have originated with the Duke of Wellington. This scheme was to build a canal to connect the Lower St. Lawrence with Lake Ontario ; and after much time and labor had been spent in exploration and survey, it was decided that the valleys of the Rideau, running into the Ottawa, and the Cataraqui, emptying into the foot of Lake Ontario, should form the route in connection with the Lower Ottawa, from Montreal to the mouth of the Rideau

This work was a purely military undertaking, and assumed definite shape in 1826. In June of that year Colonel By, of the Royal Engineers, arrived in Montreal, and after having completed his plans proceeded up the Ottawa in September to carry them out. The original intention was, according to the plan of Mr. Clowe, an engineer engaged in locating the route, to have the canal enter the Ottawa at or very near the mouth of the Rideau Inspection satisfied Colonel By, however, that the best place was at the "Deep Cut," some mile or more above that point. The importance attached to the project may be conceived from the fact that the Earl of Dalhousie, then Governor-General of British North America, was personally present to see the work inaugurated.

Up to this time the present site of Ottawa was almost an entire wilderness. Caleb T. Bellows resided at "Bellows' Point," where he had a dock, and kept a little store since previous to 1820, and one Isaac Firth kept a tavern near the Slides' Bridge. Nicholas Sparks lived near the present Wellington Ward Market. With the exception of some half-dozen houses the entire area of the present city limits was in its primeval state on the arrival of Colonel By. With his advent an influx of settlers came—sappers, miners, and engineers, of the Regular Army, laborers to work on the canal, and the usual number of tradesmen, merchants, &c., always intent upon pushing their trade to the extreme confines of civilization.

By the succeeding year (1827) there was quite a settlement in "Lower Town," almost entirely on Rideau and Sussex Streets, while quite a number had also been erected on Wellington Street, and some half-dozen on "the Flats." The Government had erected barracks for the Regulars on the site of the present Parliament Buildings—whence the locality was known as "Barrack Hill;" and the chief buildings on Rideau Street were the Civilian Barracks, also erected by the Imperial Government, for the accommodation of canal laborers. The above, with a double row of laborers' huts, extending northward from the present Maria Street Bridge towards the Sappers' Bridge, constituted in 1827 the Village of Bytown, already thus named in honor of its founder—an honor which at that time seemed rather a doubtful one. The last-named "suburb" of the burgh was called "Corkstown," a name which the locality bore for many years. Its site was even then a beaver meadow ; nearly the whole of the present "Lower Town" was an impenetrable swamp ; the "Flats" and a great part of "Upper Town" were very much the same ; and Parliament Hill, except where cleared for the barracks, was a densely wooded hemlock ridge.

Laborers, mechanics, tradesmen, merchants, and all classes of settlers flocked rapidly in, and a writer estimates the business portion of the place to have contained by the spring of 1828 no less than 15 general stores, 3 jewellery stores, 8 shoemaker shops, 3 blacksmith shops, 4 bakeries, 1 butcher shop, 2 tailor shops, 1 chandler shop, 1 tinsmith shop, 1 harness shop. As a matter of history it might be interesting to give the names of the business men of the future Capital in the embyro days of its existence.

Those who kept general stores were Howard & Thompson, McIntosh & Stewart, J. D. Bernard & Co., George & Robert Lang, "4½d. McKenzie," John Johnston, James Inglis, Samuel Fraser, Charles Friel (father of the late Henry J. Friel), John Anderson, John Joyce, Wm. Kipp, Matthew Connell, a Miss Fitzgibbon, and Louis Manville. This latter gentleman owned a row of about a dozen tenement houses on Rideau Street, near Dalhousie, whose trade he is said to have monopolized. The jewellery business was represented by Arthur Hopper, William Northgraves, and Maurice Dupuis; and the cobbling was attended to by Wm. Murphy, John McCarthy, John Miller, Robert Mosgrove, Henry Shouldice, Watson Little, and Andrew Main; N. S. Blaisdell, Lyman Perkins, and Wm. Tormey were the followers of Vulcan; while the carpenter work was duly performed by James Matthews, James Fitzgibbon (master carpenter of the Government works), John Duggan, James Tough, and Isaac Clough. Bread was supplied to the hungry by George Patterson, James Lang, George Shouldice, and Thomas Hanly; and Andrew Hickey wielded the steel and carver, though historians do not relate whether he had "Butcher to His Excellency the Governor-General" appended to his titles. Robert Wanless kept a harness shop; Thomas E. Woodbury made tinware, and the latest Canadian fashions in clothing could be found at the shops of Henry Shouldice and Daniel Fisher. The latter also did a little in the auction business, and James Johnston likewise followed that trade. John McGraves kept the only chandler's establishment. The Post Office was kept in the store owned by Matthew Connell, who was the first post-master of the place.

The learned professions were ably, if not numerously represented, while the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants was by no means neglected—there being four regularly authorized disciples of the various Christian Churches here stationed, viz.:—Mr. Ainslie, Church of England; Father Heron, Roman Catholic; Mr. Cruickshanks, Presbyterian; and Messrs. Poole and Carroll, Methodists. The medical profession was represented by Dr. Tuthill, of the Royal Engineers; Dr. Christie, afterwards editor of the *Bytown Gazette*; Dr. James Stewart, Dr. Rankin, and Dr. Stafford. James Maloney, Michael O'Reilly, and Paul J. Gill wielded the ferule. The former-named gentleman was the first teacher in Bytown, and had the reputation of handling to perfection the above traditional implement of torture—the dread of the "young idea." The inhabitants thus far, however, seemed to have been able to settle their own quarrels themselves, as we find but one lawyer, a Mr. John Wilson, and he only had a temporary office here, his residence being in Perth.

This latter fact does not speak so strongly for the people "living together in amity" as at first sight appears however. Those were the good old days of free whiskey. Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Evangelical Alliances, Y. M. C. As'., &c., were something yet to be thought of, and King Alcohol was a power in the land; while the amateur Donnybrooks made Bytown for many a year justly notorious as the most promising rival in His Majesty's North American Dominions, of that celebrated Irish town. Poteen and Jamaica rum, as also the beer brewed by Michael Burke, on Wellington Street, were dispensed with a liberal hand to all and sundry, by Isaac Firth, John Chitty, Thomas Corcoran, Baptiste Homiere, John Little, Louis Pinard, Wm. Cowan, Donald McArthur, and last, but by no means least, "Mother McGinty." This latter good lady was quite a character in her way—so much so as to have become quite a land-mark as it were in the early history of Bytown. In a historical sketch published some years since by Mr. W. P. Lett, the City Clerk, entitled "Poetical Reminiscences of Bytown," this female Boniface comes in for her share; and the description is so good a one, depicting to the life the every day condition of those early representatives of the "Russell House" and "Windsor," and is so truthful a picture of the "hotels" of those days, that we reproduce it.

Mother McGinty sat in state,
And measured out the mountain dew
To those whom strong attraction drew
Within the circle of her power,
To while away a leisure hour.
She was the hostess and the host;
She kept the reckoning, ruled the roast,
And swung an arm of potent might
That few would dare to brave in fight;
Yet was she a good-natured soul,
As ever filled the flowing bowl;
In sooth she dealt in goodly cheer—
Half-pints of whiskey, quarts of beer,
Strong doses of sweet peppermint,
Fine old Jamaica without stint,
And shrub—a cordial then well known
Her thirsty customers poured down;
Nor dreamed of headaches, or of ills,
For naught killed then but doctor's pills!

She was also noted for her mode of keeping "tally," as Mr. Lett relates:—

For cash or credit bartered she,
The prime ingredients of a spree;
And he stood always above par
Who ne'er a stone threw at the bar;
And when a man had spent his all,
She chalked the balance on the wall.
Figures or letters she knew not,
But what a customer had got
By hieroglyphics well she knew;
For there, exposed to public view,
Each debtor's tally, great and small,
Appeared, upon the bar-room wall
A short stroke for a half-pint stood;
A longer for a quart was good;
While something like an eagle's talon
Upon her blackboard was a gallon
And woe to him who soon or late
His tally did not liquidate;
For when her goodly company
Were all assembled for a spree,
She read off each delinquent's score,
And at his meanness loudly swore,
And threatened when he next appeared,
(Unless the entry all was cleared)
To lay on future drinks a stricture,
And photograph—perhaps—his picture
In pewter, for the unpaid tally,
As given, (I think) in C. O'Malley.

Just a half century has passed since then, and a comp
two splendid Hotels above mentioned, as we find them
"Mother McGinty's," as Mr. Lett describes it in 1828
sample of the vast improvement in every part, and in all
branches, of a then back-woods town, containing a few
habitants, the majority of whom were of the roughest and
cription, and by no means the most desirable class of cit
is now a wealthy metropolis, and the political capital of a
whose citizens are among the most enterprising and int
admittedly progressive race, in a pre-eminently progressiv
structures and public works, and public and private
every description, rival in beauty, magnificence and gr
of the most powerful nations of the earth; while they
hundreds of cities, far advanced in riches, power, and lea
arts and sciences, before Ottawa was ever thought of.

We have given above a statement of what the Bytown
ago was in a business point of view. In addition to tho
as being connected with the commercial and professional
community, the following were among the chief citizens o
Nicholas Sparks, Capt. Le Breton, Daniel O'Connor, R
Charles Sparrow, William Graham, William May, John
John Burrows, John Cuzner, John Cowan, William C
Burns, Pierre Desloges, Alex. Ethier, and D. McGaw.

Very many of the above-named pioneers were men
is the history of the early days of the Capital. Many of
a more extended notice than our time or space permits.
the above names, however, have become such household
every citizen, as to make a sketch of the city—however
extremely incomplete without brief reference to them.

Nicholas Sparks, the "founder of Ottawa," was a n
ford County, Ireland, whence he emigrated to Canada
after working his way up to the present City of Hull,
farm servant with the late Philemon Wright, of that p
saved sufficient money in ten years to start out for hi
chased from a Mr. Burroughs who held as the patentee
under the name of Honey) Lot C, Concession C, Rideau
Township of Nepean. The deed bears date June 20th,
consideration mentioned was £95 stg. He went to w
clear the land for the purpose of farming, and built a l
the site of the Wellington Ward Market. Davin's
America" gives this shanty the credit of being the sec
erected on the south shore of the Ottawa, one Ralph
erected the first. This, however, is a mistake. Richmo
as were also the Townships of March and Huntley, a nu
previous to Mr. Sparks' purchase; and Bellows (wh
probably the very first in the present limits of Ottawa
Bellows' Landing, so-called, for a number of years the
Isaac Firth, who kept tavern near the Slides, a little h
before their time a number of families had settled in
Nepean, as seen in the early history of the County.
selection of the Rideau as the route of the military can
rival of Col. By the autumn following Mr. Sparks' purch
him of the future greatness of a town which must arise
vicinity of his land. The history of the place has justif
expectations, and upon the land purchased 52 years ag
$500, the most populous and wealthy portion of the
situated. Among the public buildings since erected u
Court-House, the Jail, the City Hall, the Post Offic
House, the Ladies' College, the College of the Congreg
Dame, the Opera House, the Orange Hall, the Prote
Home, Christ Church, St. Andrew's Church, Bank Stre
Dominion Methodist Church, the Congregational Churc
Apostolic Church, the Baptist Tabernacle, all the princ
cluding the Russell, Windsor, and Union, the newsp
graph offices, every bank in the City, and a very large
finest business blocks to be seen in any city of equal s
timent of America. Mr. Sparks made several liberal
donations of land to the City and County for their p
and to the Church of which he was a member. He wa
Alderman for a number of years, a Conservative in pol
can in religion, and a kind-hearted and honest man in
the word, according to the testimony of those who knew
died in 1862, 68 years of age.

Ralph Smith, above-mentioned, was also an Irishman
hither in 1819. He was the first settler in or near Ottaw
ceptions above-mentioned; was a man of much means
and the first manufacturer of ardent spirits in the Ot
indeed in Central Canada. Mr. Smith lived to be over

Daniel O'Connor was a man of more than ordin
native of Waterford, Ireland, an extensive traveller,
first pioneers—having been induced by Col. By (who sa
of the right stamp for a new country to settle in B
His business capacity enabled him to rapidly accumu
while his intellectual attainments were recognized by h
to the Commission of the Peace—being the first Just
which was then in a state requiring one exercis
functions to possess both sound judgment and deteri
O'Connor proved admirably adapted to the duties re
and to his executive abilities and judicial fairness wa
measure that old Bytown was at least no worse a pla
pointed by the Government, the first Treasurer of the
trict. He contested the District on one occasion fo
representation, but was beaten by Hon. Thos. McKay
three votes. His daughter, afterwards wife of the late
the first child born in Old Bytown. Mr. O'Connor die
62 years.

Captain Le Breton was a retired naval officer, a ma
influence and high social position. He was one of th
tlers on "The Flats," and always took great interes
matters. It was he who presented the County with th
"Model School," referred to in the sketch of educati
the County.

Robert Shirreff was at that time one of the leadi
had charge of the Crown Timber Office, and subseque
of the first newspaper printed in Bytown, though he w
to publish it.

William Graham was a man whose name is alm
word even to the present generation, who know noth
of the time wherein he flourished.

ry has passed since then, and a comparison of the above mentioned, as we find them in 1878, with," as Mr. Lett describes it in 1828, is but a fair mprovement in every part, and in all conceivable back-woods town, containing a few hundred inity of whom were of the roughest and poorest desneans the most desirable class of citizens—which tropolis, and the political capital of a great nation; mong the most enterprising and intelligent of an ive race, in a pre-eminently progressive age; whose lic works, and public and private enterprises of ival in beauty, magnificence and grandeur those l nations of the earth; while they excel those of ar advanced in riches, power, and learning, and the efore Ottawa was ever thought of.

bove a statement of what the Bytown of fifty years s point of view. In addition to those mentioned with the commercial and professional portion of the owing were among the chief citizens of the place:

apt. Le Breton, Daniel O'Connor, Robert Shirreff, illiam Graham, William May, John McNaughton, m Cuzner, John Cowan, William Clegg, Thomas ges, Alex. Ethier, and D. McGaw.

he above-named pioneers were men whose history early days of the Capital. Many of them deserve tice than our time or space permits. Some few of owever, have become such household words with make a sketch of the city—however condensed te without brief reference to them.

s, the "founder of Ottawa," was a native of Wexnd, whence he emigrated to Canada in 1816, and way up to the present City of Hull, engaged as a the late Philemon Wright, of that place. Having ney in ten years to start out for himself, he purBurroughs who held as the patentee of the Crown Honey) Lot C, Concession C, Rideau Front, of the n. The deed bears date June 20th, 1826, and the tioned was £95 stg. He went to work at once to he purpose of farming, and built a log shanty near Wellington Ward Market. Davin's "Irishman in s shanty the credit of being the second habitation th shore of the Ottawa, one Ralph Smith having This, however, is a mistake. Richmond was settled, ownships of March and Huntley, a number of years Sparks' purchase; and Bellows (whose house was first in the present limits of Ottawa) had lived at so-called, for a number of years then, as had also ept tavern near the Slides, a little higher up; and number of families had settled in Gloucester and n the early history of the County. However, the deau as the route of the military canal, and the are autumn following Mr. Sparks' purchase, convinced greatness of a town which must arise on and in the l. The history of the place has justified his highest upon the land purchased 52 years ago for less than pulous and wealthy portion of the Capital is now the public buildings since erected upon it are the Jail, the City Hall, the Post Office and Custom College, the College of the Congregation de Notre House, the Orange Hall, the Protestant Orphans' rch, St. Andrew's Church, Bank Street Church, the st Church, the Congregational Church, the Catholic the Baptist Tabernacle, all the principal hotels, inell, Windsor, and Union, the newspaper and telebank in the City, and a very large number of the cks to be seen in any city of equal size on the con. Mr. Sparks made several liberal and valuable to the City and County for their public buildings, of which he was a member. He was a J.P., a City umber of years, a Conservative in politics, an Anglid a kind-hearted and honest man in every sense of g to the testimony of those who knew him best. He ears of age.

bove-mentioned, was also an Irishman who emigrated le was the first settler in or near Ottawa, with the entioned; was a man of much means and influence, ufacturer of ardent spirits in the Ottawa Valley, or Canada. Mr. Smith lived to be over four-score.

oor was a man of more than ordinary capacity, a rd, Ireland, an extensive traveller, and one of the ving been induced by Col. By (who saw in him a man p for a new country to settle in Bytown in 1827. acity enabled him to rapidly accumulate a fortune, ual attainments were recognized by his appointment n of the Peace—being the first Justice in Bytown, in a state requiring one exercising magisteria es both sound judgment and determination. Mr. admirably adapted to the duties required of him, ve abilities and judicial fairness was due in great Bytown was at least no worse a place. He was apvernment, the first Treasurer of the Dalhousie Dsted the District on one occasion for parliamentary it was beaten by Hon. Thos. McKay by a majority of daughter, afterwards wife of the late H. J. Friel, was n in Old Bytown. Mr. O'Connor died in 1858, aged

reton was a retired naval officer, a man of means and gh social position. He was one of the very first setflats," and always took great interest in educational he who presented the County with the site of the old referred to in the sketch of educational matters in

ff was at that time one of the leading citizens, and Crown Timber Office, and subsequently had control aper printed in Bytown, though he was not the first

nan was a man whose name is almost a household present generation, who know nothing, personally, vin he flourished.

Charles Sparrow was a man of ability, a leading citizen of the community and subsequently Mayor of the town.

Dr. Christie was possessed of far more than ordinary ability, not only in his own profession, but in a literary capacity. He organized and ably edited for a number of years, the *Gazette*, the second newspaper published in Bytown, and the first Conservative paper in the Ottawa Valley.

Many of the others are deserving of more lengthy notice than it is practicable to give them. Father Heron, Dr. Rankin, Arthur Hopper, Mr. Friel, Messrs. Blaisdell, Perkins, Mosgrove, Maloney, &c., &c., were all noted men in the particular spheres in which their lines were cast, and to some of them it may be necessary to refer again.

Coming down a few years later, we find the names of Anderson, Armstrong, Arnold, Arnot, Bain, Brown, Bishoprick, Bishop, Bearman, Baskerville, Blackburn, Burke, Bradley, Baker, Baird, Boyle, Bambrick, Bell, Bingham, Brennan, Borthwick, Brooks, Billings, Baldwin, Bates, Clegg, Corrigan, Coombs, Conroy, Calder, Corbett, Cain, Cairns, Carson, Cluff, Clark, Clarke, Cook, Cox, Carleton, Caffrey, Dufore, Duff, D'Arcey, Davis, Durie, Egleson, English, Esdaile, Fitzsimons, Fitzsimmons, Fraser, Fowler, Fairbairn, Foster, Forgie, Griffin, Grieves, Garrett, Goode, Goodwin, Green, Gilpin, Gibb, Henry, Hunter, Hare, Hopkins, Hannum, Hall, Hill, Heney, Healey, Haliday, Johnston, Johnson, Jamieson, Kneeshaw, Kennedy, Kilt, King, Kerr, Kirk, Knapp, Leach, Lewis, Laporte, Lambkin, Lovering, Lamb, Loucks, Malloch, Mulroney, Mortimer, Morris, Munroe, Murray, Mosgrove, McGillivray, McCullough, McGilton, McGee, McDougall, McCloy, McAmmond, McCormick, McLatchie, McCusick, McLean, McDonald, McIntosh, McGraw, Niles, Nelson, Norton, Nesbitt, Nicholson, Orr, Ogilvie, O'Hagan, O'Meara, O'Brien, Frederick, Pollock, Porter, Ramsay, Rathwell, Reid, Riding, Ross, Rochester, Roberts, Robertson, Robinson, Ruth, Strong, Sivewright, Smith, Slatterry, Scott, Stapleton, Silcox, Stewart, Skead, Stanley, Storey, Starmer, Sullivan, Saddler, Taylor, Templeton, Thompson, Whalen, Wood, Waugh, Welsh, Wilson, and Workman.

Many of the above subsequently attained to distinguished prominence in commerce, literature, law, medicine, and politics. Among these, the names of the Bearmans, who have held various municipal positions of trust and profit; the Baskervilles, leading merchants; Robert Bell, to whose untiring energy and commanding influence the people of this City are in a very great measure indebted for the organization and completion of their first Railway; G. P. Baker, who was the first Clerk of the Municipal Council of the old Dalhousie District, and is now Postmaster of Ottawa; Peter A. Egleson, a brilliant example of a self-made man, of whom the County of Carleton is proud in the possession of many, but of none who have more deservedly attained to wealth and prominence, from very small beginnings, through energy, honesty, and perseverance; Edward McGillivray, than whom no man has wielded more power for good to the community, or more assiduously devoted himself to the interests of the public welfare and the advancement of every improvement; Hugh O'Hagan, one of the most accomplished and liberal men of the time; John Scott, subsequently Mayor, and afterwards Member of Parliament; James Skead, whose history is too well known, and whose reputation is held in too high esteem, to make a lengthy reference necessary; Hugh Wilson, whose family attained to wealth and influence, and whose son Zachariah was several years County Treasurer, and has been for a long period Collector of Customs at the port of Ottawa; and Alexander Workman, who settled in Huntley long before Bytown was thought of, and removed hence many years afterwards, when it was still but a village; since which his voice has been heard and his influence recognized in all matters of public interest which have agitated the community, even to the present day.

M. Bouchette, an extensive traveller, and admitted authority as a descriptive critic, visited Bytown in 1832, the year of the completion of the Rideau Canal. He says of it:—"The number of houses is not far short of 150, which are constructed mostly of wood—frequently in a style of neatness and taste reflecting great credit upon the inhabitants." Twenty years later, in 1852, another writer describes it as "* * * * divided into Upper Town and Lower Town, which are some distance apart; and it will be many years before the intervening space is built over." It contained at that time 3 Banks, 1 Life and 2 Fire Insurance offices, 3 Newspapers, 1 Telegraph office, 1 Grammar School, 7 Common Schools, and between 50 and 60 stores of all kinds, and we are told that "many of the buildings lately erected are of stone."

More than ten years previous to this, however, it was considered by the Imperial Government as a town of sufficient importance to be represented in the Legislature of the Province, and we find it inserted in what was called the "Imperial Union Bill," along with the then towns of Kingston, Brockville, Hamilton, Cornwall, Niagara, and London, each of which was allowed representation by a single member in the Parliament of the new Province of Canada. The basis of this Bill was agreed upon by the Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada, at the sessions of 1839-40. The Bill was passed by the Imperial Parliament during the spring of 1840, received the Royal assent on the 23rd July of that year, and came in force 10th February, 1841.

The progress of the place has been rapid—extremely so—and aside from a few drawbacks, resulting from very exceptional circumstances, the increase has also been a steady and a healthy one. It is said though there are no official statistics to vouch for it—that the population had increased to over 8,000 in 1845, which is doubtful, for if it be so, the falling off between that time and 1847, when it was incorporated as a town, was very extraordinary. That a very considerable decrease did take place, however, is quite certain. It originated in the general commercial depression in the lumber trade, and continued till 1848, when a change for the better again took place, and the tide turned the other way. The first census "by authority" was taken in 1848, and showed a population of 6,275, which in 1851 had increased to 7,760.

Up to this time the public individual improvements had not kept pace with the increase of population. Although rapidly growing into a populous and prosperous community, public affairs yet jogged along in the old Rip Van Winkle style—the citizens not yet having awoke to the spirit of enterprise which has for the past twenty years given them a place among the most public-spirited people of the times, and made their City the beautiful one it is. In 1851, however, they began to be alive to the necessity of better facilities for communication with the outside world; and in September of that year the "first sod" of the pioneer Railroad—the "Bytown and Prescott," now the St. Lawrence and Ottawa—was turned. Its rapid completion, and the

new order of things in[illegible]ed by the increased facilities for trade which it presented to the citizens of Bytown, very soon told on the already encouraging status of the place, and at once placed it in a leading position as a commercial and financial centre, and thus stimulated other and even greater improvements. Hitherto all trade and traffic had been carried on by means of waggon roads, which were of the worst description, or by a line of broken navigation down the Ottawa steamers having been established between Bytown and Grenville as early as 1828.

By 1854 the population of the place had increased to 10,000, and it was incorporated a City under its present name; and from that time forward its progress has been rapid and uninterrupted. Sidewalks were built, streets graded and macadamized, and sewers were laid. A system of water-works was agitated, but the nature of the place the city being built literally on a rock—deterred the people from incurring the enormous expense, till the warning of the "great fire" of 1870 was the means of maturing a scheme which has since resulted in one of the finest water-works' systems in America. Both these events will be elsewhere referred to.

It is an old saw that when rogues fall out, honest men get their own. With a little variation, this might be made to apply to the event which gave Ottawa the political supremacy of the Nation, and made it a great City. Many much more opulent places wanted the seat of Government. Each would rather it would go to the backwoods than that any of the other aspirants should capture it. But they could not all have it; and the choice being left to the Queen (nominally), she—or rather, perhaps, those Englishmen who had most influence with the British Colonial Secretary of that day—named Ottawa as the future seat of Government.

The political ferment and agitation caused by this decision was intense, and although belonging more to the history of Canada, a brief notice thereof is called for in a sketch of the City chiefly affected. In consequence of the Parliament Buildings having been burnt by a mob at Montreal during the riots following the passage of the "Rebellion Indemnities Act," it became necessary to transfer the seat of Government. To appease both the East and West, a system of rotation was agreed upon by the Legislature. By this agreement, the honors were divided between Toronto and Quebec—the former to be the Capital for the next ensuing two years, followed by four years at the latter City. This state of things proved extremely expensive and inconvenient, and it was soon found necessary to take steps to decide upon a permanent Capital. Finding it impossible to agree, and recognizing the necessity for an immediate change, Parliament requested the Queen, at the Session of 1857, to decide the question of a permanent seat of Government, and supplemented the request by appropriating the sum of $900,000 for the erection of public buildings at such place as Her Majesty might be pleased to designate.

The last three-years' war with the United States had not been forgotten by the English. The Rideau Canal, as we have previously seen, was the result of the lesson learned by the Imperial Government during 1812-15 of the necessity of safe communication from tidewater to the great Lakes. Ottawa owed its existence in the first place to the results of this lesson; and now, a further result of the same lesson was the utter ignoring by the British Government of the wishes of the people in regard to their Capital, and making the military necessities of the Empire the ground for selecting a location extremely distasteful to the vast majority of the whole people. The extreme unpopularity of the choice may be judged from the fact that when Parliament assembled in Toronto on the 28th February, 1858, the Ministry, then led by Mr. John A. Macdonald, at first had a large majority, the votes ranging from 79 to 42 on the Speakership, to 64 against 52 on the question of Representation by Population.

The Ministry [illegible] the "Queen's [illegible]," and [illegible] introduce [illegible] that it was [illegible] "Her Majesty had been advised to select Ottawa as the Capital," was carried by a majority of 14, and they were obliged to resign. Mr. George Brown then formed a Government, which lasted but two days, and was succeeded by the Cartier-Macdonald Cabinet, which perpetrated the "double shuffle," since [illegible] in our political history.

The circumstances connected with the above event were as follows. The "Independence of Parliament Act" of 1857 provided (See VII.) that if any member of a Cabinet elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council resigned his office, and within one month after such resignation accepted another office in the Cabinet, such acceptance should not vacate his seat. To comply with the *letter* of this law, those members of the lately formed Cartier-Macdonald Administration who had been in the Cabinet previous to the defeat of the Government on the Change-of-Capital vote were appointed to *different positions* from those previously held by them, but immediately resigned those positions, and were thereupon appointed to those they previously filled, and did not go back to their constituents for re-election, as the *spirit* of the Act provided. Hence the term "double shuffle." Suits were brought against such as had exchanged their offices, in the Superior Courts, but their action was sustained by the Judges. The *legality* of the step was therefore established, though its unconstitutionality has always been admitted, and the clause under which the "double shuffle" was effected was at once repealed.

The action of the Governor-General, Sir Edmund Head, who upheld the conduct of the Ministers in this disgraceful transaction, and whose party leanings were exercised to an indecent degree by his refusal to dissolve the House when it was found that the Brown-Dorion Cabinet had not the support of the majority, stamped him as a partisan of the most obnoxious character, and rendered him henceforth extremely distasteful to the great majority of Canadians; and his subsequent stay was rendered so unpleasant, that when his term of service expired in 1861, he left a country which had already been fatal to the reputation of every Governor-General who had unwisely identified himself with either of the political parties.

Thus the Seat-of-Government question, though causing so much trouble and political animosity, had not been disposed of when Parliament met on the 29th January, 1859; and the Governor General saw fit to declare in his "Speech from the Throne" that it was now absolutely necessary to carry out the Statute, and the Queen's decision in regard thereto. During the Session the question was finally set at rest by an acquiescence in the "Queen's choice," and Ottawa was henceforth—beyond any possibility of countermand—to become the Capital of Canada; and the consummation of the high hopes of the citizens was witnessed by breaking ground for the Parliament Buildings on the 22nd December, 1859, and the prize for which

Toronto and Quebec so fiercely, yet unsucces[illegible]
safe in her hands. In consequence of thi[illegible]
festivities of 1859, in the City of Ottawa, w[illegible]
with a zest and enthusiasm which the auspi[illegible]
justified; and were only exceeded by those [illegible]
of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who laid [illegible]
Capitol, in the name of Her Majesty the Qu[illegible]
1860, in the presence of the Duke of Newca[illegible]
ral, and a most brilliant suite, which comp[illegible]
notabilities of the Provinces and the Empi[illegible]

Since that time, and up to the late decad[illegible]
caused by the commercial depression in the [illegible]
past few years, the progress of the Capital [illegible]
acter to surprise even those who are familia[illegible]
of the most flourishing Western cities. In[illegible]
confined to any particular part or departme[illegible]
has been an amount of enterprise displayed [illegible]
zens, in the prosecution of both public and pr[illegible]
has made the place worthy of the honors [illegible]
fallen to it. Attention was at once given t[illegible]
Fire Department, Drainage, and Street R[illegible]
however, were firmly inaugurated prior to [illegible]
that event which gave Ottawa an other [illegible]
metropolitan advancement all these and m[illegible]
ments have been effected, until to-day there [illegible]
in America so far advanced in useful and [illegible]
educational, religious, and charitable institu[illegible]
ing evidences of a wealthy and flourishing [illegible]

Among the rush of improvements effect[illegible]
the City alone, may be mentioned five new [illegible]
Dufferin Bridge, and the enlargement of [illegible]
$30,000; Pooley's Bridge, at the Slides, [illegible]
bridges, $4,000; Ottawa Street bridge acr[illegible]
Maria Street bridge, $2,000; new iron truss [illegible]
dière, $45,000; main drainage, $295,000; [illegible]
Registry Office, $12,000; Water Works, $1,[illegible]
tute, $60,000; Central School, East, $40,00[illegible]
$17,000; Primary Schools, $15,000; Fire [illegible]
an aggregate of $1,770,000 in less than [illegible]
improvements alone; and if we take into [illegible]
Public Buildings, the very large number of H[illegible]
Theological Colleges and Schools, and real[illegible]
which have arisen during that time, and [illegible]
Ottawa—to say nothing of the magnificent [illegible]
mental Buildings, and the National Library, [illegible]
parison in America—we behold a commun[illegible]
within a comparatively few years, from the [illegible]
village of the roughest class, to a leading an[illegible]
great City, possessing educational and liter[illegible]
fast making it a centre of learning, and a [illegible]
ments and conveniences which make it not [illegible]
of residence, but are fast [illegible] to its popu[illegible]
other and less enterprising cities and towns t[illegible]

Very many of the above public works ar[illegible]
most costly, imposing, and complete characte[illegible]
and deserve separate notice, which will be giv[illegible]

While the above great improvements we[illegible]
fuel the population has also been steadily [illegible]
temporary falling off between 1845 and 18[illegible]
sure and solid. We have [illegible] noticed the [illegible]
at different periods up to 1854, the date of [illegible]
when it was estimated at 10,000. By 18[illegible]
[illegible], or nearly [illegible] what it was at th[illegible]
years previously. In 1871 it had again [illegible]
number of inhabitants being, according to th[illegible]
It has since kept up nearly the same propor[illegible]
The last trustworthy return we have is that [illegible]
City Educational Department, which may [illegible]
accurate as a Government census, and this [illegible]
that year (1877) at 26,550. With the subu[illegible]
to it, though no[illegible] [illegible] Hulls, [illegible]
Rochesterville, Stewarton, Janesville, A[illegible]
swelled to over 30,000, and with the City [illegible]
be in name, as it is in reality, a part of [illegible]
population of the community acknowledgin[illegible]
would not fall far short of 50,000 souls. Fi[illegible]
city of such proportions, and possessing suc[illegible]
of fifty years, is an exceptionally [illegible]
citizens of Ottawa are naturally and justly [illegible]
finds a response in every patriotic man and [illegible]
Ottawa is the beautiful Capital.

We have previously given the opinions [illegible]
they found it at different dates. We quote [illegible]
description of an eminent American enginee[illegible]
series of letters to the Chicago *E*[illegible]
has travelled extensively, is a competent m[illegible]
cused of partial leanings toward his subject [illegible]
After an interval of several years from a [illegible]
struck with the improvement everywhere [illegible]
Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion of Cana[illegible]
find what we had considered a leading back[illegible]
a fine city, with abounding evidence of a [illegible]
supremacy—a city, as it were, an offspring [illegible]
sion—a great public work having inaugurate[illegible]
its early years. . . . . It is not [illegible]
Ottawa is a beautiful City. Standing at the [illegible]
and Sappers' Bridges, which cross the canal [illegible]
the four principal thoroughfares, one [illegible]
to recall a more imposing picture than is pre[illegible]
the right the magnificent Parliament Build[illegible]
Wellington Street running into the distance, [illegible]
and facing the Parliament Square, [illegible]
other public structures. Immediately facin[illegible]
Post Office, which forms the apex of the [illegible]
Sparks Street as it approaches the bridge [illegible]
generally adopted—a bluish-grey limestone [illegible]
aspect of the City; it gives a quiet, subst[illegible]
somewhat Quakerish perhaps, but honest an[illegible]
Ottawa and its neighbourhood be easily surpa[illegible]

ORICAL SKETCH OF THE

and Quebec so fiercely, yet unsuccessfully, struggled, was now her hands. In consequence of this, the Christmas holiday es of 1859, in the City of Ottawa, were observed and enjoyed zest and enthusiasm which the auspicious-ness of the occasion l; and were only exceeded by those which attended the visit H. the Prince of Wales, who laid the corner-stone of the , in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, on the 1st September, the presence of the Duke of Newcastle, the Governor-Gene- a most brilliant suite, which comprised very many of the ities of the Provinces and the Empire.

e that time, and up to the late decadence of the lumber trade, by the commercial depression in the United States within the v years, the progress of the Capital City has been of a char- surprise even those who are familiar with the rise and growth most flourishing Western cities. Improvements have not been l to any particular part or department, but on all hands there n an amount of enterprise displayed by the City and its citi- the prosecution of both public and private improvements, which le the place worthy of the honors which had so unexpectedly o it. Attention was at once given to Gas and Water Works, epartment, Drainage, and Street Railways. None of the above, r, were firmly inaugurated prior to Confederation; but since ent which gave Ottawa another fresh impulse of growth and olitan advancement all these and many more public improve- have been effected, until to-day there is not a city of its size rica so far advanced in useful and magnificent public works, onal, religious, and charitable institutions, and all accompany- dences of a wealthy and flourishing metropolis.

ong the rush of improvements effected since Confederation by y alone, may be mentioned five new markets costing $90,000; n Bridge, and the enlargement of the old Sappers' Bridge, ; Pooley's Bridge, at the Slides, $18,000; New Edinburgh , $4,000; Ottawa Street bridge across the Rideau, $3,000; street bridge, $2,000; new iron truss bridges across the Chau- $60,000; main drainage, $295,000; new City Hall, $90,000, y Office, $12,000; Water Works, $1,014,000; Collegiate Insti 30,000; Central School, East, $10,000; Central School, West, ; Primary Schools, $15,000; Fire Stations, $5,000; making gate of $1,770,000 in less than 12 years for City public ements alone; and if we take into consideration the County Buildings, the very large number of Hospitals, Homes, Asylums, al Colleges and Schools, and really magnificent Churches have arisen during that time, and are now flourishing in to say nothing of the magnificent Parliament and Depart- Buildings, and the National Library, the finest beyond com in America we behold a community which has attained, comparatively few years, from the condition of a backwoods of the roughest class, to a leading and enviable position as a ity, possessing educational and literary advantages which are sing it a centre of learning, and a system of public improve and conveniences which make it not only a very desirable place tence, but are fast adding to its population by drawing from ni less enterprising cities and towns throughout the Dominion. y many of the above public works and institutions are of the stly, imposing, and complete character anywhere to be found, erve separate notice, which will be given further on

e the above great improvements were being accomplished, we population has also been steadily on the increase. Since the ry falling off between 1845 and 1848, the growth has been l solid. We have already noticed the extent of the population ent periods up to 1854, the date of incorporation as a City, r was estimated at 10,000. By 1861 it had increased to r nearly double what it was at the time of the census ten reviously. In 1871 it had again nearly doubled, the actual of inhabitants being, according to the census returns, 21,545. ince kept up nearly the same proportionate ratio of increase. trustworthy return we have is that of the Enumerator of the ucational Department, which may be regarded as almost as a Government census, and this places the population for ar 1877 at 26,550. With the suburbs, which properly belong ough not in the corporate limits, such as New Edinburgh, ville, Stewarton, Janesville, &c., the number would b over 30,000, and with the City of Hull, which should also one, as it is in reality, a part of the same metropolis, the n of the community acknowledging Ottawa as their abode t fall far short of 40,000 souls. From a primeval forest to a such proportions, and possessing such attributes, in a period years, is an exceptionally rapid development, of which the of Ottawa are naturally and justly proud; and the feeling response in every patriotic man and woman of whose country is the beautiful Capital

have previously given the opinions of travellers on Bytown as and it at different dates. We quote below extracts from the n of an eminent American engineer, as given in 1877 in a letters to the Chicago *Engineering News*, a gentleman who elled extensively, is a competent judge, and cannot be ac partial leanings toward his subject. He says: " . . . n interval of several years from a previous visit, we were with the improvement everywhere apparent in the City of the capital of the Dominion of Canada. It so surprised us to at we had considered a leading backwoods town grown into ity, with abounding evidence of a commercial and political ey—a city, as it were, an offspring of the engineering profes great public work having inaugurated its birth and fostered y years. . . . . . It is not too much to say that s a beautiful City. Standing at the junction of the Dufferin pers Bridges, which cross the canal almost at the junction of principal thoroughfares, and looking west, it will be difficult a more imposing picture than is presented to one here. On t the magnificent Parliament Buildings catch the eye, with on Street running into the distance, on the south side of which, ng the Parliament Square, are located the Banks and many blic structures. Immediately facing one is the handsome e, which forms the apex of the angle made by a bend in Street as it approaches the bridge. The building material adopted a bluish-grey limestone adds much to the general the City; it gives a quiet, substantial appearance to it, t Quakerish perhaps, but honest and permanent. Nor can nd its neighbourhood be easily surpassed for natural scenery. The high bluffs in and about the City itself command beautiful and extensive views. The magnificent falls of the Chaudière, and the lesser cascades about them, within the City limits, can be seen from many aspects and points of observation, while lower down the river, tumbling over cliffs forty feet in height, the Rideau joins the Ottawa. . . . Perhaps in few cities in the world is there such a field for the student of water-power machinery; for here, although the great natural power is heavily drawn upon, it may be said, even during the severe winters of this latitude, to be practically inexhaustible, the vast volume of its reserve force ceaselessly thundering into its rocky basin, and that in the very midst of a large and populous city."

Topographically described, the Ottawa of 1878 is situated on the south or right bank of the Ottawa River, 126 miles above its junction with the St. Lawrence, and in the north-east corner of the Township of Nepean. It extends along the river from the Rideau, which is its eastern boundary, to Nepean Bay, above Chaudière Falls, a distance of nearly three miles; and southerly to an average distance of about two miles, containing an area of over 2,000 acres. It is intersected by the Rideau Canal, which, entering from the Ottawa River between high bluffs—through what was originally known as the "Deep Cut"—runs in a southerly direction, dividing the City into two nearly equal portions, known respectively, since the earliest settlement, as Upper Town and Lower Town, the former being on the west side of the canal, and the latter on the east. These two distinguishing names denote more their relative position as to the course of the Ottawa river than their relative altitude, as a great portion of both sections is built upon very high, though by no means uneven, ground. The bold promontory immediately to the west of the canal entrance, known as Parliament Hill, on which the public buildings are situated, is the highest point on the south shore, and the surface declines gradually away towards all points, both east, west, and south. From this commanding eminence are to be seen some of the most beautiful landscape views which a country noted for the grandeur of its scenery can produce.

The two divisions above named are again divided into different localities the former known as Upper Centre Town, Ashburnham Hill, and Chaudière Flats; the latter, as Lower Centre Town, Sandy Hill, and the "Letter O." The two hills which give names to their respective localities are both in marked contrast to the topography of the south shore, though very dissimilar in character. The former, which is in the south-west limits of the City proper, is simply a continuation of the promontory in that direction, and with but little depression, till . . at once takes a very sudden dip, and forms a high, steep, and rocky precipice, beyond which, to the north-west and south-west, lie the Chaudière Flats and Rochesterville—the latter a suburb of the City, though in the municipal limits of the Township of Nepean.

The name of Sandy Hill implies its character. It is situated in the eastern limits of the City, near the Rideau, and how it ever got there is one of those things which no one can understand, it is so entirely different in formation from anything elsewhere to be found in th part of the country. There are places on the shores of the seas and lakes where similar formations exist, from effects of wind and waves, from time immemorial, but none of the *matériel* exists hereabouts. It is a mammillated hill of bare and barren white sand, of such height that its glistening-top is seen from the distance far above the house tops of that part of the City which surrounds it.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC WORKS

Deserve a far more elaborate description than it is possible to give them in a sketch of this nature. Of the Parliament Buildings alone, which nearly twenty years of toil and many millions of money ha not yet completed, a volume might be written; while their standard i fully kept up to by many of the Municipal public works and institutions, comparatively with the uses for which they were severally designed.

THE RIDEAU CANAL

Being the first great public work of the Ottawa Valley, and indeed almost the first in all Upper Canada, as well as an enterprise to the prosecution and completion of which Ottawa undoubtedly owes it existence, we will give it a first place.

The origin of the undertaking, together with the scenes accompanying its inception and progress, have already been detailed, and it but remains for us briefly to describe it as Colonel By and his engineers left it—a monument to the military genius of the "Iron Duke," a testimony to the skill and ability of the gallant officer who gave Ottawa its early name, and a legacy to the country it was designed to protect from foreign invasion, and save from foreign conquest

Commenced on the 21st September, 1826, it took . . . to carry it to completion, which was not accomplished till Au . . 1832, although the first steamer (named the *Pumper*, afterwards *Union*) passed through on the 29th of May of that year. With termini at the Ottawa on the one hand, and Lake Ontario Kingston on the other, it possesses an entire length of 126¼ miles, which is likewise almost the exact distance between Ottawa and Montreal. The whole plan of the work consisted in utilizing two rapid and obstructed streams—the Rideau from Ottawa, and the Cataraqui from Kingston—into one continuous navigable channel. This object was accomplished by the construction of 47 locks, 24 dams, and 24 waste and regulating weirs. Of these locks, 33 ascend from Ottawa, and 14 descend . . Kingston, embracing a total lockage, at high water, of 446¼ feet, . which, proceeding southward, there is a rise of 282¼ feet, and 164 . fall. The locks are constructed of solid cut-stone masonry, the dimensions, over all, being 134 feet, or 110 feet clear, by 33 f . . breadth. The depth of water on the sills is 5 feet, with a navigable depth throughout the canal of 4½ feet The breadth of the canal 80 feet at the surface, and 60 feet at the bottom, in earth, and . . the bottom, in rock.

Besides the locks, the work consists throughout its entire length . . a series of dams to elevate the water. Out of 24 of th . . . are of cut stone, and 13 of wood and clay; the stone dams b . from 5 to 60 feet in height, and the others varying from 6 to 45 feet.

Nine of the 24 waste and regulating weirs are built of stone, and there is a total length of short canals, irrespective of locks, of 16 . miles, leaving, by the assistance of the dams, very nearly 110 miles of natural river navigation

It would appear from papers filed among the public accounts that the original cost of the work was $3,911,701.47; but from very old

documents lately unearthed at the Canal Office it would seem to be considerably more than the above-named amount. This document gives the cost as follows :—Cost of land £44,807 12s. 6½d. ; expenditures upon the various stations, £625,545 6s. 5d. ; cost of gates, £23,141 6s. 10½d ; pay of establishment, £110,379 19s. 8d., making a total of £807,774 5s. 6d. sterling, or $4,038,871.38.

Financially, the Canal is a failure, ever since the navigation of the St. Lawrence has been an accomplished fact. Indirectly, however, it is even now a very great benefit to the country at large from the fine advantages it bequeaths to the populous section tarough which it passes —very large augmentations to the population of which have been effected by the facilities for trade and cheap transport afforded by this valuable waterway ; while the object for which it was originally constructed remains, as it ever has, to be accomplished by other than commercial influences—influences which we hope to see long averted.

In the early days of the Canal, however, the traffic over it was of such a character as to keep the locks busy night and day almost the entire season of navigation ; and it is only within the past three years that a regular line of steamers was taken off the through route between Ottawa and Kingston. We are told by the authorities that even up to 1860 the business over the Canal was very large, but since that time it has been steadily and rapidly decreasing till it seems to have touched bottom in 1877, the receipts for tolls at the Ottawa station for the first four months of the season of 1878 exceeding the same period of last year by over $100, which is of itself a trifling item, though it shows that trade is slowly commencing to revive. We should have mentioned that the Canal is divided into three sections —northern, middle, and southern, and that tolls are collected at the head-quarters of the respective sections, viz. : — Ottawa, Smith's Falls, and Kingston. Any authorized collector can, however, collect the rates over all or any number of sections, or even other of the Canadian Canals — issuing passes therefor. The Grenville and Carillon Canals form together the fourth section under the jurisdiction of the Rideau, though, of course, not belonging to the Rideau proper.

Only one steamer now runs regularly over this section of the Rideau. This is the *Olive*, which makes two round trips per week between Montreal and Newboro,' a town in the Township of Crosby, and County of Leeds, about 75 miles south-west of Ottawa.

Tolls are levied according to the tonnage of the vessels passing, also in proportion to the actual amount of freight carried, and according to the kind of freight. That upon which charges are made is divided into five classes, with a varying scale of tariffs. There is also a free list, of which coal is the chief article. Most of the trade now consists of lumber carried to Albany and New York in American boats, which return with cargoes of coal to Montreal or Ottawa Lumber is estimated at 600 feet per ton, and the charges through all the Canadian Canals, hence to St. John's, Que., where the Canadian system terminates, amount to 20 cents per 1,000 feet

The head office of the Canal is located here, the officers being : F. A. Wise, C.E., Superintendent ; F. Abbott, Clerk ; James Carroll, Foreman of Works ; and Robert Cooper, Wharfinger. The local officers at this point are :—G. A. Carmen, Collector of Tolls ; Wm. G. Addison, Lock-master, and six lock hands. W. M. Richey is Collector at Smith's Falls, and J. Deane at Kingston Mills.

From the public accounts we find that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877, were as follows :—

SECTION.	TOLLS.	HYDRAULIC RENTS.	OTHER RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
Ottawa	1,902 00	1,377 25	287 85	3,555 75
Smith's Falls	634 59	.....	25 00	659 59
Kingston Mills	2,409 65	272 00	.....	2,681 65
Total	$4,946 24	$1,649 25	$312 85	$6,908 34

And the expenditures for the same period were : for collection, $2,122.69, of which $1,200 is for collectors' salaries, and $922.69 for contingencies ; maintenance, $23,959, and repairs, $14,198.18 (of which $900 were spent on the Ottawa Canal Basin) ; total, $42,280.43

The number of lockages through the Ottawa locks (of which there are eight, with a rise of 83 feet for the season of 1878 is as follows

May	36	steamers,	88	barges, and	34	ps. rafts
June	48	"	87	"	46	"
July	47	"	93	"	40	"
August	53	"	96	"	7	"
September	48	"	76	"	.	"
October	43	"	62	"	...	"
November	15	"	26	"	.	"
Total	290		528		67	

The Canal closed for 1877 on the 3rd of December, which was more than a fortnight later than the average date, and opened for the season of 1878 on the first of May, which is about the usual time, closing again on the 20th day of November.

The depth of water, as tested on the first day of each month throughout the season of 1878, was as follows :—January, 10 ft. 9 in. February, 8 ft. 3 in. ; March, 7 ft. 3 in. ; April, 7 ft. 11 in. ; May. 13 ft. 1 in. ; June, 13 ft. 8 in. ; July, 10 ft. 10 in. ; August, 8 ft. 2 in September, 7 ft. 2 in ; October, 9 ft. 8 in. ; November, 15 ft. 2 in December, 14 ft. These figures are useful as indicating the comparative rain-fall throughout the various months of the year in the section of country drained by the Rideau River.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Which are beyond comparison the finest edifices in the Dominion, and —with the exceptions of the United States Capitol at Washington, and the New York State Capitol at Albany—the finest probably in America, are situated in a central portion of the City, occupying a magnificent and judiciously chosen site of nearly 30 acres, which comprises the most elevated plateau on the south shore, and is bounded northerly by the Ottawa, which sweeps around it in a circular direction from Bank Street to the Rideau Canal, which form the western and eastern bounds, while it extends on the south to Wellington Street, which at this point is one of the finest in the Dominion, adorned with magnificent and imposing stone edifices of great cost and beautiful design, in which are situated the Banks, Insurance, Loan, Railway, Canal, and Law Offices. Fro which rises over 150 feet almost perpendicularly above the is covered with dense foliage from foot to summit, t locks on the Rideau and the various steamboat landing immediately beneath one's feet ; on the right the no stretches away toward the St. Lawrence as far as the ey and the panorama unfolding itself to the observer far south presents an extent of miles of the most thickly inhab of the City, a forest of house-tops, as it were, which t elevation of the beholder gives the appearance of standin row, thickly interspersed with the more prominent outl numerous public institutions of various kinds which throughout Lower Town ; the sky in the background spires and minarets which tell of the religious character of from which they spring, the finest of which is the magnific Catholic Cathedral on Sussex Street, whose majestic crowned by twin spires, form a prominent feature in son other of almost every landscape view of Ottawa.

To the left the view, though varying much, is still The Chaudiere, its magnificent falls and roaring cascades, rocky basin ceaselessly thunder vast volumes of rushing beautiful suspension bridge which spans the torrent, an splendid mills which line the edges on both sides ; the Chenes ; Nepean Bay, with its romantic and picturesque varying size and form ; the changing scene of land an the general beauty of the prospect, combine to form a s inspiring and never-to-be-forgotten ; while the flourish Hull on the opposite bank of the river, behind and above the Laurentian Mountains, adds an increasing interest t and forms, altogether, such a picture as can scarce else be equalled, and nowhere excelled ; while the wh heightened to a degree by the truly imposing appearance nificent piles of masonry which crown the summit of Parl

The Parliament Buildings are generally known as Western and Central Blocks. The latter contains the Chambers and Parliamentary offices and Library ; the two offices of the various Departments of the Government. Blocks form as many sides of a square, which is open t Street, on the south. The grounds, which were naturally have been lev[illegible] and beautifully laid out in walks and beds [illegible] and flowers form a most pleasant a feat[illegible] which for the beauty and symmetry of can find no rival in any public park or grounds in Canad

Another noteworthy adjunct to the grounds and surr the "Lovers' Walk," a delightful winding way, which thre of the precipice surrounding the grounds, on the river si proximate [illegible] between its summit an which runs below. Nature, which has done much for th retreat, has been supplemented by art till the "Lover' become a spot for which no more appropriate name could while the pleasant shady nooks and sylvan retreats which the very midst of a large city, and almost literally under render it a most deserving place for such a suggestive na

The massive walls of bluish-grey cut limestone, and vari-coloured sandstones, which surround the square, are by handsome iron railings and adorned with Ohio trees columns, of huge size and appropriate design—many elaborately carved the whole of the most beautiful and c tion, and of a character in perfect harmony with the buildings, which we will now attempt to describe.

We have already referred to the events which led to of Ottawa as the location for these buildings. The despa British Colonial Secretary conveying Her Majesty's dated December 31st, 1857, and was communicated to of the Legislature on March 16th, 1858 ; and was in an request, bearing date the 24th March of the previous yea

On the 17th May, 1859, the Department of Public notices inviting architects to prepare and submit design ment Buildings, and for the Public Departments, by th ensuing The result was the receipt of 16 designs for th 14 competitors, and 7 for the latter, by 6 competitors: a ing been examined by competent persons, the first pre former was awarded to Messrs. Fuller & Jones, and for Messrs. Stent & Laver ; and the designs of these gen some subsequent alterations, were soon after adopted. a specifications prepared by the 15th October following.

On the 8th September, tenders were called for by the L which time was subsequently extended to the 15th, when ceived for the Parliament Buildings and 29 for the L Buildings. That of Thomas McGreevy, for the former, wa the bulk sum of $348,560, and the contract signed on th ber, 1859 ; Messrs. Jones, Haycock, & Clarke receiving al time the contract for the latter at the bulk sum of $2 former were to be finished by July 1st, 1862, and the lat ary 1st of the same year. Operations were commenced clock, 20th December, 1859, and the first masonry laid April following. About the same time work commenced both Departmental blocks, and on Sept. 1st the Prince the corner-stone of the pier immediately under the nor pillar of the Legislative Council Chamber

Subsequently, very many unforeseen circumstance which prevented the carrying out of the contracts, as orig into, and increased the total cost of the buildings many t is not here necessary to follow these various and cha stances as they severally transpired. It will suffice to s the original grant of $900,000 was all used, appropri appropriation, and year after year was consumed in their Departmental Buildings not being completed till the fa years after the time agreed upon. The public offices ha into the buildings, however, the previous year from Que Legislative Chambers of the Central Block were so far 1866 as to admit of the session being held therein, whi June 8th of that year.

In regard to a general description of the building number, designation, and relative position, and the gen ties of their surroundings, have already been referred t necessary to add, in this connection, that the style o in all the buildings is a modified 12th century Gothic, outline they present their numerous towers, high-pitch

ailway, Canal, and Law Offices. From the bluff, eet almost perpendicularly above the Ottawa, and ase foliage from foot to summit, the series of and the various steamboat landings are almost one's feet ; on the right the noble Ottawa d the St. Lawrence as far as the eye can reach, unfolding itself to the observer farther to the ent of miles of the most thickly inhabited portion of house-tops, as it were, which the superior lder gives the appearance of standing row above rsed with the more prominent outlines of the titutions of various kinds which predominate Town ; the sky in the background pierced by which tell of the religious character of the edifices ng, the finest of which is the magnificent Roman Sussex Street, whose majestic proportions, res, form a prominent feature in some corner or landscape view of Ottawa.

iew, though varying much, is still very similar. agnificent falls and roaring cascades, over whose ly thunder vast volumes of rushing waters ; the bridge which spans the torrent, and the many line the edges on both sides ; the Rapides des y, with its romantic and picturesque islands of m ; the changing scene of land and water, and f the prospect, combine to form a scene at once -to-be-forgotten ; while the flourishing City of bank of the river, behind and above which tower tains, adds an increasing interest to the whole, er, such a picture as can scarce anywhere d nowhere excelled ; while the whole effect is e by the truly imposing appearance of the mag- nry which crown the summit of Parliament Hill. Buildings are generally known as the Eastern, l Blocks. The latter contains the Legislative amentary offices and Library ; the two former, the s Departments of the Government. The three sides of a square, which is open to Wellington

The grounds, which were naturally very rough, nd beautifully laid out in walks and drives, while s and flowers form a most pleasant and agreeable which for the beauty and symmetry of all its parts any public park or grounds in Canada.

thy adjunct to the grounds and surroundings, is ' a delightful winding way, which threads the edge ounding the grounds, on the river side, at an ap- ot ... ay between its summit and the water Nature, which has done much for this delightful pplemented by art till the "Lover's Walk" has hich no more appropriate name could be devised ; hady nooks and sylvan retreats which it affords in large city, and almost literally under the Capitol, erving place for such a suggestive name.

s of bluish grey cut limestone, and intermingled nes, which surround the square, are surmounted ailings and adorned with Ohio freestone posts or ize and appropriate design—many of which are the whole of the most beautiful and costly descrip- acter in perfect harmony with the grounds and will now attempt to describe

referred to the events which led to the selection ation for these buildings. The despatch from the ecretary conveying Her Majesty's selection was t, 1857, and was communicated to both branches n March 16th, 1858 ; and was in answer to their e the 24th March of the previous year.

y, 1859, the Department of Public Works issued hitects to prepare and submit designs for Parlia- l for the Public Departments, by the 1st August lt was the receipt of 16 designs for the former, by 17 for the latter, by 6 competitors; and after hav- by competent persons, the first premium for the l to Messrs. Fuller & Jones, and for the latter to ver : and the designs of these gentlemen, with erations, were soon after adopted, and plans and ed by the 15th October following.

ember, tenders were called for by the 1st November, sequently extended to the 15th, when 21 were re- rliament Buildings and 29 for the Departmental Thomas McGreevy, for the former, was accepted, at 48,560, and the contract signed on the 7th Decem- Jones, Haycock, & Clarke receiving about the same the latter at the bulk sum of $278,810. The nished by July 1st, 1862, and the latter by Febru- year. Operations were commenced on the central ber, 1859, and the first masonry laid on the 20th bout the same time work commenced generally on blocks, and on Sept. 1st the Prince of Wales laid the pier immediately under the north-east angle- ative Council Chamber

ery many unforeseen circumstances intervened carrying out of the contracts, as originally entered the total cost of the buildings many times over. It ary to follow these various and changing circum- rally transpired. It will suffice to say that after of $900,000 was all used, appropriation followed year after year was consumed in their erection, the dings not being completed till the fall of 1866, 4½ agreed upon. The public offices had been moved however, the previous year from Quebec; while the rs of the Central Block were so far completed in the session being held therein, which opened on ear.

general description of the buildings ; their site, n, and relative position, and the general character- unding, have already been referred to. It is only in this connection, that the style of architecture is a modified 12th century Gothic ; and the bold t—their numerous towers, high-pitched, variegated slate roofs, pierced by dormers and surmounted by ornamental wrought iron crestings and terminals, together with the quaintness of the carved figures, combine to produce an imposing and picturesque effect.

The principal material used in the construction of the buildings is a hard, cream-colored sandstone from the adjoining Township of Nepean. The dressings, stairs, gablets, pinnacles, &c., are of Ohio freestone, while a pleasing variety is given to the whole by the relieving arches of red Potsdam sandstone over the window and door openings. The roofs are covered with slate of a dark color, with bands of brighter hue, obtained from the State of Vermont. The foundations and inner portions of the walls are of limestone quarried in the vicinity ; the division walls and lining of the outside walls are of brick manufactured here ; the marble was obtained from Arnprior and other localities in the Ottawa Valley, and all the timber used in the construction, except the oak, which was obtained in other parts of the Province, also came from the Valley of the Ottawa.

In regard to elevation, the Parliament Building is the highest, its basement floors being 160 feet above the summer water level of the Ottawa ; the Eastern and Western Departmental Buildings being respectively 135¼ and 142¼ feet above the same level.

As originally designed, and as completed up to the time of the new extension to the Western Block, the superficial area covered by the buildings was as follows:—Parliament Building, 82,886 superficial feet, or about 1 9-10 acres ; Eastern Block, 41,840 superficial feet, or 19-20 of an acre ; and Western Block, 32,276 superficial feet, or 15-20 of an acre, aggregating 157,002 superficial, or 3.6 acres. The late extension of the Western Block has added 17,900 superficial feet to its area, making it the largest of the Departmental Buildings, and making the aggregate area of the three very nearly 175,000 superficial feet, or almost exactly four acres.

The Parliament Building proper stands facing Wellington Street, at a distance of 600 feet therefrom, and is approached from the main gates by broad circular drives, and a very wide and direct foot-walk, broken by a large and beautiful fountain *en route*, from which to the foundation level of the edifice it ascends by a magnificent flight of 24 broad stone steps, from either side of which frown Russian 64's taken among the spoils of captured Sebastopol.

The Southern or main façade presents a front of 472 lineal feet. It is three storeys in height - the basement being above the ground line—and 47 feet to the top of the main cornice. A certain degree of regularity produced by the belt-courses at the sills and springing lines of the doors and window openings of the different storeys which divide the front into five horizontal bands, is broken by the projection of seven towers with truncated roofs surmounted by ornamental wrought-iron work.

The centre tower has an altitude of 220 feet, and a superficial area of 30 feet square, exclusive of the angle-buttresses, which are of octagonal shape, terminating in open clustered columns, surmounted by pinnacles with carved finials. It is divided by belt-courses into five unequal vertical spaces, in the lowest of which are lofty archways (embracing the height of the basement and ground floors) on three of its sides—constructed of deeply-cut mouldings, enriched with carving and ranges of marble columns—projecting the tower's own width from the building, and opening into a ground portico, sufficient to admit the largest carriage, in front of the main entrance, with the Royal Arms elaborately carved over the doorway.

On either side of the central tower the main structure extends 100 feet, where it connects with the wings, which are each 121 feet long, and have a tower carried up at each of the four angles shown on the southern face. These towers stand 4 feet beyond the general line of the face—in range with the front of the angle-buttresses of the main tower—and are covered by high-pitched truncated roofs, in each side of which are three dormers surmounted by wrought-iron terminals, the flat portions of the roofs being finished with deep-blue cresting, with the prominent points gilt.

In the regular part of the facade there are 58 cusped openings for windows and doors, between the arches of which there are carved circular sunk ornaments, with rings of Potsdam stone ; while in the first floor are 52 smaller window openings—generally in pairs. In the roof of the main portion are seven dormers and three chimneys on each side the central tower, and five dormers and two chimneys in the roof of each wing, between their angle-towers.

On either side the central tower, and near the angle formed by the junction of the main portion with the wings, are double flights of outside stone stairs, with moulded cut-stone railings and carved balusters, the Eastern leading to the private entrance for Senators, and the Western to that for members of the Commons ; while in the centre of each wing is also a flight of outside stone stairs, with carved balustrade, leading to what are termed the clerks' entrances.

In the fourth, or largest space or storey of the central tower, are two deeply-weathered, moulded, enriched, and ornamentally perforated belfry windows on each side, which form a striking feature in the elevation of the tower, and add greatly to its general effect. Over these is a heavy moulded and enriched cornice, immediately above which the angle buttresses are capped by clustered columns and pinnacles. Between these, on all four sides, are pointed gables, in which are inserted circular openings, inscribed by pointed relieving arches the gables, pinnacles, etc., being enriched with crockets.

These circular openings were designed for clock-faces, which design was carried out during the summer of 1878 by the erection of a magnificent clock therein, adding greatly to the appearance, not only of the central tower itself, but the whole structure ; while its great altitude, and the distance and ease with which it can be observed from all directions, render it a most useful adjunct to the buildings, and, indeed, the whole city. This clock was manufactured by that celebrated maker, M. F. Dent, of London, England, and cost, when packed for shipment at his establishment, the sum of $2,326.45. It is an 8-day turret clock, of the very best material and workmanship, and scientifically adjusted to the varying and extreme degrees of heat and cold, the natural adjuncts of high latitudes.

Resting upon the top of the fifth, or highest of the spaces into which the main tower is vertically divided, is an exceedingly handsome wrought-iron railing, from the top of which, at regular intervals, project elaborately-finished and highly ornamental wrought-iron ribs, representing the Imperial Crown ; and, tending to a common centre, they meet at, and form a support to, the flagstaff which appropriately crowns the summit of the tower.

Having briefly described the exterior elevation of the main front, we proceed to the interior by the main entrance, beneath the central

tower, on passing through which we are ushered into a lofty vestibule, supported in the centre by a colonnade of sandstone pillars. The only wall-ornament in this spacious ante-chamber is a magnificent double life-size oil painting of the late popular Governor-General, Lord Dufferin, immediately opposite the main entrance. The floor is of Portland cement, and from it arises a row of 6 sandstone columns, with elaborately carved capitals, forming seven moulded arches, supporting the corridor wall above. That part of the vestibule beyond the row of pillars is three steps higher than the part first entered, and is approached by three flights of stone steps, between the alternate arches formed by the line of columns. Thence stone stairways to the right and left lead to the corridors through which are approached the lobbies, chambers, and Parliamentary offices of the Senate and House of Commons—the former being to the right, or in the Eastern portion of the building, and the latter to the left, or Western. Among these offices, the chief on either side is the Post-office, one for each House of Parliament, and each situated on the south of the central main extensions, east and west, and immediately opposite to the Halls of the Senate and House of Commons respectively.

The two portions of the buildings, East and West, are almost exactly similar throughout—the one containing waiting-rooms, committee-rooms, retiring-rooms, reading-rooms, smoking-rooms, etc.,etc., together with the offices of the many and various officials, clerks, messengers, etc., etc., connected with the Senate; the other containing the same for the House of Commons; the basement or ground floor being occupied with vaults for the storage of Parliamentary Records, Members' refreshment rooms, the machinery and apparatus for heating and ventilating, storage rooms for stores, fuel, etc., messengers' rooms, and apartments for the large force of charmen and charwomen constantly required for a variety of purposes in and about the building.

In the rear central portion of the building is the Court Room of the Supreme Court of Canada, a very large, expensively finished, and elegantly furnished apartment, which was formerly used as the Parliamentary Library until the magnificent new Library was completed. Adjacent to this are the various necessary private apartments for Judges and officials connected with the Court.

The Chambers of the two Houses of Parliament—though the principal separate divisions of the entire building, as well as those in which are centred by far the greatest general interest—have been left to the last. Each of these chambers has an extent of 82x45 feet, the same dimensions as the British House of Peers. They are also alike in design, finish, and general appearance—the only difference being in the interior arrangement and relative positions of Speaker and Senators in the one, and Speaker and Members in the other. A short description of the appearance of the Chamber of the Commons—the popular branch of Parliament—will therefore answer for both.

As above stated, this Chamber is 82x45 feet—longest north and south. The main entrance (of which there are five) opens off the north and south corridor, running along its eastern side. Immediately opposite to this, in the extreme west of the Chamber, and facing the east, sits the Speaker. The open space between these two points is called the "floor of the House," and is 16 feet in width—on either side of which, and facing each other, are double rows of members' seats, raised tier above tier, and with aisles between each row.

The "Bar of the House" is a slightly raised circular stand, resembling a witness stand, near the main entrance of the Chamber, nearly surrounded, waist-high, with highly polished and ornamental metallic guards.

The Clerk of the House sits at a table on the "floor of the House," immediately in front of the Speaker—his duties being performed by two assistants.

Around the whole area of the Chamber massive walls are carried to the height of 16½ feet from the level of the main floor, where they are divided by marble pilasters into five bays each on the east and west sides, and into three each on the north and south. These pilasters terminate at the height of the railing along the front of the gallery; a projecting cornice of polished marble extends between them, on a level with the gallery floor, round the whole Chamber, and upon them rest clustered marble columns, with carved capitals, from which spring pointed arches, reaching nearly to the ceiling, which is horizontal—45 feet above the floor of the House—and the principal source of light to the interior, by means of its open roof of elaborately carved timber and beautifully stained glass; while mullioned windows also open from the gallery, which sets back behind the arches above-mentioned, and extends to a distance of 12½ feet immediately over the ground-floor corridors, around the whole Chamber.

The general plan of the galleries is that of successive rows of seats overlooking each other from rear to front, divided into a number of compartments, opposite the pilasters on which the arches rest, designed for as many different services, and approached by separate entrances. These various divisions are named respectively the Speaker's Gallery, the Senators' Gallery, the Reporters' Gallery, the Ladies' Gallery, and the Public Gallery—which names sufficiently exemplify their several special uses.

Generally speaking, the chief features of the interior are characteristic of the style of architecture in which the building is constructed—the many attractive features and peculiarities of which are artistically carried into the most minute details; while the student of the fine arts can enjoy the richest treat in the contemplation of the magnificent life-size oil paintings, from artists of the highest merit, of the principal Governors, Statesmen, Judges, and Politicians who have given laws, literature, and a history to Canada from its earliest period to the present day, which adorn the walls of the corridors surrounding both Legislative Chambers, and are at all times open to public inspection.

The heating, ventilation, water and gas supply, sewerage, and system of intercommunication by means of insulators and electric bells, each forms an interesting subject, and well worthy of further remark than we can possibly devote to it in the brief space at our command. Suffice to say that each of the above departments is supplied with the most approved methods known to modern science, which combine to make the Parliament Buildings one of the most complete public edifices, in all its details, which has ever yet been constructed; and those remarks apply equally to the Departmental Buildings, to which the various systems also extend, and which we will now briefly notice.

Of the Departmental Buildings, the Eastern Block, from an architectural point of view, was possibly the most attractive, as it was also the larger till the completion of the new w recently effected. This difference is not cause style of architecture—which is precisely the a more frequent recurrence of towers, projec porticoes which break the main line of the East ern facades. The lineal measurements of th this block are 319 feet on the quadrangle, or 260 feet on the Wellington Street, or Souther entrance is from Wellington St., under the main angle of the building, which is approached by steps, 24 feet broad. The "Governor-Gener centre of the Western front, facing the square. rage-porch standing out 18 feet from the gene cut freestone, having three arched openings o which is a doorway, and carriage archways on faces, opening into a groined arched carriage p arches is a pediment on which the Royal Arms and this is surmounted by an iron terminal. T lic entrances to the building, one near the e face, the other near the Northern end of the W

The main tower, on the South-west corner, h The lower section contains a very large recesses of which the piers are carried up vertically plinth to that of the string-course surroundin springing line of the ground floor openings heavily weathered, and constructed of cut-ston the string-course at the springing line of the f from this a double arch of 21 feet span is ca recess. From this point the tower is carried up of 56 feet above the ground surface, where a occurs, reducing its dimensions to 30 feet squa with perpendicular sides and moulded corners 50 feet, where a heavily projecting cornice, 10 and furnished this the truncated roof extends anothe by two rows of dormers on each side. This r 150 feet above the ground surface, is crowned minal 56 feet in height, the top of which has co of 206 feet.

This block at present contains the Governor Privy Council Chamber, and all the offices com ments of State, Finance, Receiver-General, Cus Interior, and Justice.

The Western Block has a Southern fronta ton Street, of 277 feet, and an Eastern frontag feet; the Western, including the new extensi nearly double the Eastern. The main entrance Street, up a broad flight of stone steps to th thence across the main drive and up a flight stairs converging upon a broad platform, flanke and partially covered by an enriched balcony pr corbels. Near the centre of the East face, opp General's Entrance" across the Square, and v groined entrance porch, supported on pillars wit in which are steps leading to the door. This p for light in its North and South sides, and ove there is a pedimented gable in which the Ro The line is broken by nine distinct areas along t 23 feet of the Southern end is occupied of the South-east angle-tower and projecti front. The remaining 197 feet are flan ces of 24 feet each, projecting 6 feet beyond the centre there is a 3 foot projection 17 feet lon this a distance of 25 feet projecting 3 feet furt angle-projections at either end; and from the named projects the arched entrance-portico abov

Since the completion of the new wing of th Western face is by far the finest front. Its exte the immediate direction of Hon. Alex. Mackenz Works, mainly for the accommodation of the quirements of his Department, in consequence for clerical and professional public officers caused ous magnitude of the interests entrusted to it, w largely swelled by the responsibility of the ma colonial Railway, the enlargement of the whole C and the construction of the Canada Pacific Railwa its magnificent central tower, the finest beyond many beautiful towers which form part of the p a monument to the political and departmental ru made in the truest sense of the word, whose h superior ability raised him from the position of a to be master of the destinies of a great and pow

The superficial area of the new extension i making the area of the entire Western block 50,1 1 3-20 acres. This furnishes 58 additional offi storeys, besides 10 in the basement.

The architectural characteristics of the exte those of the original building, two of the five m ional lines of the general external elevations bein both; while the interior arrangements are eve those of the Departmental Buildings, as originall regard to the size and convenience of the offices a tilation and heating, the latter function being pe known as "direct radiation."

The main tower of the extension, which has b ferring the *prestige* of the Departmental Buildin the Western Block, is situate in the centre of the ern front, having a ground area of 32 x 40 octagonal angle-turrets, and projecting also ex turrets 16 feet beyond the general face of the bu

The masonry of the tower is laid in six stage the base-course, and having within it, on the Wes flight of entrance steps. The second stage conta over the entrance to which is an elaborately Canadian Arms. A door from the vestibule lead turrets, up which a circular iron stairway as office, in the third stage of the tower, which is 26 a large oriel window in front. In addition to t this window, there are two smaller ones in the n side and two in each of the angle-turrets.

RICAL SKETCH OF THE

ger till the completion of the new wing to the Western, but fected. This difference is not caused by any difference in the chitecture—which is precisely the same in each—but by quent recurrence of towers, projections, indentations, and hich break the main line of the Eastern, Western, and South- . The lineal measurements of the two principal fronts of are 319 feet on the quadrangle, or Western elevation, and the Wellington Street, or Southern elevation. The main from Wellington St., under the main tower, at the South-west e building, which is approached by a broad flight of stone eet broad. The "Governor-General's Entrance" is in the he Western front, facing the square. It consists of a car- standing out 18 feet from the general line, which is built of ne, having three arched openings on the West face, one of doorway, and carriage archways on the North and South ing into a groined arched carriage portico. Over the front pediment on which the Royal Arms are elaborately carved, surmounted by an iron terminal. There are two other pub- es to the building, one near the centre of the Southern ther near the Northern end of the Western face.

in tower, on the South-west corner, has a base 36 feet square. section contains a very large recessed window, on either side the piers are carried up vertically from the level of the that of the string-course surrounding the building at the line of the ground floor openings, from which they are athered, and constructed of cut-stone work to the height of course at the springing line of the first floor windows, and double arch of 21 feet span is carried over the window rom this point the tower is carried up vertically to the height above the ground surface, where another weathered offset ucing its dimensions to 30 feet square. It is then carried, nducular sides and moulded corners, a further distance of ere a heavily projecting cornice, 10 feet thick, intervenes; his the truncated roof extends another 34 feet, and is lighted s of dormers on each side. This roof, which is therefore ove the ground surface, is crowned by a wrought-iron ter- cut in height, the top of which has consequently an altitude .

ock at present contains the Governor-General's offices, the ncil Chamber, and all the offices connected with the Depart- State, Finance, Receiver-General, Customs, Inland Revenue, nd Justice.

ESTERN BLOCK has a Southern frontage parallel to Welling- of 277 feet, and an Eastern frontage on the Square of 220 Western, including the new extension, having a frontage ble the Eastern. The main entrance is from Wellington a broad flight of stone steps to the level of the Square, oss the main drive and up a flight of semi-circular stone erging upon a broad platform, flanked by cut stone pillars, lly covered by an enriched balcony projection supported by Near the centre of the East face, opposite the "Governor- Entrance" across the Square, and very similar to it, is a trance porch, supported on pillars with an archway in front, ro steps leading to the door. This portico has small arches its North and South sides, and over the centre archway pedimented gable in which the Royal Arms are carved. broken by nine distinct areas along this front, as follows . f the Southern end is occupied by a side elevation uth-east angle-tower and projection on the Southern e remaining 197 feet are flanked by two porti- feet each, projecting 6 feet beyond the general line. In here is a 3 foot projection 47 feet long, and in the middle of nce of 25 feet projecting 3 feet further to the line of the ctions at either end; and from the centre of this last- ects the arched entrance-portico above described.

e completion of the new wing of the Western Block, the e is by far the finest front. Its extension was made under ate direction of Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, Minister of Public nly for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing re- of his Department, in consequence of the extra demands and professional public officers caused by the already enorm- nde of the interests entrusted to it, which were of late years lled by the responsibility of the management of the Inter- dway, the enlargement of the whole Canadian Canal system, struction of the Canada Pacific Railway. This extension, with ent central tower, the finest beyond comparison of all the iful towers which form part of the public buildings, stands t to the political and departmental rule of a Statesman self- truest sense of the word, whose honesty, industry, and lity raised him from the position of a common stone-mason r of the destinies of a great and powerful nation.

erficial area of the new extension is 17,900 square feet, area of the entire Western block 50,176 feet, or a trifle over

This furnishes 58 additional offices in the three upper ples 10 in the basement.

itectural characteristics of the extension closely approach- original building, two of the five marked horizontal divis- f the general external elevations being identical throughout the interior arrangements are even an improvement on Departmental Buildings, as originally constructed, both in e size and convenience of the offices and the method of ven- heating, the latter function being performed by the system direct radiation."

n tower of the extension, which has been the means of trans- *o stige* of the Departmental Buildings from the Eastern to Block, is situate in the centre of the entire finished West- aving a ground area of 32 x 40 feet, exclusive of two ngle-turrets, and projecting also exclusive of the above eet beyond the general face of the building.

ony of the tower is laid in six stages, the first being below rse, and having within it, on the Western side, the principal rance steps. The second stage contains the grand vestibule rance to which is an elaborately carved pendent of the ms. A door from the vestibule leads into one of the corner which a circular iron stairway ascends to the Minister's third stage of the tower, which is 20 x 30 feet, exclusive of window in front. In addition to the light furnished by there are two smaller ones in the main body, one on each o in each of the angle-turrets. The oriel window is corbelled out from the face of the wall by a succession of rich mouldings, and has columns with carved caps and granite shafts between the window openings, supporting richly mounted arches, the whole covered with an elaborate cornice and roof, surmounted by metal cresting. The fourth stage is also an office, opening into the central corridor. The fifth and sixth stages have small openings and features not specially noticeable except in connection with the general uniformity of architectural design. The sixth stage has six large double traceried windows, two on either flank, one in front and one in rear, the spandrils of which are filled with carving. Above is a heavily moulded and corbelled cornice, from which rises in front a gable crocketted and pinnacled, containing a rose window and with iron cresting and finials. The pinnacles crowning the octagonal angle towers are of beautiful design, and from foundation to summit these angle towers, enriched at every stage by ornate windows and elaborate carving, present a most pleasing outline which adds very much to the general effect not only of the main tower, but of the whole Western front. The main tower roof consists of three stages, the outer edge of each succeeding stage projecting beyond the top of that next below. They are all adorned by rows of dormers on every side, surmounted by wrought-iron cresting. The roof frame is all of iron, supplied by the Rochester (N.Y.) Bridge and Iron Works, all the rest of the work and materials, except roof-frames, being supplied by Canadian contractors. The lower stage of the tower roof is covered with slate, the other two stages with copper, and the whole is crowned by wrought-iron cresting and finials. The height from the level of the pavement to the extremity of the finial surmounting the roof is 274 feet—to the peak of the roof itself, 252 feet. The ground level here is 20 feet lower than that of the Parliament Building; still the tower of the Departmental Building is *actually* 34 feet the highest, and *relatively* exceeds it by an altitude of 54 feet.

The Government Departments which have their offices in the Western Block are, Public Works, Post Office, Militia and Defence, Marine and Fisheries, and Agriculture. To this latter Department is attached the Patent Office, which has a room in the building containing specimens, on the plan of the American Patent Office, which is the finest in the world. The Canadian Patent Office now contains several thousand specimens of useful and interesting patented inventions, and the number is being steadily augmented.

We might here mention that all but the upper storeys of all the public buildings are absolutely fire-proof in themselves, notwithstanding which, the possibility of accident among such a vast mass of papers and books as fill almost every corner throughout the entire establishments, render precaution necessary, and the most approved fire extinguishing apparatus is at hand, at short intervals, throughout every corridor of all the buildings.

THE PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY is a part of the Parliament Building, being situated in the rear of the centre of the Central Block, and connected with it by a covered archway of solid masonry. Whether judged from its architectural beauty, its unique design, its perfect interior and exterior finish; its superior comfort and general excellence of management and detail; its many thousands of handsomely bound and judiciously selected works on every conceivable subject; or the splendid facilities it offers freely and free to the student and *litterateur*, it stands unrivalled on the continent of America, and is probably one of the finest public libraries in the world.

Before describing the Library as an *edifice*, we will briefly refer to its history as an *institution*. From a report of Mr. Fothergill to the Legislature, dated February 10th, 1827, we learn that it was organized in 1815, but we have not the details given. The report states, among other things, that it had at that date "fallen into decay from want of a Librarian to take charge of the books." Consequently Robert afterwards Judge Sullivan was appointed Librarian at a salary of £50. Having acted as such till 1835, a period of eight years, he resigned to accept a seat in the Legislative Council, and Mr. Alpheus Todd, the present Librarian, succeeded him temporarily. A Legislative grant of $500 this year (1835) is the first step we note toward the augmentation of the Library. At that time it contained but 601 volumes, though a manuscript catalogue, supposed to have been made out in 1830, showed that there were formerly 1,066 volumes, of which it appears nearly one-half had been irreconverably lost. A report made to the Legislature at that time states that the "collection is indeed singularly deficient in works relating to science and the mechanical arts, agriculture, roads, bridges, canals, banking, statistics, &c.; and it is worthy of remark that there is not in the Library a single volume relating to the political or historical state of the Canadas or the British North American Provinces, with the exception of the journals and statutes of the Provincial Legislature, and only one imperfect copy of the history of the United States by an obscure author." Subsequently the Librarian reported to the Legislature, at the session of 1836-37, that "in consequence of the neglecting to return many books borrowed by honorable members, the Library is in a very imperfect condition—many complete works lost, and others rendered imperfect." From all of which it follows that the Parliamentary Library in the days of the Rebellion was an institution of comparatively little usefulness. In 1836 Dr. Winder was appointed Librarian, and Mr. Todd assistant. In 1841, on the union of the Provinces, the libraries of the Upper and Lower Canada Legislatures were amalgamated. The Legislative Council retained a separate library of their own till 1849, at which time it was also amalgamated with the other, which now began to assume very respectable proportions; but on April 12th of that year it was almost totally destroyed by fire, when the Montreal "Rebellion Losses," rioters mobbed and burned the Parliament Buildings. What remained of it was removed to Quebec in 1851, and an agent sent to Europe to replenish it. He returned with a collection which, in certain lines, was said at that time to be unequalled; but on the 1st of February, 1854, fire again ravaged the Library, and it was only partially saved by the most heroic energy of certain of the military, assisted by a number of Roman Catholic Priests. In 1856 Dr. Winder retired upon a pension, and Mr. Todd succeeded to his position, which he has ever since retained. During the same year Parliament sent Mr. Todd to England with a grant of £9,621 9s. 6d. sterling, to purchase a library, which he did in the most satisfactory manner, and from this dates the origin, as it were, of the present Library, which has since continued to increase, till it has now become one of the finest in the world.

The building in which this store of literary wealth is deposited the Library—has its connection with the rear of the Parliament Building by a comparatively low archway—one storey in height—which has the effect of detaching in a distinct manner the masses of the

two structures. It is in ground plan of circular shape in the centre, inscribed by a polygon lean-to of sixteen sides, and presenting on the horizontal plane of whatever elevation, at right angles to any two of its sixteen sides, a length of 126 feet. At each of the sixteen angles are buttresses, carried up solid to a point above the top of the lean-to, serving as bases for the flying buttresses which receive the thrust of the main vault, and crowned by pinnacles. The general exterior view presents the form of a cone; the roof is groined, with ribs of stone filled in by solid masonry, and supported by marble columns resting on corbels of the same material. The groin is 42 feet in height, and the springing line 40 feet over the floor. In the centre of the vaulted space is an opening of 30 feet in diameter, the main ribs being so arranged as to touch its circumference, and continue in a vertical plane between the springers. Above this opening is a groined lantern 42 feet high, the top of which is 124 feet over the level of the floor.

From the Parliament Building the Library is approached through the passage above referred to, at the end of which is a highly ornamental arched, moulded, and enriched doorway, with clustered columns and carved capitals. The interior of the Library at the floor is 90 feet in diameter. The thrust of the vaulted roof is thrown in the direction of the greatest resistence—every precaution having been taken to render the vaulting secure- while the design, as a whole, is bold, unique, and extremely effective.

The interior view of the Library s even more effective than the exterior. In the centre, upon a pedestal about six feet in height and rising to an altitude of more than thrice that distance, is a magnificent white marble statue of the Queen, with her sceptre in her hand. Immediately surrounding this is a row of high and ornamental circular desks for the use of the Library clerks. Buttresses, extending inwards from the main wall, corresponding in position to those on the exterior, divide the outer ring of the interior area into sixteen "bays," which are continued to the altitude of three storeys, around which run arcade galleries with floors of glass, and surrounded by highly ornamental wrought-iron balusters. On the shelves, which line the main and "bay" walls of ground and gallery floors, are placed about 100,000 volumes, which, for variety of subject and general merit, are not equalled in America, and nowhere excelled.

The ground floor is liberally supplied with desks, tables, writing material, chairs, plans, catalogues, &c., for the use of all who choose to avail themselves of the enviable privilege which the existence of such a noble institution affords; while no less than ten English and French-speaking officials are constantly on hand to instruct and assist all who require their services; and, to say the truth, a more efficient, courteous, and obliging staff of gentlemen we never had the pleasure to meet. To put the whole thing in a nut-shell, the Parliamentary Library is an institution of which not only the citizens of Ottawa, but the whole Dominion, should and do feel proud; and no matter from what standpoint we may view it, we behold a grand and noble adjunct to a system of national prosperity and advancement which is the admiration, if not the envy, of the Christian world.

And now, before closing this sketch of the public buildings of the Dominion, which is far more brief than it ought to be, yet much more lengthy than we intended it should be, let us figure up, as nearly as may be, their cost. The following statement will show the amounts yearly expended upon them up to the date of Confederation:—

From 1st May, 1859, to 31st December, 1859	$ 10,052	97
" 1st Jan., 1860, to 31st December, 1860	423,141	8
" 1st Jan., 1861, to 31st December, 1861	655,149	45
" 1st Jan., 1862, to 31st December, 1862	17,739	33
" 1st Jan., 1863, to 31st December, 1863	248,347	68
" 1st Jan., 1864, to 30th June, 1864	158,980	95
" 1st July, 1864, to 30th June, 1865	557,682	91
" 1st July, 1865, to 30th June, 1866	307,051	43
" 1st July, 1866, to 30th June, 1867	345,834	98
Total to above date	$2,723,981	58

We previously mentioned that the original appropriation in 1857 for the construction of the Buildings was $900,000; that contracts were let for their completion at the sum of $348,500, for the Parliament Building, and $278,810 for the Departmental Buildings, or $627,310 for the whole. Yet at the end of ten years from the original grant we see the whole exhausted, and further sums from time to time voted by the Legislature towards the completion of the work, amounting in all to $1,988,344.30, making a total to that date of $2,888,344.30, of which we see there was expended up to the time of Confederation, July 1st, 1867, the sum of $2,723,981.28, leaving a balance at that time of $164,363.02.

The work, however, was not nearly complete, and has been progressing ever since. During the next ten years, ending 30th June, 1877, the further sum of $1,070,663.44 had been expended, making a total to that date of $3,794,615.02. Of this amount, $258,833.09 were expended during the last year of the twenty; while a further sum of $170,120.01 was expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, making a total up to the last-mentioned date of $3,964,735.03. During the whole season of 1878 there has been a small army of workmen engaged in building retainer walls, levelling and ornamenting the grounds, &c., besides which, most of the work has been done on the West Block extension. All this will swell the total cost up to the end of the season of 1878 to very nearly four and a quarter millions of dollars, or nearly five times the original appropriation.

There are no divisions in the public accounts, as published, of the separate expenditures upon each of the various parts. We only know that the Library was approximately estimated to cost $185,000, and it is the general belief that more than double that amount has been expended upon it. However, no one complains of *any* sum of money being ill-spent upon the Library, which, for its general usefulness, is beyond computation in money; and for its completeness and high standard of merit, as well as for the splendor of its interior decorations, is unequalled.

And, taking the Buildings as a whole, although the actual amount expended is so far out of all proportion to the original estimates, there are satisfactory explanations for it all—too voluminous to be here enteredin to. Generally speaking, the above remark concerning the Library is true of the Buildings throughout, and any one who is so fortunate as to have the opportunity of inspecting them will, we think, endorse the opinion of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, in his report to Parliament at the first session subsequent to Confederation (and they are even more true, if the term be now than then), wherein he says:—"Taking into consid many difficulties which have attended the construction, it tory to be able to state that the work has been performe substantial manner, and at rates which cannot be deemed The interior arrangements are admirably adapted to the re of the service, the various apartments are suitably fitted the latest and best modern improvements have been introd exterior effect is greatly enhanced by the natural beauty nence of the site, which renders them conspicuous from ev the surrounding country, so that in approaching the C direction, their irregular mass and numerous towers pre stantly changing and picturesque appearance. Upon closer their vast extent, ornate character, and architectural mer apparent; and in brief they may fairly be classed among specimens of pointed Gothic style on this continent."

We might add that, with the exception of the United St at Washington, and the New York State Capitol at Albany also probably the most costly. The former cost about $ mostly during a time when material and labor were co cheap. The latter, originally estimated to cost $4,000,0 the 1st January, 1878, swallowed up $8,276,615.36, and mated that it would require an additional $5,000,000 them. They were designed by the same architect who and drew the plans for the Parliament Buildings at Ot greatest public edifice in the world is now being erected of Philadelphia. They are designed for the "Public Build City and County of Philadelphia," and have already been for over five years. The estimated cost of these is $22,000 will require at least ten more years to complete them.

In connection with our own Public Buildings, we omit tion the Government work-shops—a very fine block of build extreme west end of the grounds, just under the brow of Hill proper, facing Bank Street to the west, and extendin great gates at the south-west entrance of Parliament Sq entrance to the "Lovers' Walk" at the edge of the rive These buildings are constructed principally of Nepean with Ohio freestone trimmings—of the pointed Gothic sty tecture—two storeys and attic—roofed with slate and surm wrought-iron cresting. They are most complete in all the such as steam engines, dryers, planers, &c., &c., and wit transacted all the blacksmithing, carpenter work, &c., al sary in connection with the alterations and repairs which v of the Public Buildings are constantly undergoing.

The last addition to the system of Public Buildings h been made. It is a green or forcing-house for the more t ties of flowers and plants with which the various parts of are ornamented. In architectural design it correspond general style of all the buildings, and, like the others, it i plete in its every detail.

We have thus far omitted to mention that the utmo been observed to guard these magnificent buildings agai by fire. In fact, the ground and first floors of the three are almost absolutely fire-proof, the corridors and surbases concrete, and the stairways of stone with iron balustrades. standing this, the towers are supplied with enormous tank stantly filled with water, which is supplied to every part o ings, and the most ample appliances for fire protection a hand in the shape of hose distributed throughout each co

To put the safety beyond a peradventure, however, Police Force was established at the time of the first Fenian was reorganized in 1869, under the direct control of Gilbert at that time Police Commissioner and Stipendiary Magis tario—who subsequently accepted the latter appointment i with the new Province of Manitoba. It then consisted o tendent (Thomas Garlick), two sergeants (James Allen Callin), and eight privates—Bell, Caldwell, Hayes, Jac Laughran, Montgomery, and Veale. It now consists of on the main force, and two others whose duties are e watch and regulate the "ducts," a system of underground tion, consisting of over four miles of arched passages of so having a number of strongly guarded outlets at differen tween the "Lovers' Walk" and the brow of the precipice. quarters are in the basement of the Eastern Block, and th comprises Chief, E. J. O'Neill; Sergeants, John Jacks Connors; and twelve privates. One of the latter is co duty at

Rideau Hall, which, being the official residence of th ieneral, should come next in order to the Parliament B hough it is situated in the corporation of the village of burgh, and about two miles from Parliament Hill. It w rivate residence by the Hon. Thomas McKay, a man ear with the chief interests of Bytown, who became possesse state comprising over 1,000 acres of land in the angle fo unction of the Rideau River with the Ottawa. A me eference to this very prominent man will be found under New Edinburgh.

As above stated, his former residence, with about 77 attached, was leased by the Government, on the 2nd A or a term of twelve years, from his heirs, at a yearly ren er annum, with the right of purchase any time within or $70,000, or subsequently, within the twelve, for such s e determined by arbitration.

The original building was of cut limestone, of 47 x 73 sions, and two storeys high. Immediately after the leasi perty this building was enlarged and additional ones e designs of Mr. Rubidge, the then architect of the Publ partment.

On the 1st September, 1867, an additional lot lying ad "Rideau Hall Domain," facing the Ottawa River, an nearly ten acres, was also leased by the Government at an of $720, with similar privileges to those contained in the

On the 1st July, 1867, the date of Confederation, the i and additions to the grounds and buildings had cost the the sum of $86,819.66, and "Rideau Hall" was then a a front 210 feet in extent, by a depth of 56, with a rear w feet. It was two storeys high, beside basement, and wa with a verandah 134 feet in length; while at a conven therefrom a brick cottage, 55 x 45 feet, had been erected f

hey are even more true, if the term be allowable, rein he says:—"Taking into consideration the ch have attended the construction, it is satisfac- ate that the work has been performed in a most and at rates which cannot be deemed excessive. nents are admirably adapted to the requirements rious apartments are suitably fitted up, and all odern improvements have been introduced. The atly enhanced by the natural beauty and promi- hich renders them conspicuous from every part of untry, so that in approaching the City in any ular mass and numerous towers present a con- picturesque appearance. Upon closer inspection, ate character, and architectural merits become ief they may fairly be classed amongst the best l Gothic style on this continent."

t, with the exception of the United States Capitol the New York State Capitol at Albany, they are st costly. The former cost about $13,000,000, when material and labor were comparatively originally estimated to cost $4,000,000, had on 78, swallowed up $8,276,615.36, and it was esti- l require an additional $5,000,000 to complete designed by the same architect who conceived for the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. The e in the world is now being erected in the City ey are designed for the "Public Buildings of the Philadelphia," and have already been in progress The estimated cost of these is $22,000,000, and it ten more years to complete them.

h our own Public Buildings, we omitted to men- work-shops—a very fine block of buildings at the the grounds, just under the brow of Parliament Bank Street to the west, and extending from the outh-west entrance of Parliament Square to the overs' Walk" at the edge of the river precipice, constructed principally of Nepean sandstone, rimmings—of the pointed Gothic style of archi- and attic—roofed with slate and surmounted by g. They are most complete in all their details— es, dryers, planers, &c., &c., and within them is lacksmithing, carpenter work, &c., always neces- th the alterations and repairs which various parts gs are constantly undergoing.

to the system of Public Buildings has recently green or forcing-house for the more tender varie- ants with which the various parts of the grounds architectural design it corresponds with the he buildings, and, like the others, it is most com- ail.

ar omitted to mention that the utmost care has ard these magnificent buildings against accident ground and first floors of the three main blocks fire-proof, the corridors and surbases being all of irways of stone with iron balustrades. Notwith- wers are supplied with enormous tanks, kept con- tter, which is supplied to every part of the build- mple appliances for fire protection are always at hose distributed throughout each corridor.

y beyond a peradventure, however, a DOMINION tablished at the time of the first Fenian Raid, which 869, under the direct control of Gilbert McMicken, Commissioner and Stipendiary Magistrate of On- ntly accepted the latter appointment in connection ice of Manitoba. It then consisted of a superin- arlick), two sergeants (James Allen and J. Mc- privates—Bell, Caldwell, Hayes, Jackson, Kane, ery, and Veale. It now consists of fifteen men and two others whose duties are exclusively to he "ducts," a system of underground communica- er four miles of arched passages of solid masonry, strongly guarded outlets at different points be- Walk" and the brow of the precipice. The Police asement of the Eastern Block, and the main force J. O'Neill; Sergeants, John Jackson and John e privates. One of the latter is continually on

hich, being the official residence of the Governor- e next in order to the Parliament Buildings, al- in the corporation of the village of New Edin o miles from Parliament Hill. It was built as a the Hon. Thomas McKay, a man early identified ats of Bytown, who became possessed of a large er 1,000 acres of land in the angle formed by the ean River with the Ottawa. A more extended prominent man will be found under the head of

his former residence, with about 77 acres of land by the Government, on the 2nd August, 1865, years, from his heirs, at a yearly rental of $1,000 e right of purchase any time within three years quently, within the twelve, for such sum as might tration.

ding was of cut limestone, of 47 x 73 feet dimen e high. Immediately after the leasing of the pro- was enlarged and additional ones erected, as per dge, the then architect of the Public Works De-

nber, 1867, an additional lot lying adjacent to the ain," facing the Ottawa River, and containing also leased by the Government at an annual rental privileges to those contained in the former lease. 867, the date of Confederation, the improvements grounds and buildings had cost the Government 6, and "Rideau Hall" was then a building with xtent, by a depth of 56, with a rear wing, 72½ x 74 reys high, beside basement, and was ornamented feet in length; while at a convenient distance ttage, 55 x 45 feet, had been erected for the private secretary of the Governor-General. Various other improvements had been added, including conservatory, vinery, laundry, winter carriage-house, coach-house, ice-house, stables, &c., while the grounds had been fenced, roads repaired, gravelled, &c., &c.

In the spring of 1868 the Government decided upon the purchase of the property, and on the 28th July of that year the deed of sale was executed, conveying land amounting to within a fraction of 88 acres, the consideration being $82,000; making the entire capital cost up to that date (besides rents) $162,819.66.

The expenditures to the present time are as follows:—

DATE.	ADDITIONS.	REPAIRS.
Up to July 1st, 1867 (total)	$162,819 66	.....
Year ending 30th June, 1868	51,029 10	.....
" " " " 1869	93,178 85	$ 1,464 78
" " " " 1870	11,757 79	4,950 67
" " " " 1871	.....	4,280 80
" " " " 1872	772 83	6,237 50
" " " " 1873	.....	62,753 33
" " " " 1874	.....	55,824 69
" " " " 1875	.....	45,027 23
" " " " 1876	.....	42,031 92
" " " " 1877	.....	35,991 28
" " " " 1878	.....	36,951 46
Total to July 1st, 1878	$319,558 23	$295,513 66

There are also other public buildings in the City of Ottawa, upon which the Government have spent large sums of money which will confer great benefits upon the citizens at large. Such a one is the magnificent City Post Office building, recently finished, which also contains the offices of the Custom House and the Inland Revenue Departments for the Districts, having head-quarters here; which, with the Suspension Bridge which spans the Ottawa, over the Chaudière Falls, is the only other property in the City under control of the National Government.

THE POST OFFICE building was designed by W. Chestèrton, architect of Ottawa, who superintended its erection from June, 1872, when it was commenced, till its completion in the summer of 1876. It is situated at the apex of the angle formed by the Sappers' and Dufferin Bridges, its front elevation overlooking both, and its sides rest on Wellington and Sparks Streets. It is built of a beautiful light sandstone—the style being a mixture of the Romanesque and Italian *renaissance*—the lines broken by handsome balconies, supported by columns with carved capitals of rich and attractive design. It is three storeys in height, with turretted roof, and surmounted by a handsome cupola of unique form, and lofty altitude. The cost of the building, with the ground on which it is erected, was, according to the records of the Public Works Department, $235,000. Provision was made for a public clock, by leaving a circular opening beneath the cupola. When in position, this will be a great additional public benefit, on account of the commanding position of the building—as well as a great improvement to the appearance of the building itself.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE

Is one of the most interesting and attractive objects about Ottawa. As a public work, this bridge, or rather its predecessor at this point, outranks the Rideau Canal in point of time. The very first move which Col. By made on his arrival, in 1826, was to consult with Lord Dalhousie and Col. Danford as to the method to be adopted for the passage of the stream, as all outward communication must then be had from the other shore. After due inspection, these three officers Dalhousie being then Governor-General) decided to immediately build a bridge at the site of the present Suspension Bridge before commencing operations on the canal. The first arch—nearest to Hull—being built of dry hammered stone, collapsed as soon as the centres were removed; but the second—which was built by Philemon Wright—had better success. Here, however, the real difficulty commenced. After several unsuccessful attempts to establish communication with the south side, it was at last effected by means of a rope fired from a cannon. High trestles being built on each side, other and larger ropes were extended therefrom; smaller ones suspended from these supported stringers; and these again were covered with plank for a foot-walk, to expedite the operations of the workmen.

Thus the *first* bridge over Chaudière Falls—as well as the present one—was of the suspension order, and so far as we have been able to learn it was the first of the kind in Canada. Permanent suspension bridges, which have since assumed such a rapid development, had not then begun to be seriously thought of by modern engineers—although it is a well-known fact that the system was not only in existence, but had attained to a very considerable degree of perfection at an extremely early period of Chinese history.

It is more than singular that a number of the greatest achievements of modern science have been discovered to be inventions of thousands of years back, and to have been in common use for many centuries by the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire. It is the concurrent testimony of all historical and geographical Chinese writers, that Sang Leang, the commander of the army of Kaou-Tsoo, the first of the Haan dynasty, undertook and completed the construction of roads through the mountainous Province of Shensa, in some localities of which he erected iron bridges, resting on pillows or abutments—and in some particular cases he accomplished the project of suspending bridges from one mountain to another, over deep chasms. One of these still exists in Shensa, stretching 400 feet from mountain to mountain, across a chasm more than 500 feet deep, over which four horsemen can ride abreast. Besides this, the great Niagara Suspension Bridge, which was the "eighth wonder" at the time of its construction, pales into insignificance.

Work proceeded apace on the Chaudière Bridge. A wooden truss of 212 feet span was erected during the season by the aid of jacks and hoists placed on scows, anchored in the stream; but when nearly completed it was overturned by a violent gale.

Another was immediately commenced, and carried to completion during the summer of 1827. This lasted till 1836, when it also fell, and the only communication between the North and South shores was by ferriage, for a number of years.

Finally, immediately on the Union of the Provinces in 1841, steps were taken to renew the inter-Provincial communication, and in the summer of 1842 the present splendid structure was commenced by

Alexander Christie, son of Dr. Christie, previously referred to as one of the first residents of old Bytown. The design was by the celebrated engineer, Samuel Keefer. It occupied over two years in construction, the masonry being given by contract to Alexander Christie, and the superstructure to Messrs. D. Wilkinson & Son. Sheds were built of sufficient length to cover the long and heavy wires which were designed to support the superstructure, and they were manufactured on the spot from the best quality of English imported wire—each strand of which was tested to a strain of 700 lbs. before being used. By means of temporary piers, over which the wires were drawn, at a distance equal to that between the permanent piers, when they should be placed in their final position, and of braces or stays at regular points between the piers, to which weights were applied in proportion as the main wire thickened by the addition of each succeeding small wire to its composition—and finally, by means of machinery for winding the small wires into position, and at the same time holding them to the proper "strain"—an equal amount of tension was obtained for every strand of which the main wires were composed; and as each was finished it was suspended from the prepared resting places in the usual way, to make room for the construction of the next.

Originally, there were seven bridges in the system constituting the Union Bridge, designated respectively in the Public Works documents, wherever referred to, as the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, of which the 3rd was the Suspension Bridge; the 4th the stone bridge, between its North pier and the City of Hull; and the 1st and 2nd, Queen Truss Structures over the slides. There were also three timber bridges of stringers on bents, known as the side-bridge to Victoria Island, the side-bridges to Albert Island, and Pooley's Bridge. The latter was so named by Col. By after an officer of the Engineers, under whose charge it was constructed.

The dimensions of those bridges (as they were, after being more or less altered and renewed, up to the time of Confederation) was: 1st, 95 feet long by 18 broad; 2nd, 384 by 25; 3rd (Suspension), 256 by 23 feet 6 inches; and the 4th, 1,144 feet 3 inches long. The two former were completed in 1843, and the two latter in 1844. Separate statements of the cost of each do not appear, but the total original cost of the four was $66,448.78. The Victoria Island Bridge, 33 feet in length, was not completed till 1853; and the Albert Island Bridge, 66 feet, and Pooley's Bridge, 143 feet (alterations, &c.), in 1857. They cost respectively, $3,285.50, $434.72, and $817.00. Up to Confederation a further sum of $5,266.70 was expended in 1861 in replacing the original beams of the Suspension Bridge, which were of wood, with modern iron ones, on which the stringers now rest.

Since Confederation, all the above but the Suspension Bridge (including the Hull arched approach) have been turned over to the local authorities, and those over the slides now called the Chaudière Bridges were replaced by the City Government, in 1875-6, by splendid iron structures on piers of solid masonry. The superstructures were manufactured and erected by the Canton Ohio Bridge Co., and their total cost was $45,000. Pooley's Bridge, now a solid stone way, has been renewed of late at a cost of $18,000.

There is no further property in the City under the control of the Dominion Government; though of the bridges within the corporation limits, in addition to those already named, they originally built and owned the Sappers' Bridge, the New Edinburgh Bridge, and the bridge over the Rideau, at Cummings' Island, on the "King's Road." The former was built by Col. By's Sappers, whose memory is recalled by the name it bears. It stood as originally built till 1873-4, when it was enlarged and improved at the same time Dufferin Bridge was built. This latter is one of the finest bridges of its length in the Dominion. It consists of three iron arches resting on dressed limestone abutments, with cut-stone ornamental pillars. It is guarded by a very handsome iron railing, is of the full width of Rideau Street, and cost with the contemporary additions to the Sappers' Bridge—$90,000. This latter was the avenue of communication between the two parts of the City up to 1869. During that year the Maria Street Bridge was built at a cost of $2,000. It is a wooden structure, resting on stone piers; is very substantial and quite ornamental, as well as extremely useful. A new bridge was built over the Rideau, on Ottawa Street, a few years ago, at a cost of $3,000.

While on the subject of bridges, it would be improper to omit reference to the streets, these two branches of the engineer's department being always intimately connected. It is unnecessary to give a very extensive description, but will suffice to say that the City is well laid out—for the most part on the rectangular plan—that the streets are generally clean and well graded, and vary in width from 66 to 99 feet. Although there were but 22¼ miles of streets in the entire City in 1861, there were on January 1st, 1878, just that number of miles of *improved* streets on the east side of the Canal alone; the total length of streets in that quarter being 30¾, of which 7¼ are either paved or macadamized. On the west side there was a total of 29¾ miles, of which about 24 miles are improved, and 6½ paved or macadamized.

Having been drawn by the close relationship of a particular branch of the Dominion Public Works to those of the Municipal Corporation, it might be as well here to refer in detail, yet briefly, to the latter, which, as we have previously intimated, are in some respects only inferior to those of the National Government; while in every point they are of a character which adds very materially to the beauties and development of the City, and reflect the highest credit alike upon the forethought and enterprise of its citizens and its public servants, particularly in the Engineers' Department, who were intrusted with the planning and execution of the several works. And of these, the one of the greatest importance, as well as the greatest magnitude, is the

WATER-WORKS.

Which is the result of many years of careful deliberation, combined with discarded schemes and abandoned experiments, the nature of things being such in Ottawa, that to include the two chief points in such cases always sought after—the cheapest method of construction compatible with the most complete efficiency—formed a study which gave wide ground for difference among the most expert engineers.

As to water-works generally, we might observe *en passant* that from the earliest historic times the water supply of great cities has been among the most deeply affecting problems of their political and internal economy. Some of those great works of the ancient centres of masses of population still in part remain to bear tribute to the superior ability of the engineers of an earlier day. Among the finest of those are the aqueducts of the Romans, whose pr
great public works amounted to a m
grandeur of some of these works are l
or realization. In waterways particul
ation with great magnificence, a perm
designed to be eternal; and their eff
bidden time a practical defiance

Coming down to more modern tim
of expense and labor in accomplishing
the inventions and application of scien
of water-works now in use are, on the
from the nature of things, in some cases
Without going into the many points of
that the chief consists in the ancient sy
tation throughout, the consequent
weather being matter of less serious c
cities since grown to great importance
more inclement climes; whereas the
underground system, where the natura
come by mechanical appliances. The a
admits of as many degrees of variety
themselves, and it was this very fact—a
which left Ottawa so long undecided as
well-nigh subjected it to destruction
several occasions ere the proper preven
finally introduced.

There are many of the most magni
scattered throughout the large cities of
compared with the size of her cities,
population, is by no means behindhan
such works was known to Americans
the American continent by European
means of determining. The Montezu
which in many respects rivalled those o

Coming down to our own time, we
supply systems of the present age are t
tative cities of the Eastern and Western
Chicago. The former is more after the
brought from the celebrated Croton La
by means of the most magnificent aqu
buted from immense reservoirs at high
the city. The latter consists chiefly of
and solid masonry carried more than th
To accomplish the completion of this
years of time and many millions of mo
tion, looked upon at the time as the "
Though the Ottawa Water-works
above in extent or grandeur, they are a
plete adjunct to the public works of the
causes which resulted in their constru
action was taken by a resolution introduc
13th, 1859, requesting Thos. C. Keefer,
information on the subject at the bar
the information thus furnished, a Com
the matter was entrusted soon reported
the Dominion authorities for a reservoi
privilege to erect water power at the C
April, 1860, a select Committee was a
the result of the survey inaugurated by
being reported to the Council in May fo
Cost of Drainage .....
" " Water-works, proper.....
" " Macadamizing.....

Contingencies and Superintendence (10

So much discussion and altercation we
report accompanying the estimate, that t
the time. Being revived in March, 186
zens' committees to collect fresh informa
poration were now determined to hold al
promising all possible support to any con
At the 1866-67 session of Parliament a
applied for, but objectionable conditions
government to oppose it, and it failed.
ject was inaugurated by the report of the
mending a steam-pumping engine at
and give a low pressure intermittent se
every other day, at a cost of $100,000
appointed again "to obtain informati
special Committee recommended the eng
limiting the outlay to $300,000. After
tion with the Government for water priv
were finally refused, the above scheme wa
ing was given it in October, 1870, by th
of that year ravaged the Ottawa Valle
unanimity, and of jealousy between the
was again abandoned. The whole of
cussing various schemes, which were each
of causes, when the terrible fire at Ch
into resolute action the sentiment which
had only partially aroused; and thus, e
and agitation of 12 years' duration, a co
decided upon, which, but for the disastrou
would most likely have been delayed m
all. It is, perhaps, well that action in th
had the works been undertaken in earlie
that the present magnificent system wh
not have existed on so complete and effic
for the future needs of a growing metrop

We have devoted more space than we
Water-works from their inception. W
present exist, it is only necessary to say
of the kind that can be devised. The
brought from the river above Chaudi
quarried out of the solid rock, across C
house," wherein is the machinery of the

queducts of the Romans, whose pride in and admiration of their eat public works amounted to a mania. The original expense and andeur of some of these works are beyond our present computation realization. In waterways particularly they introduced, in combin ion with great magnificence, a permanency and durability seemingly signed to be eternal; and their efforts, in some cases at least, have dden time a practical defiance.

Coming down to more modern times, we find that a vast proportion expense and labor in accomplishing equal results has been saved by e inventions and application of science, and that the style and system water-works now in use are, on the whole, widely different, though on the nature of things, in some cases and in some respects yet similar. ithout going into the many points of difference, we might merely state at the chief consists in the ancient system being one of natural gravi tion throughout, the consequent exposure of the works to the ather being matter of less serious consequence than it would be in ties since grown to great importance in more northern latitudes and ore inclement climes; whereas the modern is for the most part an derground system, where the natural results of gravitation are over me by mechanical appliances. The application of the modern system imits of as many degrees of variety as the number of water-works emselves, and it was this very fact—advantageous as it certainly is—hich left Ottawa so long undecided as to which was best to adopt, and ll-nigh subjected it to destruction by the devouring element on veral occasions ere the proper preventive for such contingencies was ally introduced.

There are many of the most magnificent water-works ever known attered throughout the large cities of the United States, and Canada, mpared with the size of her cities, and the requirements of the pulation, is by no means behindhand. But the value and use of ch works was known to Americans even before the discovery of e American continent by Europeans—how long before we have no eans of determining. The Montezumas were builders of aqueducts hich in many respects rivalled those of the Romans.

Coming down to our own time, we find the most celebrated water pply systems of the present age are those of the two great representive cities of the Eastern and Western United States—New York and hicago. The former is more after the Roman system, the water being ought from the celebrated Croton Lake, many miles in the interior, means of the most magnificent aqueducts in America, and distriuted from immense reservoirs at high altitudes in the upper part of e city. The latter consists chiefly of an immense tunnel of massive d solid masonry carried more than three miles under Lake Michigan. accomplish the completion of this gigantic work occupied many ars of time and many millions of money, and it was, without exception, looked upon at the time as the "eighth wonder" of the world.

Though the Ottawa Water-works can compare with neither of the ove in extent or grandeur, they are still a most important and comoto adjunct to the public works of the Capital. On reference to the uses which resulted in their construction, we find the first official tion was taken by a resolution introduced into the City Council, June th, 1859, requesting Thos. C. Keefer, C.E., "to afford this Council formation on the subject at the bar of said Council." Following e information thus furnished, a Committee of the Council to whom e matter was entrusted soon reported a recommendation to apply to e Dominion authorities for a reservoir site on Parliament Hill, and ivilege to erect water power at the Chaudière to supply it; and in ril, 1860, a select Committee was appointed to procure estimates, e result of the survey inaugurated by them in July of the same year ing reported to the Council in May following, as below:—

st of Drainage	$485,555 55
" " Water-works, proper	380,652 00
" " Macadamizing	657,293 93
	$1,523,501 48
ntingencies and Superintendence (10 per cent.)	152,350 01
	$1,675,851 49

So much discussion and altercation were provoked by the Engineer's ort accompanying the estimate, that the whole thing fell through for time. Being revived in March, 1864, by the appointment of citis' committees to collect fresh information, &c., it was found the Corration were now determined to hold aloof from the enterprise, though mising all possible support to any company who would undertake it. the 1866-67 session of Parliament an "Act of Incorporation" was plied for, but objectionable conditions in the charter obliged the City ernment to oppose it, and it failed. The next discussion of the subt was inaugurated by the report of the City Engineer, in 1868, recomnding a steam-pumping engine at the Bay, to fill fire tanks give a low pressure intermittent service for household purposes ry other day, at a cost of $100,000. The usual Committee was pointed again "to obtain information," and in February, 1869, a cial Committee recommended the engagement of T. C. Keefer, C.E., iting the outlay to $300,000. After much discussion and negotia with the Government for water privileges at the Chaudière, which re finally refused, the above scheme was abandoned. Another awakenwas given it in October, 1870, by the great fires which in August that year ravaged the Ottawa Valley, but on account of want of nimity, and of jealousy between the different sections of the City, it again abandoned. The whole of the year 1871 was spent in dissing various schemes, which were each rejected in turn from a variety causes, when the terrible fire at Chicago occurred, and developed resolute action the sentiment which the fires of the previous year only partially aroused; and thus, early in 1872, after a ventilation agitation of 12 years' duration, a comprehensive scheme was at last ided upon, which, but for the disastrous occurrences above referred to, ld most likely have been delayed much longer, if ever executed at

It is, perhaps, well that action in the matter was so far delayed, for the works been undertaken in earlier years, it is more than likely t the present magnificent system which now graces the City would have existed on so complete and efficient a plan, or one so desirable the future needs of a growing metropolis.

We have devoted more space than we intended to the *history* of the ter-works from their inception. With regard to them as they at sent exist, it is only necessary to say that they are the most complete he kind that can be devised. The power is supplied by water ught from the river above Chaudière Falls, through a channel rried out of the solid rock, across Chaudière Flats. The "wheelse," wherein is the machinery of the system, is at the corner of Duke and Wellington Streets, and is a highly ornate structure of cut limestone. All its surroundings, as well as the bridges crossing the Water-works channel at the various streets crossed by it, are solid arches of dressed limestone, and of pleasing design and commodious width. The machinery itself is of the most approved construction and admirable workmanship, and operates in a literally perfect manner, and is capable of supplying 10,000,000 gals. of water every 24 hours. The cost of the whole system was $1,014,000, divided as follows:—

Water-power, including wheel-house and foundations, aqueduct and all structures connected therewith	$215,000
Pumping Machinery	60,000
Distribution, including culverts	420,000
Fire Alarm	7,000
Engineering	40,000
	$742,000
Financial, land, and general charges	172,000
Subsequent grant for extras, &c	100,000
	$1,014,000

Mr. William Kennedy is Superintendent of Works, and Messrs. Higgins and Brown are the Engineers in charge.

The Water-works are managed by a Board of Commissioners consisting of five members—one being elected annually from each Ward by popular vote. Those for 1878 are Messrs. Cunningham (Chairman), Cowan, Coffey, Hope, and Pinard.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, being really a part of the above system, should be mentioned in the same connection. As at present constituted, it is a mixed paid and volunteer force. There are two steam fire engines, one Hook-and-Ladder Company and four Hose Companies, with a full complement of paid men, and having supplemental volunteer Companies attached to them, numbering nearly 100 men.

Without the slightest interest in the matter, we can fairly state that the Ottawa Fire Department is one of the very best in all Canada; and in Central Canada there is none other even disputing supremacy with it. The fire stations belonging to the City cost $5,000.

There are 45 stations of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, from each of which an electric wire sounds a bell at the wheel-house, where the maximum pressure is instantly applied, under which streams can be thrown over the highest buildings in the City.

The principal officers of the Department are Chief Engineer Young and Assistant-Engineer Favreau.

THE SEWERAGE of any city is also, if not the chief, at least a very necessary adjunct to a complete system of water-works, as well as a most indispensable requisite to the general health and public convenience. The great expense attendant upon excavation for sewers being principally through solid rock) has materially interfered to cause delay in the development and perfection of the sewerage system here, as it was also a chief cause of the great retardment of the completion of the Water-works. The chief sewer commences in Upper Town, is of the egg-shape pattern, 3 feet 9 inches by 3 feet, built of brick, and runs in an easterly direction through earth and rock alternately for 1,110 yards, at which point its dimensions are increased to 4 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 4 inches, and it runs thus for 582 yards, mostly through earth, where it passes underneath the Rideau Canal, at which point it is again enlarged to 6 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 4 inches, and built with stone sides and brick arches, mostly through earth, for a distance of 422 yards, where its construction is again changed to brick entire, though its dimensions remain the same for a further distance of 1,146 yards. Here the construction again changes to stone throughout, same size and shape being retained, and after continuing 843 yards further, making a total distance of 4,103 yards, it discharges into the Ottawa, just above Rideau Falls. The average depth is within a fraction of 20 feet, the grade varying from ·15 to 1·5 in 100 except at the discharge, where it increases to 30 in 100. It was commenced in 1874, and took three years to complete.

The only other sewer of any account is one in the Chaudière Flats section, 870 yards in length, also of the egg-shape pattern, varying in size from 3 feet by 2 feet 2 inches at its head, to 4 feet by 2 feet 8 inches at its mouth. The excavation is almost entirely through solid rock, and the discharge is in the tail-race of the Water-works.

The above two sewers, with a few others of comparative insignificance, cost up to Jan. 1st, 1878, the sum of $395,000, since which time the work of drainage into the sewers has been progressing slowly on account of the depleted state of the treasury caused by numerous previous undertakings, coupled with the extreme prevailing commercial depression.

THE GAS SUPPLY, though not in any way under the control of the City Public Works, is still so intimately connected with the water and sewerage system of any city as to deserve reference in the same connection. The Ottawa Gas Company was incorporated in 1854, with a capital of $200,000, and although it has extended its system throughout the principal streets, with a branch to New Edinburgh, the consumption of the article is not nearly so large as is generally the case in towns of similar size and pretensions, nor so considerable as might be expected. This is accounted for by the high price of coal, and the enormous cost of laying pipe in the rock, over which a large portion of the city is built—these two circumstances combining to prevent the introduction of gas for general lighting purposes.

THE POLICE FORCE of the City is claimed, by those best qualified to speak on such matters, as being most ably organized and efficiently conducted. Of one thing we are certain, that they possess the general confidence of the community of whose safety and well-being they are the special guardians. The present establishment consists of 25 men, comprising Chief Thos. Langrel; Detectives Wm. McVeitty and John Banning; Sergeants R. L. Hornidge and Dennis O'Keefe; and 20 Patrolmen. The Police Station is the basement of the old Baptist Church on Queen Street, which is comfortably fitted up with all the requisite appliances, including offices, cells, &c., &c., while the Police Court is held in the main part of the building.

THE CITY PUBLIC BUILDINGS include (in addition to the Fire and Police Stations, and besides the Schools, which will be referred to elsewhere) the City Hall; the Markets, 5 in number, and the Registry Office.

THE CITY HALL, only lately completed, is one of the finest buildings of the kind in the Dominion. It is of the modern style of architecture, with a leaning to the French, and constructed of massive dressed limestone blocks, with cut-stone trimmings. It is centrally and conveniently located on Elgin Street, the square being faced on its four sides by the Russell House, the Union House, the new Congregational Church, and the Canal. At its north-west corner is a tower rising 175 feet above the pavement, in which are the batteries, instruments, and machinery of the

Fire Alarm Telegraph. From whichever direction viewed, it presents a grand and imposing appearance, while its internal arrangements are most commodious and complete in all the details. It contains the offices of the Mayor, City Chamberlain, Clerk, Treasurer, Assessment Commissioner, Engineer, License Inspector, Chief of Fire Brigade, Secretary Public School Board, Separate School Board, Water-works Collector and Secretary, and the finest public Council Hall which we have seen in this country, with gallery, committee rooms, &c., &c., complete. The whole building is heated with steam and hot water, lighted with gas, and ventilated according to the most approved theories; while each office is luxuriously finished, and furnished and supplied with all desirable modern appliances, such as fire-proof vaults, &c., &c. The entire cost was a trifle over $90,000, and on the whole it is a credit as well as an ornament to the Capital.

THE MARKETS include the old By Ward Market, the new By Ward Market, the Wellington Ward Market, and two subsidiary Markets on Anglesea and Cathcart Squares—all built within the past seven years. They cost respectively $24 500, $31,000, and $31,000 for the three first named, while the aggregate cost of the two latter was $5,000, or a total for markets of $91,500. Without the slightest exaggeration, we can testify that no City in Canada is better supplied in this respect, whether we look at the design and finish of the buildings themselves, the fine displays of marketable produce of all kinds which therein change hands, or the general convenience and public benefit both to the citizens and the inhabitants of the adjacent rural districts.

THE REGISTRY OFFICE, on Nicholas Street, is built after the general Government plan, but in a very much superior manner to the average, and fully equal to the best we have seen. It cost a trifle over $12,000, and like all the public buildings and public enterprises in the City, is really a credit to the place. Alex. Burritt is the present Registrar, and Kingsforth Graburn Deputy Registrar.

THE COUNTY BUILDINGS are situated in the City of Ottawa, and include a Court House, Jail, and Registry Office. They are situated on a block of land at the corner of Nicholas and Daly Streets, presented by the late Nicholas Sparks.

THE COURT HOUSE occupies the central position, and faces both the above streets, though the main façade is opposite Daly Street.—As it is one of the finest buildings of the description in the Province, we think a brief sketch of it would not be out of place. It will be remembered that although authority was given in 1837-38 by the Act 1. Vic., Cap. 25., to set off Dalhousie as a separate District, this was not done till 1842, for the reason that the conditions of the following clause were five years in being realized, viz: "So soon as it shall appear "that a good and sufficient jail has been erected therein," &c. A loan was made in the first place which proved insufficient, and on the 18th Sept., 1841, a Bill which afterwards became law was introduced in the Legislature to the effect that "the Justices of the Peace residing in "such parts of the Districts of Johnstown, Bathurst, and Ottawa as "are intended to be included in the new District of Dalhousie, at a meet-"ing convened for the purpose," might impose a tax of not more than one penny in the pound on all property in said parts of Districts for the purposes of completing the erection of the said Jail and Court House, which were accordingly soon afterwards completed, and remained in use till destroyed by fire in 1869, when the present splendid buildings were commenced. The following inscription, engraved upon a memorial stone, inlaid in the wall of the main hall, gives information as to its building, &c.:—

"The corner stone of this building was laid on the 23rd day of Sept., A.D., 1870,

"WITH MASONIC HONORS,

"By the MOST WORSHIPFUL, the GRAND MASTER of the Grand Lodge of Canada,

"ALEXANDER ALLAN STEVENSON,

"Attended by the GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, &c., the building being "erected by the Corporation of the County of Carleton, composed of

"IRA MORGAN, Osgoode, WARDEN,

"JOHN DOW, Osgoode, JOHN DAWSON, Nepean.

"THOS. GRAHAM, Nepean, ROBERT CUMMINGS, Gloucester.

"HENRY COWAN, Gloucester, HYRAM SYKES, Goulburn.

"JOHN SMITH, Torbolton JOSEPH HINTON, Richmond.

"JOHN CALDWELL, Huntley, JOHN MANION, Huntley.

"JAMES WALLACE, N. Gower, WM. KIDD, Marlboro'.

"ROBERT BLACKBURN, New Edinburgh, ROBT. GREEN, March.

"NEIL STEWART, Goulbourn, ALLAN FRASER, Fitzroy.

"CHARLES MOHR, Fitzroy.

"*Building Committee:*

"IRA MORGAN, Chairman, ROBERT CUMMINGS, JOHN SMITH, R. Y. "GREEN, and JOHN DAWSON.

"ZACHARIAH WILSON, County Treasurer; WM. COWAN, County "Clerk; J. B. LEWIS, County Solicitor.

"ROBERT SCRYBES, Architect; JOHN W. WEBSTER, Builder; WM. "MCFARLANE, Clerk of Works."

The principal façade presents a main block and two wings, the latter two and the former three storeys in height, exclusive of basement. It is built in the most solid and substantial manner of massive solid blocks of dressed lime-stone, with cut-stone trimmings the whole being of beautiful design and most pleasing outline. The main entrance is approached from the street by a double flight of broad stone steps, converging towards a broad stone platform opening into a spacious and handsome portico, over the entrance of which the Royal Arms are carved. The summit over the main entrance of the portico is crowned by a figure representing the Goddess of Justice, holding the traditional scales in her hand. All parts of the building are in appropriate unison the one with the other, and the exterior view is very imposing. The interior contains, besides the Court room and the necessary judges', juries', and barristers' rooms, the County Council chamber and Committee rooms, the offices of the Sheriff, the County Clerk, County Treasurer, County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Master-in-Chancery, Clerk of the County Court, Clerk of the Surrogate Court, and Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Clerk of the 1st Division Court, County Public School Inspector, and the County Court Judges' chambers. It is heated throughout with steam, and lighted with gas, and the offices are each supplied with the most modern improvements, including fire-proof vaults and costly office furniture. The building, without furniture, cost over $60,000, and is one of the finest in the Province for the purpose for which it was built.

THE JAIL, situated immediately beside the Court House, with its main front on Nicholas Street, is in every respect its equal, considering the uses of the two. It is built much in the same fashion, is exteriorly a very handsome structure, while so far as its interior arrangements are concerned it is an acknowledged model of its class approached the same figure as the Court House.

THE REGISTRY OFFICE, situated beside the Court facing Daly Street, is quite similar in size, construction ance to that of the City of Ottawa already described, and like sum. W. H. Waller is Registrar, and C. W. Registrar.

The whole of the County buildings are surrounded cut-stone wall, ornamented with solid stone pillars, and by handsome wrought-iron cresting. All in all, they are to the City, and reflect no small honor upon the public of those through whose liberality they were erected.

Now-a-days no city of any pretensions can afford to street railway. In this matter Ottawa is no exception to march of improvement which has marked the past qua and more particularly the last decade. THE OTTAWA CITY RAILROAD COMPANY is the rather lengthy title under wh useful public improvement flourishes. It was chartered Act of Parliament August, 1866, and the first meeting of held Sept. 11th of that year, at which Joseph Aumond, J. Wm. McNaughton, Wm. G. Perley, Edward McGillivray Fellowes, and Robert Blackburn were erected directors. scribed stock is $40,840, in $20 shares, all paid up. It menced until some time after the above meeting, and w completed as to commence running cars over the line til 1870. Its present chief officers are R. Blackburn, Preside Graham, Secretary. It is chiefly owned by Thomas C. K of New Edinburgh. It is very far indeed from being a ti senger railway, although it has always been a profitable o inary investment, and the convenience it affords to pedestri beyond compensation or computation. The line extends from Rideau Bridge in New Edinburgh, to the Chaudière Falls, just three miles, the offices, stables, &c., being in the fo The number of hands employed averages 13, and the numb 37. The company run cars from each end of the line minutes in summer, and every fifteen minutes in winter. 8 cars, 5 sleighs, and 5 omnibuses.

Next in importance and general interest to the pu the Capital, and in some respects even exceeding the various

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

And it may safely be said that no City in America of eq compare with Ottawa in the character of its magnificent s modation, whether for number and convenience, variet range of subjects, or general and special efficiency and ex

The many phases through which the system has John Burroughs first essayed to direct the young idea, hours intervening between his calls of duty in the Ordna ment, need not be enlarged upon. The parents of fami elsewhere throughout the country, had difficulties of imm tude, common to all new settlements, to overcome ere balance to any organized system appeared as the fruit of t labors and a relief to their deep parental solicitude. T ments, which one by one have disappeared, as well as employed to eliminate them, were of so like a character perienced in other parts of the country and County, as general remarks with reference to the development of here also applicable; and to relieve us of what would circumstances be a repetition by coming down to the sy now find it, and briefly describing it as it is.

And first of all, both in interest and importance, hand which shapes the material on which rests the found arch of our whole social and national fabric, come the

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Here our future citizens and coming r the rudiments and much of the real wealth of an education have a great influence on their after lives, both socially and From the earliest days, just in proportion as national gr been the attribute of any people, have been their desire and designs accomplished of securing to the youth of t the advantages of intellectual training, and the arts a have been among the most ardently sought-for accom even with those whose national superiority was conquered by physical prowess, and where physical attainments upon as of paramount importance, from the highest humble citizen.

The first approach to what might be termed a Public Bytown, was what was originally called the Old Model is now known as the Duke Street School—a full de which may be seen under the general head of the Dev Educational Institutions. It was erected under the me out 13 § VII. of the 1st Victoria, chap. 25, 1837-38. Act provided for the laying off of the Dalhousie District section provided for the establishment of a district sch payment "to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors," of sum of £100, "which shall be appropriated, applied, and in paying the teacher of the District Public School, wh hereafter erected in the said new district." Section V same Act provides "that the said school shall be opene in the town of Bytown, in the said district, at such p Trustees of the said District School, or a majority of appoint."

The first teacher who made teaching his profession a himself to that occupation was James Maloney, an Irishm education and address, who came to Canada in 1825, and se St. Lawrence, where he taught some two years, moving to the early part of 1827, and opening a private school in a with scooped-log roof, which he erected for the purpose, man's hardware store on Rideau Street. Many of our lea to-day were among the students who daily assembled Maloney's English, Mercantile, and Mathematical Acade was designated by a huge sign stretching from one end building to the other, and extending from the eave to a as to cause the boys to "duck" their heads on entering th of the "Academy." Mr. Maloney is still a hale old man, a in a profession which, in his case, we might call life-lo taught continuously in Upper Canada since 1825, a period o years, and in Ireland for three years previous to his de America.

an acknowledged model of its class. In cost it figure as the Court House.

OFFICE, situated beside the Court House, and is quite similar in size, construction, and appear- City of Ottawa already described, and cost about a Waller is Registrar, and C. W. Pole, Deputy

he County buildings are surrounded by a massive nented with solid stone pillars, and surmounted at-iron cresting. All in all, they are an ornament ect no small honor upon the public-spiritedness se liberality they were erected.

city of any pretensions can afford to be without a his matter Ottawa is no exception to the general ent which has marked the past quarter century, y the last decade. THE OTTAWA CITY PASSENGER is the rather lengthy title under which this very vement flourishes. It was chartered by special ugust, 1866, and the first meeting of stockholders at year, at which Joseph Aumond, J. M. Currier, Wm. G. Perley, Edward McGillivray, G. B. Lyon rt Blackburn were erected directors. The sub- 840, in $20 shares, all paid up. It was not com- ime after the above meeting, and was not so far mence running cars over the line till 21st July, ief officers are R. Blackburn, President, and Wm. It is chiefly owned by Thomas C. Keefer, C.E.,

It is very far indeed from being a first-class pas- ugh it has always been a profitable one as a pecu- l the convenience it affords to pedestrians is simply or computation. The line extends from beyond the w Edinburgh, to the Chaudière Falls, a distance of offices, stables, &c., being in the former village. s employed averages 13, and the number of horses, un cars from each end of the line every twelve and every fifteen minutes in winter. They own d 5 omnibuses.

nce and general interest to the public works of some respects even exceeding them, are the

DATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

e said that no City in America of equal size can n in the character of its magnificent school accom- for number and convenience, variety and wide general and special efficiency and excellence.

es through which the system has passed since t essayed to direct the young idea, during spare between his calls of duty in the Ordnance Depart- enlarged upon. The parents of families here, as t the country, had difficulties of immense magni- new settlements, to overcome ere even a sem- zed system appeared as the fruit of their anxious to their deep parental solicitude. These impedi- y one have disappeared, as well as the means te them, were of so like a character to those ex- parts of the country and County, as to make the th reference to the development of the system : and to relieve us of what would under the repetition by coming down to the system as we tly describing it as it is.

both in interest and importance, as being the he material on which rests the foundation of the cial and national fabric, come the

Here our future citizens and coming rulers receive uch of the real wealth of an education which is to e on their after lives, both socially and politically. ys, just in proportion as national greatness has f any people, have been their desires cherished lished of securing to the youth of their country intellectual training, and the arts and sciences the most ardently sought for accomplishments, e national superiority was conquered and retained s, and where physical attainments were looked unt importance, from the highest to the most

ch to what might be termed a Public School in as originally called the Old Model School, and he Duke Street School—a full description of under the general head of the Development of ions. It was erected under the incentive held 1st Victoria, chap. 25, 1837-38, U. C., which laying off of the Dalhousie District. The said the establishment of a district school, and the Majesty, Her heirs and successors," of the annual h shall be appropriated, applied, and disposed of r of the District Public School, which may be the said new district." Section VIII. of the that the said school shall be opened and kept town, in the said district, at such place as the District School, or a majority of them, may

who made teaching his profession and confined ution was James Maloney, an Irishman of good s, who came to Canada in 1825, and settled on the he taught some two years, moving to Bytown in 27, and opening a private school in a log house, l, which he erected for the purpose, near Work- on Rideau Street. Many of our leading men of the students who daily assembled at "James Mercantile, and Mathematical Academy"—as it hige sign stretching from one end of the log and extending from the eave to a point so low o "duck" their heads on entering the only door Mr. Maloney is still a hale old man, and engaged h, in his case, we might call life-long—having n Upper Canada since 1825, a period of nearly 54 d for three years previous to his departure for

Even in the early days of old Bytown there seems to have been a system in vogue of examining and granting certificates or permits to teachers; and Mr. Maloney used to go for many years to Richmond which was then the chief town of the district, to pass his annual examination. Why these examinations were required does not quite appear, as the schools for years afterwards (till the establishment of the old "Model School") were all private schools; though after some years the Town assumed the responsibility of seeing that a certain number of schools were kept in operation—the plan usually being to bargain with particular teachers to instruct a stated number of scholars at a certain bonus paid by the Town, allowing the teachers to charge what they choose in addition. These bonuses were generally small, and confined to a distribution of the grant which was received from the Legislature, then comparatively insignificant.

Even these small grants were at one time shut off from the teachers of Bytown in consequence of the Corporation having trespassed on the Parliament Square, claiming it under their charter; whereupon the Attorney-General ordered their charter annulled. After a couple of years—during which Bytown teachers literally worked for nothing and boarded themselves—the Town receded from its position and their charter was restored; but the grants withheld during the difficulty were still retained. Mr. Alex. Workman, then a member of the Municipal Council, subsequently brought in a resolution which he managed to carry through—granting the above teachers all their "back pay" from the public funds of the Town. This was during the "mediæval" period, as it were, of the School System, the education of the children having depended *solely* on private enterprise till about 1844, or the time of the operation of the Harrison and Hincks School Acts of '41 and '43.

But there was never anything in the management of the Bytown Schools which could be fairly denominated a "system," and it was not till 1855, the first year of the existence of the place as the City of Ottawa, that a Superintendent of Public Schools was appointed. The first who held that office was Mr. Workman, above-mentioned; the first Chairman of the Board, Charles Sparrow; and the other members of the first Board (1855) were Lyman Perkins, Roderick Ross, James Burke, and Patrick Reilley. Mr. Workman held the above position five years; except for a short period during which Mr. Stewart, the former M.P. for Bytown, was in the office. He died, however, very soon after his appointment, while in Toronto on a Committee to the Governor, respecting a change in the seat of Government. Mr. Workman resigned in 1850 to fill the office of Mayor, to which he had been elected. He was succeeded by Wm. Cousens, now Secretary of the Protestant Hospital, who discharged the duties of the office for ten years—being in turn succeeded in 1870 by the late Rev. Mr. Borthwick. During his incumbency the change came into effect whereby Inspectors were appointed—which latter office he held some years. The present Inspector, J. C. Glashan, has occupied the position and most efficiently performed its duties for some years; and under his care the Public Schools have assumed even a more prosperous condition than heretofore. Mr. Glashan was formerly Public School Inspector for West Middlesex, and is one of the two Public School Inspectors (Mr. Tilley, of East Durham, being the other) who were originally appointed by the Department of Education on the Central Committee of Examiners. The chief officers of the Ottawa Board—besides Mr. Glashan—are Hiram Robinson, Chairman; T. W. Thompson, Treasurer; Wm. Rea, Secretary; F. Davis, Truant Officer. This latter office is no sinecure; and the provisions respecting it are probably as consistently enforced here as in any place in the Province. From his Report (1878) founded on careful personal enumeration, we find that the number of children of school age in the city is 7,142, of whom 5,693 are between 5 and 16 years of age, and 1,449 between 17 and 20 inclusive. Of these, 1,928 were attending the Public Schools; 1,664 the R. C. Separate Schools; 118 the Collegiate Institute; and 824 Private Schools—leaving 245 who were not in attendance at all. These only include the children of residents, and by no means represent the total number attending the above-mentioned Schools, for which purpose very many come from other localities, as well as for attendance upon the numerous Colleges and Convents, Normal and Sectarian Schools.

From last year's financial statement we gather that there were $10,000.14 in hand at beginning of year; that $41,492 were collected during the year of which $33,766.80 was by taxation, $1,633.00 by Legislative grant, $392.56 from N.R. pupils, and $5,700.00 from debentures); that $41,384.54 were expended during the year (of which $22,333.05 was for Officers' and Teachers' salaries); and that $10,107.96 remained in hand at the close of the year.

When Mr. Cousens became Superintendent in 1860 there were 17 Schools, taught by single teachers, and for the most part in small, incommodious, and miserably unhealthy apartments; and in fact it was not till 1867 that the School Board possessed a school building of their own. The general impetus given to all public improvements at the Capital the year of Confederation did not stop short of the Schools; and before Mr. Cousens' retirement in 1870 he saw the two Central Schools and the Ottawa Ward Primary completed. These improvements have kept pace with time and the requirements of the citizens; and we now have the following splendid Public School buildings owned by the City:

Location.	Cost of Land.	Cost of Building.
Victoria Ward (Primary, Wellington St.)	$8,000 00	$10,000 00
Wellington Ward (Central West, Slater St.	6,780 00	24,000 00
" " (Primary), Maria St.	5,460 00	4,500 00
St. George's " (Primary), Ottawa St.	2,400 00	10,000 00
By Ward (Central East), George St.	2,400 00	10,000 00
" " (Primary), Anglesea Square	600 00	3,500 00
Ottawa do., (Primary), Carleton St.	600 00	2,000 00

Or a total of very nearly $90,000.00 of expenditure on the erection of Public Schools within ten years—about $23,000.00 of which was for eligible sites.

It has been usual for a number of years past to have "Children's Entertainments" at the beginning of the Christmas Holidays. They are always immensely popular—and from their real merits deservedly so. This year (1878) they were attended by H. E. the new Governor-General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise the former presenting the prizes to the successful competitors.

The general deduction to be arrived at from the Inspector's latest published Report is that the Schools are all in a most prosperous and flourishing condition; the improvement being steady, and noticeable both in results gained by the pupils, and in the official standing of the Teachers themselves—of whom there were employed during the year, 32 permanently, of whom 1 is Music Master, and 1 temporarily—11

holding first-class ; 16 second-class ; and the remainder (5) third-class certificates. There are 11 male, and 21 female Teachers. The Inspector receives a salary of $1,200 ; two male Teachers get $1,000 ; the lowest paid male Teacher receives $450 ; the highest salary paid a female Teacher is $575, and the lowest, $300.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—On the 1st February, 1856, a "new departure" in the School system of Ottawa was proclaimed by the setting off of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools. The late Wm. Ring was the first Sec.-Treas., and John Brown the first collector of the first R. C. S. S. Board of the city. The financial statement for the first year of its existence shows that the receipts were $2,685.47 (of which $2,385.17 was raised by taxation, and $300.30 received from Legislative grant) ; and the expenditure, were $2,429.16 (of which $2,057.33 had been paid to Teachers) ; and that on the 1st February, 1857, there was cash in hand, $256.31, to meet liabilities of $641.78, of which latter amount the sum of $577.78 was still due on Teachers' salaries.

The R. C. S. S. of Ottawa have always been free with the exception of the year 1858, when a mo.. hly rate of 25 cts. was levied upon each pupil.

The status of the Schools was somewhat altered by the Act 26th Vic., Cap. 5., 1863 —but the provisions as to Separate Schools under that Act were in no manner affected by the Public School Act of 1874 and therefore still in full force. They may be very briefly summarized as follows :—Separate School Boards of any Municipality are constituted bodies corporate, with power to impose, levy, and collect School rates, the same as Public School Boards—with the right, if they so choose, to require the municipal officers to observe the provisions of the law with respect to such collection. They may demand and obtain from the Clerk of the Municipality a copy of the Assessment Roll, so far as it relates to Separate School supporters—to become which it is necessary for said S. S. supporters in order to be exempt from Public School taxes, to notify said Clerk between the last Wednesday in January and the 1st day of March. Thereupon, and on the S. S. Trustees transmitting to the said Clerk, on or before the 1st day of June following, a correct list of such S. S. supporters, they become exempt from all Public School taxes. There are also certain rules for the inspection of the S. S. by Public School Inspectors, but only under the special direction of the Department of Education, and in no sense within the control of Pu' ic School Boards. With the exception, above noted, the S. S. system is the same in every respect as that of the Public School system.

In Ottawa, these Schools have not progressed with that steady and healthy development which has been a part of the history of the Public Schools ; nevertheless, considering all the circumstances of the case, their advancement has been of a very encouraging nature, and their present state is one of most satisfactory efficiency.

In November, 1864, the Lay Teachers in the Ottawa S. S. were removed, and their places supplied from the Religious Orders of the Christian Brothers and Sisters of the Grey Nuns. This arrangement has since continued in force. The only Lay Teachers now employed are M. Couture, who teaches at the Chaudière ; and M. Louis Tassé, in St. George's Ward School. The latter gentleman has filled the position of Secretary to the Board since 1859. The other officers are J. W. Pealhy, Chairman ; W. Finlay, Treasurer ; and Robert O'Reilley, Superintendent.

The number of teachers employed last year was 35 (including the two above), of whom 15 were Sisters of the Grey Nuns, and 18 Christian Brothers. The number of children of residents attending the Schools was 1,664. On the whole, the R.C. S. Schools of Ottawa are in a thriving condition, and one from which great results may fairly be anticipated.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. This institution occupies a prominent site on Jacques Cartier Square, and from all parts of the City and surrounding country its finely proportioned outlines stand out in bold relief. It is a stone structure, with cut-stone facings, built in the modern style and surmounted by a lofty tower. It was but recently completed, at a cost of about $60,000.00; and as an architectural ornament, in every part, and as an Institute of learning, in every department, it is a credit to any City —not excepting the Capital, which stands in such a pre-eminently advanced position in regard to its scholastic institutions. The Ottawa Collegiate Institute is the development of the old Bytown District Grammar School—established at the same time and by the same authority which established the Dalhousie District—afterwards the Ottawa High School, from which it now differs (as do all other so-called Institutes from High Schools) simply in the number of students therein instructed in certain of the higher branches of Classics and Mathemat. .

The Principals of the Institute have been, in succession, Rev. Thos. Wardrope (who held his appointment from Sir Chas. Metcalfe, then Governor-General), from its inception to 1845 ; Rev. John Robb, thence to 1850 ; Wm. Aird Ross (present Senior Judge of Carleton County), for 6 years ; then Rev. Mr. Millar, 2 years, till 1858 ; followed by Rev. M. Borthwick, M.A., 4 years ; when, in 1862, the present Principal, John Thorburn, M.A., succeeded to the position, and has since ably performed its many and arduous duties.

Mr. Thorburn is a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, where he was prizeman in classics. He was subsequently for some years first Assistant Master in Musselburgh Grammar School, and afterwards, for a time, Classical Master at the Western Institution, Edinburgh. He then came to America, and was for a number of years Head Master of the Yarmouth Academy, Nova Scotia ; whence he removed to Richmond, C.B., and was chosen to the position of Principal and Professor of Classics in St. Francis College, which position he filled till his appointment to the Head Mastership of the Ottawa Grammar School, as above. He is an active member of a number of the chief literary and scientific associations of the Province, in several of which he has from time to time held the highest official positions ; and was chosen by the Dominion Government President of the Central Board of Examiners at Headquarters for the Military College at Kingston, on its first organization.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL is in point of age the youngest of the Educational Institutions of Ottawa. For years before its erection it was the settled conviction of all interested in educational matters that a second Normal School should be built the capacities of the Toronto School being insufficient to meet the growing requirements of the Province, and it was simply the difficulty of deciding where it should be located that delayed its completion so long. Quite naturally, many places wanted it ; and the usual influences were busily at work for years in furthering the claims of the various Towns and Cities aspiring to the honor which at length fell to the Capital ; and the selection, which was at first extremely distasteful to the unsuccessful competitors, has since been generally admitted to be the wisest possible.

The Toronto Normal School having been s[...] and its object and system being so well and w[...] fluous to refer to those of the Ottawa School, [...] in every respect. The building itself is a m[...] of beautiful design. It occupies a whole bl[...] Jacques Cartier Square, and is ornamented wi[...] grounds. It was completed during the latter [...] the reception of students for the regular term[...] cial Reports of the Minister of Education [...] session there were applications for admission by[...] were admitted. Of these, 37 were males and [...] of the former and 24 of the latter had pre[...] teaching. Only 3 obtained Second Class Pr[...] end of the term. By far the greatest number [...] Carleton County ; though there were some[...] Western Counties, including Brant, Norfolk, W[...] Huron, Bruce, Middlesex, and Lambton.

John McCabe, M.A., is Principal and Eng[...] Riddell, B.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., is the Mathe[...] Cabe is a graduate of the Normal School, Dub[...] of M.A. from the University of Ottawa. H[...] Truro (N.S.) Normal School for many years [...] ment to his present position. Mr. Riddell i[...] Cobourg, Ont., son of Walter Riddell, Esq., [...] the Township of Hamilton, and a graduate of [...]

THE OTTAWA UNIVERSITY. This splendi[...] tion to the enlightened zeal of the Rt. Rev[...] first R. C. Bishop of Bytown and Ottawa. [...] the Superiorship of Rev. Father Chevalier, [...] incorporated by special Act of Parliament in [...] Bytown," being subsequently known as "St[...] receiving its present Charter as the "Colleg[...] University powers being conferred by the Fe[...] a dissentient voice.

The College has always been under the di[...] tion of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculat[...] himself belonged ; and of whom 15 members[...] Brothers of the Order, a secular Priest, and S[...] present engaged in the work, which, begun o[...] scale, has increased till the number of student[...]

The building itself is a magnificent stone st[...] body and two wings 4-storeys, with basement[...] roof surmounted by ornamental iron palings [...] crowned by a handsome dome.

It is under the Presidency of Rev. J. H. [...] also lecturer on Political Economy. The whol[...] comfort and convenience; the rooms are all[...] lighted, and ventilated, and the arrangements[...] comforts are unexcelled. Although, for want [...] Faculties of Medicine or Law, yet the comm[...] classical courses possess a curriculum which wil[...] son with those of any Colleges in the country.

FEMALE COLLEGES AND S[...]

In all civilized countries within the presen[...] particularly within the past decade, immense[...] and grand results accomplished toward placing [...] men in regard to educational advantages ; an[...] absorbing question of a higher standard of edu[...] seems to have been satisfactorily solved. As i[...] called radical departures from the hum-drum a[...] grandfathers' day that our sisters and wives s[...] to cook, wash, sew, and attend solely to th[...] "superior sex" the United States took the [...] Colleges and Seminaries were at first the con[...] creation across the sea particularly the En[...] still seem to think that women should be sla[...] cess, becoming the wonder of even those who f[...] and finally, by the magnificent results which th[...] the admiration of the whole world, and invit[...] most liberal nations. Ma[...] following the[...] second to no other, has p[...] and a part wh[...] most beneficial effect on the young mothers of[...] ing an influence for good upon the young wome[...] we all love and admire which will be felt by [...] men. And while on the subject of higher ed[...] but simple truth to say that Ottawa fully sust[...] should deserve as the Capital of the County, [...] tionally fine scholastic institutions of a genera[...] ample array of as fine schools from the lowest[...] intellectual training and literary accomplishme[...] be elsewhere found in the Dominion. Want of[...] description as they deserve ; but we will allud[...] and beginning in order of age, we come to the [...]

CONVENT AND MOTHER HOUSE OF THE [...] founded in 1849. The institution is located[...] Streets, and under charge of Mother Mary, o[...] Cœur, Superioress-General. There are also an [...] omé-General, 219 Professed Sisters, and a numb[...] lates, besides over 1,600 day pupils. This Co[...] ferent establishments, comprising Educational [...] tions, 21 of which are in the Diocese of Otta[...] Albany, and 2 in the Diocese of Buffalo ; and i[...] ful Associations of the kind in the country.

CONVENT DE NOTRE DAME DU SACRE CŒU[...] Sts., is an offspring of the above the boarder[...] in connection with the MOTHER HOUSE having[...] 1869. They then numbered but 35, while[...] attendance number over 300. The building[...] stone structure, with all the modern improvem[...] ing, ventilation, and the general health and com[...] Thérèse de Jésus is Superioress, assisted by a s[...]

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, a branch[...] Young Ladies' Seminary, of Montreal, is a [...] Gloucester Street, Centre Town. In appropri[...] tural design, mechanical execution, sanitary a[...] completeness, this Convent is not surpassed by [...] keenly conte t the palm in a most praiseworth[...]

ORICAL SKETCH OF THE

Toronto Normal School having been so many years in operation, bject and system being so well and widely known, it is super- refer to those of the Ottawa School, which are precisely similar respect. The building itself is a magnificent stone structure tiful design. It occupies a whole block in close proximity to Cartier Square, and is ornamented with well-kept and spacious . It was completed during the latter part of 1875, in time for ption of students for the regular term of 1875-6; and the offi- ports of the Minister of Education show that during its first here were applications for admission by 84 candidates, all of whom mitted. Of these, 37 were males and 47 females. Twenty-six former and 24 of the latter had previously been engaged in . Only 3 obtained Second Class Provincial certificates at the he term. By far the greatest number of students (42) were from County; though there were some there from the extreme Counties, including Brant, Norfolk, Wellington, Oxford, Perth, Bruce, Middlesex, and Lambton.

McCabe, M.A. is Principal and English Master, and Wm. R. B.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., is the Mathematical Master. Mr. Mc- a graduate of the Normal School, Dublin, and holds his Degree from the University of Ottawa. He was English Master in N.S. Normal School for many years previous to his appoint- his present position. Mr. Riddell is a Canadian born near , Ont., son of Walter Riddell, Esq., for many years Reeve of nship of Hamilton, and a graduate of Victoria University.

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY. This splendid College owes its founda- he enlightened zeal of the Rt. Rev. J. E. Guigues, D.D., C Bishop of Bytown and Ottawa. Organized in 1848, under periorship of Rev. Father Chevalier, with 65 students, it was ated by special Act of Parliament in 1849 as the "College of " being subsequently known as "St. Joseph's College," and g its present Charter as the "College of Ottawa" in 1866 ity powers being conferred by the Federal Parliament without tent voice.

College has always been under the direction of the Congrega- he Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, to which the Bishop belonged; and of whom 15 members, aided by 18 scholastic of the Order, a secular Priest, and 8 Lady Professors, are at engaged in the work, which, begun on a comparatively small increased till the number of students exceeds 300.

building itself is a magnificent stone structure, comprising main two wings 4-storeys, with basement, and dormered mansard mounted by ornamental iron palings the centre block being by a handsome dome under the Presidency of Rev. J. H. Tabaret, O.M.I., who is ter on Political Economy. The whole building is a pattern of and convenience; the rooms are all spacious, well heated, and ventilated, and the arrangements for physical and sanitary are unexcelled. Although, for want of means, there are yet no of Medicine or Law, yet the commercial, engineering, and courses possess a curriculum which will bear favorable compari- those of any Colleges in the country.

EMALE COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES.

civilized countries within the present generation, and more rly within the past decade, immense strides have been made results accomplished toward placing women on a par with egard to educational advantages; and at last the great and question of a higher standard of education for young ladies have been satisfactorily solved. As in the case of many so- lical departures from the hum-drum and old-fogy ideas of our ers' day that our sisters and wives should know nothing but wash, sew, and attend solely to the physical comforts of the r sex" the United States took the lead; and their Female and Seminaries were at first the contempt of the "lords of across the sea particularly the English and Germans, who to think that women should be slaves; soon, by their su ming the wonder of even those who first held them in scorn; ly, by the magnificent results which they achieved, challenging ration of the whole world, and inviting the emulation of the ral nations. And in following their noble example Canada, no other, has performed a part which is already telling with ficial effect on the young mothers of the nation, and exerci- fluence for good upon the young women of the County (whom ve and admire which will be felt by succeeding generations of nd while on the subject of higher education for females, it is le truth to say that Ottawa fully sustains the reputation she eserve as the Capital of the County, and as a seat of excep- ine scholastic institutions of a general character—by a most ay of as fine schools—from the lowest to the highest—for the al training and literary accomplishment of young ladies as can ere found in the Dominion. Want of space prevents as full a on as they deserve; but we will allude to a few of the chief ming in order of age, we come to the

ENT AND MOTHER HOUSE OF THE GREY NUNS, which was n 1849. The institution is located on Sussex and Water nd under charge of Mother Mary, of Notre Dame du Sacre perioress-General. There are also an Assistant-General, Econ eral, 219 Professed Sisters, and a number of novices and postu udes over 1,600 day pupils. This Community directs 26 dif ablishments, comprising Educational and Charitable Institu- of which are in the Diocese of Ottawa, 3 in the Diocese of and 2 in the Diocese of Buffalo; and is one of the most power ciations of the kind in the country.

ENT DE NOTRE DAME DU SACRE CŒUR, on Rideau and Besseter offspring of the above the boarders of the Literary Institute tion with the MOTHER HOUSE having been removed hence in hey then numbered but 35, while the pupils at present in e number over 300. The building is a large and handsome ture, with all the modern improvements as to heating, light lation, and the general health and comfort of the pupils. Sister Jésus is Superioress, assisted by a staff of 31 Teachers.

REGATION DE NOTRE DAME, a branch of the "Villa Maria" adies' Seminary, of Montreal, is a stately stone edifice on r Street, Centre Town. In appropriate conception, archite gn, mechanical execution, sanitary arrangement, and general ess, this Convent is not surpassed by any of the many which ntest the palm in a most praiseworthy and honourable under- king. Sister Gabriel is Superioress, with a large staff of accomplished assistants, and 154 lady students.

The general course of study in all the above is very similar, including English, French, mathematics, music, drawing, painting, all descriptions of fancy work, and what Dr. Johnson always claimed was a better quality in one's wife than being able to translate Virgil or Horace—how to cook a hungry man a good dinner. Thus the science of domestic economy is in no wise neglected—the young ladies receiving a thoroughly practical education as well as a culture which enables them to take a position in the best society.

The above Seminaries are, as we see, under the direction of most devoted adherents of the Roman Catholic Church; yet we are assured by those who know whereof they speak that they are exclusively "educational" institutions, and non-sectarian in the truest sense of the word; and we are aware that very many of the most pronounced Protestants of the highest intelligence and best social standing send their daughters to these Convents, whose rolls contain the names of many young ladies of the best families throughout the whole country, and even from many of the United States, irrespective of religious creed. There are two other Roman Catholic female academies in the City, but they are not conducted on so extensive a scale as the above three, the students being day pupils chiefly, and the course of study somewhat less advanced. They are the

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, Wellington Street, of which Sister Mary Augustine is Directress, with an attendance of 100 pupils, and

STE. FAMILLE HOUSE, Chaudière, with Sister Ste. Arsene as Directress, assisted by two teachers, and with an attendance of 120 pupils.

There is one strictly denominational young ladies' school in Ottawa, viz., the

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LADIES' SCHOOL, which was established through the efforts of a number of leading clergymen and laymen of the above Church in September, 1869, and incorporated by special Act of Parliament in 1871. The location of the school is on Wellington Street, and it is under the direction of Miss Clegg, as Lady Principal, the succession to which position has been, inversely, Miss Mann, Miss Fuller, and Miss Machin, who was the first to take charge. The present staff of teachers is both numerous and efficient, the specialties being English, French, music, drawing, and painting. The Council is composed of a number of the best and most influential citizens, including Judge Lyon, Ven. Archdeacon Lauder (Chairman), and J. A. Torrance (Secretary).

One of the finest, in many respects, of all the ladies' schools of Ottawa remains yet to be mentioned, viz., the

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE, the scheme for building which was agitated in 1867, and took shape at a public meeting at the City Hall on the 12th July of that year. At this meeting several thousand dollars were subscribed in aid of the enterprise, which sum had been increased by October 22nd to $22,000, at which date a Board of Management was elected, and application made to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation, which was granted Dec. 17th, 1869; and the present building, which is situated on Albert Street, and is as an architectural edifice an ornament to the City, and as an educational institution a credit to its promoters and supporters, was commenced in 1871, completed in 1872, and formally opened on the 2nd September of that year. The success of the undertaking was due in great measure of John Rochester, M.P., who was Mayor of the City the year of its inception. The first Board of Management consisted of E. B. Eddy, President; John Rochester and J. B. Robinson, Vice-Presidents; R. Blackburn, M.P., J. M. Currier, M.P., H. F. Bronson, J. R. Booth, W. C. Smillie, J. T. Pennock, George Hay, John Leggo, Rev. D. M. Gordon, and Rev. Wm. Moore, Directors. The Rev. Mr. Laing, M.A., was the first Principal, followed in succession by E. P. Jackson, M.A., Rev. Wm. Moore who gave his services gratuitously, and Rev. A. F. Kemp, LL.D., who at present presides. Professor Fisher is musical director, and John Dickie, bursar. There is an efficient staff of lady teachers, and the regular lecturers include Prof. Riddell, of the Normal School statics and dynamics; Prof. Baptie, Normal School, chemistry; Rev. N. Armstrong, M.A. English Literature; and Rev. D. M. Gordon, B.D. evidences of Christianity).

The institution has felt the effect of the general commercial depression, though not to an extent which interfered with its usefulness. We are told, however, that its present condition is prosperous, with unmistakable promises of a bright future a prediction which the exceptionally high standing of the present Board of Management, herewith appended, seems to justify, viz.: H. F. Bronson, President; J. Sweetland, M.D., 1st Vice-President; Rev. Wm. M[illegible], 2nd Vice-President; Hon. James Skead, Alex. Burritt, John McMillan, E. B. Eddy, Rev. D. M. Gordon, B.D., McLeod Stewart, John R. B[illegible], James Rochester, Edward McGillivray, J. Cunningham, A. S. W[illegible], burn, and C. T. Bate, Directors.

THE CHURCHES.

In estimating the general attributes of any locality, or the characteristics of any community, the number and description of its Christian Churches is one of the first and chief points which [illegible] and upon their condition may be based, probably, a more [illegible] calculation as to the general distinguishing features of the place and people than upon any other single emblem of their existing state. any one coming to Ottawa [illegible] see the Churches alon[e] [illegible] naturally conclude that, as a whole, it must be an important and [beau]tiful City, filled by an enterprising, prosperous, intelligent, and [moral] people, and possessing all the acquirements and requirements of highly enlightened age.

The insignificant beginnings, and rarity at first, though afterwards growing to most rapid stages of development through which various branches of the Christian Church passed, till arriving [at] present most prosperous state, is sufficiently reflected in con[nection] with our general remarks on religious institutions, and the [illegible] local histories following. It is sufficient to add that up to the [illegible] Confederation the church edifices in use were mostly those which [had] been built in the early days of Bytown, and were of comparatively limited accommodation and generally inferior description. But the [illegible] provement which commenced in almost every other branch at [the] Capital with the founding of the Dominion, extended itself [and] was contemporaneous with that which has since then made so marked a change in the appearance and character of our City Churches.

There are 24 Churches in Ottawa, as follows: 1 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 German Lutheran, 5 Episcopal, viz. Catholic Apost[olic],

(High) Church, Christ Church, Church of St. Alban the Martyr, Emmanuel (Reformed Episcopal) Church, and Church of St. John the Evangelist; 5 Methodist, viz.:—Bridge Street (M.E.) Church, York Street (M. E.) Church, Methodist (of Canada) Church East, Methodist (of Canada) Church West, and Dominion Methodist Church; 5 Presbyterian, viz.:—Bank Street Church, Daly Street Church, French Presbyterian Church, Knox Church, and St. Andrew's Church; and 6 Roman Catholic, viz.:—the Cathedral de Notre Dame, Church de Notre Dame du Sacre Cœur, St. Anne's Church, St. Jean Baptiste Church, St. Joseph's Church, and St. Patrick's Church.

Most of these are very fine edifices, while some of them are exceptionally so—particularly the Cathedral, the Notre Dame, St. Patrick's, St. Andrew's, Christ Church, Knox Church, the Baptist, and Dominion Methodist—all of which, except the Cathedral, have been built within the time mentioned above. This Cathedral is one of the main objects of attraction to every visitor to the city—its beautiful and classic outline, aided by the prominence of its location, forming one of the chief objects of interest on which the eye rests, look at Ottawa from which way we will. It is built in the early English style of Gothic architecture, with two towers of light, open Gothic work—each the exact counterpart of the other—over 200 feet high. It was founded in 1841, and completed in 1864. Inside it contains an area of 200 by 75 feet, with 65 feet height of ceiling, and easily accommodates 2,000 persons. Pulpit, galleries, altar, &c., are fitted in keeping with its other parts; while it possesses a magnificent organ, and some very valuable paintings by old masters—among which is the original "Flight into Egypt," by Murillo.

Of the others, a description would be tedious, on account of their number. They are, however, without exception, unusually fine edifices even for large cities, Christ Church and the Dominion Methodist in particular being models of beauty and elegant design and finish, both outside and in—though each differing very much from the other. The former cost $45,000 and the latter a little over $50,000. All the above churches are of stone. The cost of the others, so far as we could learn, was: St. Andrew's, $60,000, and Knox Church, $52,000, the Baptist and St. Patrick's fall little, if any, behind.

SEMI-RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Chief among these is the *County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital*, called by those versed in such matters one of the finest institutions of the kind in the country. It is located in splendid and suitable brick buildings on Rideau Street. A very large number of the leading men of the City and County are connected with the Board of Directors; and the list of attending and consulting Physicians comprises a large number of the most celebrated doctors of the City—George Hay is the President, J. P. Featherston, Vice-President, and Wm. Cousens, Secretary.

The Catholic General Hospital, on Water Street, is also a very extensive, excellently conducted, and worthy institution, and is doing a noble work. It is under direction of the Sisters of Charity, of whom Sister Sauvé is Directress, and Sister Lavoie, Economist; Drs. St. Jean, M.P., Robillard, and Lynn, are the Hospital Surgeons, and Dr. Hill, Consulting Physician.

Then there are the *Protestant Orphans' Home* and *Protestant Poor Relief Association*, each doing a good work in its own particular sphere—being managed by most efficient Directorates of the leading citizens—the former by ladies.

The St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, an incorporated society with D. O'Connor as President, and R. Devlin as Secretary, fills a field of usefulness sufficiently indicated by its name.

The St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, established 1860 (Cathcart and Sussex Streets), is under charge of the Grey Nuns; and the *St. Charles Asylum for the Aged* (Water Street) is under direction of the Sisters of Charity. There is also a *Society of St. Vincent de Paul*, established for the relief of the poor; and *The Particular Council of Ottawa*, having four Conferences, viz.: (1.) Our Lady of Ottawa; (2.) Notre Dame; (3.) St. Joseph, and 4.) St. Patrick.

Besides the *Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society*, there is the *Ottawa Y. M. C. A.*, organized in 1867. They have commodious reception and assembly rooms at No. 30 O'Connor Street, at which daily and weekly meetings are held, and to which all are welcome and free. They also have a free reading room open daily from 8 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. The conveniences and comforts which the Y. M. C. A. offer to the public—particularly to strangers in the City—are not of the least among their good works, by which we, as well as they, must finally be judged. There are, of course, the usual number of

NATIONAL AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.

or perhaps we should rather say an unusually large number; and we are informed that, almost without exception, they are in a very encouraging condition—the results of their works being highly creditable to their respective members and supporters, and beneficial to all concerned. They would all well bear extended remarks but we can here briefly mention those at present occurring to us. They comprise the *St. George's Society* (J. P. Featherston, President; Ralph J. Cook, Secretary). *St. Andrew's Society* (McLeod Stewart, President; J. B. Robertson, Secretary). *St. Patrick's Society* (P. Baskerville, President; W. H. Nagle, Secretary). *St Jean Baptiste Society* (Dr St. Jean, M.P., President; C. Gagné, Secretary. This Society has three branches in Ottawa, *Notre Dame*, *St. Joseph*, and *St. Anne*. *Institut Canadien Français*, (Alphonse Benoit, President; Emmanuel Tassé, Secretary). *Club de Discussion Canadien Français* Oscar McDonnell, President; A. A. Dion, Secretary). *Société St. Pierre* (G. Trudeau, President; F. X. Valade, Secretary. This Society has two Unions). *St. Patrick's Literary Association* (W. H. Waller, President; T. McCabe, Secretary). *Literary and Scientific Society* (W. D. Le Sueur, B. A., President; R. J. Wicksteed, B.C.L., Secretary;—and what is far greater than any of the preceding in point of numbers, the *Catholic Young Men's Literary and Benevolent Union*. This "Union" was organized in July, 1877. In one year from that date it consisted of seven different branches in the City, with a total membership of over 500. Each branch has its various officers—the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the whole forming a Grand Council.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

THE MYSTIC TIE. The D. D. G. M. for the Ottawa I
W. Bro. Kerr, of the firm of Blyth & Kerr, hardware
There is one Council of R. & S. Masons, one R. A. Chapter
Blue Lodges in the City. They are named respectively, *Ge*
cil, No. 8; Carleton Chapter, No. 16; Dalhousie Lodge, No
Lodge, No. 58; Civil Service Lodge, No. 148; Builders' Lod
Lodge of Fidelity, No. 231; Chaudière Lodge, No. 264: a
Wales' Lodge (organized December 12th, 1878, and not yet
—all G. R. C.

There is a *Masonic Board of Relief* composed of a W. I
from each Lodge.

The *London Masonic Mutual Benefit Association*, establis
ber 27th, 1870, and incorporated March 20th, 1874, is rep
V. W. Bro. W. Rea, Secretary of *Builders' Lodge*.

THE ORANGE, PURPLE, AND BLACK.—Sir E. T. Kenny,
is Deputy G. M. of the Gr. Bk. Chapter of B. A., and G
Bk. Chapter of Ontario East, of the Royal Black Knights
There is a *Grand Chapter of Ottawa*, a *Royal Black Prece*
County Grand Chapter in this City. In the ORANGE there is
Lodge, the *District Lodge (No. 4)*, five private Lodges (Nos.
221, and 227), and a *Royal Scarlet Chapter*. The *Orange Y*
have a District Lodge and five private Lodges here, the *Tr*
lodges, and the *'Prentice Boys* one.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.—There are two Lodges in the City
Independent Order, viz.: *Capital Lodge*, I. O. O. F., N
one of the Canadian Order, viz.: *Metropolitan Lodge*, C. O
50.

FORESTRY.—This Ancient Order is represented by *Pi*
No. 5,607.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE

is not forgotten, as we see a number of organizations of diff
all having the same end in view—the redemption of our c
the "curse of Canada."

THE I. O. G. T. have three flourishing Temples, viz.:
tawa Temple, No. 403; Enterprise Temple, and *Ell*
No. 449. The W. C. T.'s are M. M. Pyke, G. Gordon,
Powers.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE also flourish—there being li
Divisions of that body in good condition—*Bytown Divisi*
(J. T. Bartram, W. P.); *Chaudière Division* Wm. Stewa
and *Quarry Division* (Wm. Hopkins, W. P.).

THE IRISH CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, founded
still in existence, and as to numbers and zeal of members
promising condition. The Rev. P. Milloy is President,
Leyden, Secretary.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

In the usual sense of the term, Ottawa is not a manufac
And yet within its limits, and in its immediate proximity,
ing of a certain product is carried on to a greater extent
other single city or locality in the world. The manner
raw material for the Chaudière Mills, and the courses th
it passes till it comes under the "gangs"—together with th
for the past ten or twelve years, and a description of the b
&c., of the Upper Ottawa, have been given under the gen
"Waterways." To describe the many mills of the lumber-
Ottawa, which centre at the Capital, would require a v
will content ourselves by describing but one, as a fair sam
others, and quote from a well-versed writer in the work
Lumber Trade of the Ottawa: "Messrs. Bronsons & Weston
themselves here in 1853, and were the first to take up
Chaudière for the purpose of erecting a saw-mill on a
They are now the proprietors of two large saw-mills, and
tract of land used as piling-ground—the whole premise
from near the Slides Bridge to the point of the Island.
annually about 175,000 logs, producing between 30 and 40
of lumber, of which from five to ten million are always k
The large mill contains two stock-gangs of 30 to 40 saws
gangs, 14 to 16 saws, 2 Yankee gates, 32 saws, 1 single
necessary butting and edging saws. The smaller mill contai
gate, and butting and edging saws. The lath mill contai
gangs, 5 or 6 saws each; butting apparatus and picket-
splitting mill for slabs; and produces 10 millions of laths
employ for six months in the year, in shipping the pr
these mills, 26 barges with 5 men each, and 4 steamers
each. It requires $3,000 to pay the weekly wages of th
ment."

In addition to the above, Baldwin's Mills produce 2
Booth's Mills, 30 millions; Perley & Pattee's, Mills, 40 millio
20 millions; New Edinburgh Mills, 30 millions; Rochest
lions; Eddy's (Hull), 40 millions; Batson & Currier's (
burned), 25 millions; Skead's (Nepean), 40 millions; Gilm
Mills (Hull) and Crandell & Co., (Hull), 50 millions
(Gatineau), 35 millions; McPherson, LeMoyne & Co., and
Baron & Co (Riviere Du Lièvre) 45 millions; Hamilt
(Jawkesbury), 42 millions, or a total of 500 millions of
annum in and adjoining Ottawa, for the period extendin
1870 to 1875 or 1876

The capital required in carrying on these immense est
is of course in proportion to the enterprises themselves. Th
for instance, employ, in round numbers, 1,000 men, 250
100 yoke of oxen during the winter season, and half tha
each of the above during the summer, besides those
freighting the lumber. They carry on 9 farms on their va
comprising 1,500 acres of cultivated land, the produce of w
sumed by their employees; in addition to which they purch
40,000 bushels oats, 600 tons hay, 1,500 barrels pork, 3
flour, besides immense quantities of clothing, boots, shoes,
blankets, implements, &c., &c., and their yearly pay roll
high as $380,000.

The Hamilton Brothers employ 500 men and boy
burg alone during the summer, and the amount of agric
duceannually consumed by them exceeds 3,000 tons.

But the largest business in the manufacture of forest

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The D. D. G. M. for the Ottawa District is R. e firm of Blyth & Kerr, hardware merchants. of R. & S. Masons, one R. A. Chapter, and seven y. They are named respectively, *Gedaliah Chapter, No. 16; Dalhousie Lodge, No. 52; Doric Service Lodge, No. 148; Builders' Lodge, No. 177;* . 231; *Chaudière Lodge, No. 264*; and *Prince of* ed December 12th, 1878, and not yet numbered)

e Board of Relief composed of a W. M. or P. M.

ic Mutual Benefit Association, established Decem- ncorporated March 20th, 1874, is represented by Secretary of *Builders' Lodge*.

IPLE, AND BLACK.—Sir E. T. Kenny, of Ottawa, he Gr. Bk. Chapter of B. A., and G. M. of Gr. rio East, of the Royal Black Knights of Ireland. *apter of Ottawa*, a *Royal Black Preceptory*, and a in this City. In the ORANGE there is the *County ge (No. 4)*, five private Lodges (Nos. 47, 110, 126, *Royal Scarlet Chapter*. The *Orange Young Britons* and five private Lodges here, the *True Blues* two *ice Boys* one.

—There are two Lodges in the City, one of the viz.: *Capital Lodge*, I. O. O. F., No. 141; and Order, viz.: *Metropolitan Lodge*, C. O. O. F., No.

Ancient Order is represented by *Pioneer Court*,

E TEMPERANCE CAUSE

e see a number of organizations of different bodies nd in view—the redemption of our country from "

ave three flourishing Temples, viz.:—*City of Ot- 403; Enterprise Temple*, and *Elliott Temple*, C. T.'s are M. M. Pyke, G. Gordon, and W. J.

IPERANCE also flourish—there being likewise three ly in good condition—*Bytown Division, No. 224*, P.); *Chaudière Division* Wm. Stewart, W. P.); Wm. Hopkins, W. P.).

OLIC TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, founded in 1845, is l as to numbers and zeal of members is in a most The Rev. P. Milloy is President, and P. G.

UFACTURING INTERESTS.

e of the term, Ottawa is not a manufacturing City. mits, and in its immediate proximity, manufactur- duct is carried on to a greater extent than in any locality in the world. The manner of procuring Chaudière Mills, and the courses through which under the "gangs"—together with the quantities elve years, and a description of the booms, slides, ttawa, have been given under the general head of lescribe the many mills of the lumber-kings of the e at the Capital, would require a volume. We s by describing but one, as a fair sample of all the om a well-versed writer in the work entitled *The Ottawa*: "Messrs. Bronsons & Weston established 1853, and were the first to take up land at the purpose of erecting a saw-mill on a large scale. oprietors of two large saw-mills, and own a large as piling-ground—the whole premises extending Bridge to the point of the Island. They get out 00 logs, producing between 30 and 40 million feet from five to ten million are always kept on hand. ains two stock-gangs of 30 to 40 saws, 2 slabber, 2 Yankee gates, 32 saws, 1 single saw, and the l edging saws. The smaller mill contains 1 slabber l edging saws The lath mill contains two lath- each; butting apparatus and picket-saw; and a s; and produces 10 millions of laths. The firm ths in the year, in shipping the productions of s with 5 men each, and 4 steamers with 9 men 3,000 to pay the weekly wages of this establish-

he above, Baldwin's Mills produce 28 millions; ons; Perley & Pattee's, Mills, 40 millions; Young's, linburgh Mills, 30 millions; Rochester's, 35 mil- 40 millions; Batson & Currier's (Hull - ately; Skead's (Nepean), 40 millions; Gilmour's Steam randell & Co.'s (Hull), 50 millions; Gilmour's ns: McPherson, LeMoyne & Co., and James Mc re Du Lièvre) 45 millions; Hamilton Brothers, illions, or a total of 500 millions of sawn lumber oining Ottawa, for the period extending from (say)

red in carrying on these immense establishments tion to the enterprises themselves. The Gilmours, in round numbers, 1,000 men, 250 teams, and ring the winter season, and half that number during the summer, besides those employed in r. They carry on 9 farms on their various limits, es of cultivated land, the produce of which is con- ive use; in addition to which they purchase annually 600 tons hay, 1,500 barrels pork, 3,000 barrels se quantities of clothing, boots, shoes, tons, tobacco, n, &c., &c., and their yearly pay rolls foot up as

Brothers employ 500 men and boys at Hawks- e summer, and the amount of agricultural pro- ced by them exceeds 3,000 tons. usiness in the manufacture of forest products on this continent is that of E. B. Eddy, who commenced the manufacture of matches in Hull in 1854, from which comparatively small beginning he has, with an energy peculiar to himself, built up a trade of gigantic proportions, whose productions—converted from the timber of his now enormous estates into every description of useful article into the composition of which wood enters—have become not only a factor in the domestic economy, and indeed the existence, of a large and flourishing city, but of vast utility to the people of an entire continent. Eddy's mills and piling-grounds cover a large tract of land on the North shore of the Ottawa at the Chaudière, and extend from above the Falls to the Island opposite the Parliament Buildings. They consist of one large pail factory, built solidly of stone; a match factory, also of stone; four saw-mills of great extent, built principally of wood; and numerous other buildings, offices, &c., &c., necessary to such extensive operations—including a very large sash, door and blind factory, telegraph office and general store. In addition to the mills, Mr. Eddy has built a double-track railway of over a mile in length, running from his mills to the further extremity of his piling-grounds, thus enabling him to distribute and pile the enormous amount of lumber produced expeditiously. These mills manufacture annually between forty and forty-five million feet of pine lumber, of which there are always from eight to ten million feet on the piling-grounds. They also manufacture annually 600,000 pails, 50,000 wash-tubs, 75,000 zinc-covered wash-boards, and 275,000 gross of lucifer, besides an immense quantity of lath, sash, doors, and blinds. The saw-mills are fitted with gang and circular saws, of all kinds and sizes, and the whole establishment gives employment to from 1,700 to 1,800 persons—many of whom are girls employed in making matches. In addition to these there are between 400 and 500 hands employed in the woods where Mr. Eddy owns "limits"—a tract of land of about 500 square miles in extent—the greater part of which is forest, though there are also some cultivated lands, and a growing Village called Fort Eddy. The power employed to drive the mills is derived from the unlimited supply of the Chaudière, assisted by the most approved mechanical agencies of modern invention, and is equal to 600 horse-power.

The match factory, the most extensive of the kind in Canada, consists of a range of buildings containing two machine-rooms, two dipping-rooms, two large packing-rooms, a warehouse and shipping-office, besides engine-house and drying-rooms. The matches, concerning the process of whose manufacture few have a knowledge, are here turned out with lightning rapidity and in inconceivable quantity—the method of their production being a most ingenious one, and being effected entirely by machinery, which now-a-days performs its part so extensively in every stage of mechanical labor. It is the wonder of many who use these now necessary articles how they can be furnished so cheaply; but the explanation is easy, when the process of manufacture (which we will attempt briefly to describe) is once seen.

Two large stone buildings are devoted to this industry, being on opposite sides of the street, leading to the Union Suspension Bridge—but connected by an overhead covered passage and tramway, which reduces them practically to but one. In one part of the factory is a powerful machine for preparing the wood from the original logs, which are taken one by one, and cut by circular saws in boards of the proper thickness of "match blocks"—after which, to ensure accuracy, they are run through planers. They are then run through a set of circulars, from which they emerge in "match blocks." These, being mated in pairs, are passed through the "telegraph match machine," which in many respects resembles an ordinary "planer"—the blocks being forced, in succession, through a series of steel moulds, firmly fitted to iron beds, from which they project slightly—at the same time exactly corresponding in size with the thickness of the blocks. The moulds are very closely perforated by small holes of the size of a match—each hole alternating with a very small chisel; when, the machine being started, and the blocks being forced end-wise against these moulds, are pushed through by each succeeding block, and emerge in the shape of matches—resting closely packed in a sort of "rack," which, when full, is replaced by another, and removed to the "dipping-room." Here the ends are dipped, a rack full at a time, into a vessel of boiling sulphur, and subsequently into a preparation of phosphorus; after which they are dried, shaken out upon benches, and hand-packed in the little paper boxes. From twenty-five to thirty girls are constantly engaged in packing, and they acquire such dexterity in their business that each averages from twelve to fifteen boxes per minute, closely filled and covered. They are then ready for packing in the large boxes. These are so expeditiously made, that the whole process from hauling the saw-log into the mill till it goes to the packing-room in the shape of quarter-gross boxes, occupies but a few minutes. The log being run through a regular "gang," the boards are then put through a "bench-gang" of circulars and "groovers" combined; and the rapidity with which they cut and groove is simply astonishing—while they are subsequently fitted to each other with equal speed; and from 2,500 to 4,000 boxes are turned out daily. The final packing and labelling of these large boxes is then the only remaining part of the process to get them ready for shipment. These various processes are conducted in different buildings, or different parts of the same building; yet all arrangements are so exceedingly complete that not the slightest inconvenience or delay is experienced from the various change.

The pail factory is a large stone building of three storeys, near the main saw-mill, where pails are manufactured at the rate of 2,000, and wash-tubs from 150 to 175 per diem—every part being performed by most ingenious and beautiful machinery. In one room the staves are sawed—in another the bottoms are shaped—in another the handles are turned—in another the hoops and bales are finished—in another the various parts are joined together—and in another they are planed and finished. They are then taken to the paint-room, where they are painted and grained by machinery, consisting of a series of patent India rubber rollers through which they pass, after which they go to the finishing-room to be fitted with handles—whence they are finally taken to the packing-room and made ready for shipment.

The saw-mills, which are four in number, contain every description of gangs and circulars, numbering, in all, 243 saws—exclusive of edging, butting, and lath saws. Their capacity is over 200,000 logs, and their average product between forty and forty-five millions of lumber.

The history of the development of the lumber trade of the Ottawa, from its inception to its present advanced state, covers such a vast space as to be here impracticable of insertion; but in this connection we might

mention a few of the chief operators, with their approximate order of succession. Of course, the very first to do anything approaching to a "lumber trade," not only in this locality, but in the whole Ottawa Valley, was Philemon Wright, of Hull—particulars of whose early settlement of which place may be seen in the reference to that City. Having settled in 1800, and spent over $20,000 in improvements up to 1806, he "thought proper to post and make up his accounts," to use his own words but we will let him tell the story himself as to how he came to be drawn into the timber trade. He says: "As I had now been six years in Hull, and expended all my capital, it was time for me to look about for an export market to cover my imports—not a stick of timber having yet been sent down the Ottawa to the Quebec Market, on account of the dangerous rapids. However, I concluded to get some ready, and try it; and accordingly I set out to examine the rapids quite down to the Isle of Montreal. The inhabitants, whose ancestors had been settled there nearly 200 years, told me it was not possible to get timber to Quebec by the route north of the Isle of Montreal that such a thing never had been done, and never could be done; but I answered that I'd never believe it till I tried it—and preparing some rafts for spring, I came from Hull, down my newly-discovered channel, to the Quebec Market. * * * After much trouble and expense caused by being a stranger to navigating the Rapids, and having no one with me acquainted with the channel, we arrived in Quebec with the first timber from the Township of Hull that ever entered that market. * * * During the summer we were obliged to employ a large number of men, one quarter of whom were sufficient to carry on the business of the farm during the winter; and in order to find employment for those additional or surplus men, I commenced the lumber business—drawing and procuring timber for my mills, and sawing them into planks and boards; for had I not given employment to these men during the winter, it would have been impossible for me to obtain men in the spring, when I most wanted them—as the distance from the settlements was so great."

The oldest Ottawa lumberman now living is James Wadsworth, of Hull, born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1804, who came to America in 1821, served in the employ of Mr. MacDonald, of L'Orignal, a lumberman, and M.P. for Prescott, as clerk—went to the head of the Calumet in 1822, for the same party, and was the first to get out timber above that Island, or run it through those rapids. At the above date there was but one settlement on the North shore, between the Long Sault and Hull, viz., Papineauville, where there was a nice Church and a number of houses. On the South shore, Mr. Hamilton had built his mills on the Islands and Mr. Meyers had built a grist-mill on the main land, and L'Orignal was already quite a little Village—but these were the only settlements till the few primitive habitations of "Nepean Point" were reached—which, by the way, was then at the foot of the Chaudière, and known by the dual name of Nepean Point and Richmond Landing. The present "Nepean Point" appears to have received its name after the arrival of Col. By and his Engineers.

Though the lumber trade of the Ottawa at that date was insignificant compared to its present proportions, yet quite a number were already engaged in it. Those who operated at and above Hull included Squire Wright, the Moores (Job, David, and Martin), the McConnells (Wm. and James), the Macdonalds, Birch & Durrell, Hind & Sparks, Peter Aylen, H. M. Fulford, and Messrs Meyers, & Harris. At a considerably later date came Price & McGill, Wells & McCrea, Thomas B. Hyde, Joseph Aumond, McKinnon & Aumond, Wm. Mackey, Robert Skead, Hon. James Skead, James McLaren, Hon. D. McLaughlin, and Hon. John Egan. The latter purchased, in 1855, the limits of Mr. Wadsworth, at Fairfield, where Mr. W. had built a mill and founded a village, which the new proprietor named after himself, and it is to this day known as Eganville.

The immense fortunes made in lumber would sound to the ears of the uninitiated as fairy tales. The riches of the last four above named—Skead, McLaren, McLaughlin, and Egan—once approached fabulous dimensions, and were the wonder of all Canada; yet every one of them arose from the most humble beginnings, and originally swung an axe or handled an ox-goad for monthly pay in the lumber camps of the Upper Ottawa.

But the greatest invasion of the Ottawa limits occurred about the time Ottawa became a City, and was by Americans, most of whom are now among the lumber kings of the Valley, and all doing business in this City or Hull. Messrs. Bronson & Weston built the first extensive mill at the Chaudière, in 1853. A. H. Baldwin commenced business here the same year, and also J. M. Currier, M.P. who had been previously engaged with L. C. Bigelow, of Buckingham, and McKay & McKinnon, of New Edinburgh, Capt. Levi Young came in 1854; E. B. Eddy also in 1854; Perley, Pattee & Brown, in 1857, and J. R. Booth in 1858. Mr. Baldwin was the first who ever shipped lumber to the American market from the Ottawa, and, in Company with Messrs. Harris & Bronson, the first who ever brought logs from the Des Joachims.

In this connection it would be appropriate to refer to the origin of the timber-dues now collected by Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick, and forming such a vast revenue for the Governments of those Provinces. In the early days of the lumber trade every one went where he chose, and took what suited him best. Chief McNab, who brought out a number of his Highland clan and settled in the Township bearing his name, took it into his head to prevent the lumbermen cutting timber there, on the ground that he had a grant of the Township from the Government, which was partly true. As the locality produced very fine timber, and "The McNab" was backed by many clansmen, the lumbermen yielded; and the Chief having reported his success to some friends in public life, the scheme was discussed, and finally tried by the Government, of collecting a tax called "timber dues," which system has since grown to its present enormous extent.

Aside from the products of the forest, the manufacturing interests of the Capital are scarce such as would be thought worth mentioning in a manufacturing city; though there are a few industries which have developed a healthy vitality of late, and others bid fair to attain a magnitude of some importance at no distant day. In the brewing, carriage, cabinet, foundry, marble, saddlery and trunk, sash-door-and-blind, and tanning businesses, the home produce supplies the home consumption, and in some of the above lines Ottawa manufactures find their way to other parts.

T. W. Currier & Co. have immense planing mills and furniture factories at the Canal Basin, and their manufactures compare favorably in quality and price with those of Western Cities.

T. M. Somerville & Co. are among the m
marbles and all classes of building material.
quarries at Arnprior.

There is at least one firm of harness-
port trade, viz., the Borbridge Bros., who carry
in that line, and have established a reputa
securing medals for their exhibits at the Cen
and at the Paris Exposition of 1878. This
Shore & Co., also manufacture leather trunks
as any we have ever seen They export num
leather trade a considerable export business is

The sale area of the brewery products (o
is confined to this section of the Ottawa Val
proprietors (Jas. Rochester is also an ext
malt finds its way into most of the breweries
of Ontario and Quebec.

The iron business is well represented, and t
establishments in connection with this indu
extensive are those of Blaisdell & Co., A. Fle
McFarlane Bros., Paterson & Law, and the P
also has extensive machine shops, and likewis
the only one in the City

In the boot and shoe trade a start has b
toward reducing the large imports received f
and Toronto, by establishing the manufacture
and Shoe Co. was formed some years since, a
ness gave promise of a tremendous devel
depression, however, has affected this Company
is hoped only temporarily. Not so, however,
the same trade, which has been started *since* the
and has continued steadily to develop till it
the local markets, and even shut out the man
and Quebec from their favorite territory W
and shoe-pack manufacture, carried on by S
St., where he also keeps a fine retail store. M
better article at cheaper prices (so his custom
treal people, by carrying on every branch of th
raw hides to the finished moccasin. He keeps
constantly employed making moccasins alone
steadily growing already supplies most of t
of the Ottawa, and has even commenced to ex
of that class of manufacture, Montreal and Qu

There are two very extensive and complete
Chaudière, belonging to Bronson & Co., and T
latter also operates oatmeal mills, doing a very
line. We were told by one insurance agent that
ies carrying risks of $30,000 monthly through
meal continually *en route* from McKay & Co.'s
markets.

TRADE, COMMERCE AND F

These very important subjects are so intr
manufactures that a person scarce knows where
and refer to the other, being so much the same
at least is exactly coincident with the manuf
extent to which the import trade may be shut o
in meeting the demands of home consumption

As to the present vastness of the commercia
tolerably correct idea may be gleaned by a
sketches of Railways and Waterways, and the
manufactures, to supplement which, and to arri
at the facts, without the interlarding of discur
of no better data than such as may be gleaned
Navigation Returns, taken in connection with
official census; anything later or outside of
great extent, conjectural. From these *Returns*
collected at the Port of Ottawa for the eight
1878, were as follows: 1869-70, $98,622.20;
1871-72, $290,363.52; 1872-73, $206,319.31,
1874-75, $250,427.71; 1875-76, $210,751.47;
and 1877-78, $197,299.58 for Customs alone, wh
included, amounted to within a very small fract

The latest year for which we have published
parative statements is that ending 30th June,
there were 3 cities in Ontario, 2 in Quebec, 1 i
Nova Scotia, 1 in Prince Edward Island, and
whose returns exceeded those of Ottawa. The
their amounts: Montreal, $3,878,507.28; T
Halifax, $1,015,116.69; St. John, $860,115.14;
Quebec, $649,938.68; Victoria, B. C., $407,5
598.85; and Charlottetown, P. E. I., $214,5
follows very closely with $197,411.57; and Win
Clifton and Brantford were the only other pla
collected came up to $100,000, the former retu
the latter, $125,635.66. During the same yea
Revenue"—*i.e.*, the amounts it cost the Gove
above sums at the respective Ports, were as fol
989.60; Toronto, $53,179.90; Halifax, $6,2
796.20; Hamilton, $20,055.16; Quebec,
$23,094.43; London, $10,361.27; Charlottetow
$10,620.56; Kingston, $13,108.46; Winnipeg,
$11,132.94; Brantford, $2,865.80. The amount
during the same period at the above Po
$11,627.55; Toronto, $3,095.38; Halifax,
$874.17; Hamilton, $942.06; Quebec, $21
36; London, $55.70; Charlottetown, $142.2
Kingston, $72.17; Winnipeg, $71.34; C
Brantford, $64.82. It will be noticed that
tenth of the cities of the Dominion in the amoun
it costs the Government less in "charges agains
the 14 cities above mentioned, excepting onl
beyond all comparison the cheapest of all, not
proportionate expenses also. The *Returns* are
show the value of either imports or exports,
Port of entry.

The *Census Returns* for 1871 show that a
within the City of Ottawa, in the way of indust
following:—

Somerville & Co. are among the most extensive dealers in
and all classes of building material. They have large marble
t Arnprior.
is at least one firm of harness-makers who do an ex
, viz., the Borbridge Bros., who carry on a very large business
ine, and have established a reputation for themselves by
nedals for their exhibits at the Centennial at Philadelphia,
e Paris Exposition of 1878. This firm, with that of Thos.
Co., also manufacture leather trunks extensively, and as well
have ever seen They export numbers of these, and in the
ade a considerable export business is also done.
ale area of the brewery products (of which there are three
l to this section of the Ottawa Valley, though one of the
s (Jas. Rochester is also an extensive maltster, and his
its way into most of the breweries throughout this section
o and Quebec.
ron business is well represented, and there are some really fine
nents in connection with this industry. Among the most
are those of Blaisdell & Co., A. Fleck (Vulcan Iron Works),
e Bros., Paterson & Law, and the Perkins'. A. H. Baldwin
xtensive machine shops, and likewise carries on a ship yard,
one in the City
boot and shoe trade a start has been made of late years
ducing the large imports received from Quebec, Montreal,
nto, by establishing the manufacture here. The Ottawa Boot
Co. was formed some years since, and for a time the busi-
e promise of a tremendous development. The general
n, however, has affected this Company's operations, though it
nly temporarily. Not so, however, with another branch of
trade, which has been started *since* the hard times commenced,
ontinued steadily to develop till it has almost monopolized
markets, and even shut out the manufacturers of Montreal
ee from their favorite territory We refer to the moccasin
pack manufacture, carried on by Selby Lee, at 176 Sparks
he also keeps a fine retail store. Mr. Lee manages to sell a
icle at cheaper prices (so his customers say) than the Mon-
le, by carrying on every branch of the manufacture from the
to the finished moccasin. He keeps between 35 and 50 men
employed making moccasins alone—has a trade which is
rowing—already supplies most of the leading lumbermen
tawa, and has even commenced to export to the strongholds
ss of manufacture, Montreal and Quebec.
are two very extensive and complete flouring mills at the
, belonging to Bronson & Co., and Thos. McKay & Co. The
operates oatmeal mills, doing a very large business in that
were told by one insurance agent that he represented compan-
ng risks of $30,000 monthly through a whole season on oat-
nually *en route* from McKay & Co.'s mills to the Old Country

TRADE, COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

very important subjects are so intimately connected with
ures that a person scarce knows where to break from the one
to the other, being so much the same that the export trade
exactly coincident with the manufactures, except to the
which the import trade may be shut off by the manufactures
g the demands of home consumption
the present vastness of the commercial affairs of the City, a
correct idea may be gleaned by a perusal of the general
f Railways and Waterways, and the above in reference to
ures, to supplement which, and to arrive as nearly as possible
ts, without the interlarding of discursive theories, we know
ter data than such as may be gleaned from the *Trade and
n Returns*, taken in connection with the showing of the last
nsus ; anything later or outside of these being, to a very
ent, conjectural. From these *Returns* we find that the duties
at the Port of Ottawa for the eight years ending June 30th,
e as follows : 1869-70, $98,622.20 ; 1870-71, $146,898.05 ;
$200,63.52 , 1872-73, $206,319.31 , 1873-74, $233,800.10 ;
$250,427.71 1875-76, $210,751.47 ; 1876-77, $204,192.26;
78, $197,290.58 for Customs alone, which, with shipping dues
mounted to within a very small fraction of $200,000.00.
test year for which we have published reports showing com-
tatements is that ending 30th June, 1877. During that year
3 cities in Ontario, 2 in Quebec, 1 in New Brunswick, 1 in
ia, 1 in Prince Edward Island, and 1 in British Columbia
urns exceeded those of Ottawa. These were in the order of
unts : Montreal, $3,878,507.28 ; Toronto, $2,149,883.27 ;
1,015,116.69; St. John, $860,115.14; Hamilton, $723,796.69 ;
$649,938.68 ; Victoria, B. C., $407,573.23 ; London, $388,-
nd Charlottetown, P. E. I., $214,576.89 ; while Kingston
ry closely with $297,411.57; and Winnipeg with $193,077.62;
l Brantford were the only other places where the amounts
came up to $100,000, the former returning $161,418.76, and
$125,635.66. During the same year, the "charges against
i.e., the amounts it cost the Government to collect the
s at the respective Ports, were as follows: Montreal, $117.
oronto, $53,179.90 ; Halifax, $56,271.11 ; St. John, $48.
Hamilton, $20,035.16 ; Quebec, $53,259.61 ; Victoria,
; London, $10,961.27 ; Charlottetown, $24,923.91 ; Ottawa,
; Kingston, $13,108.46 ; Winnipeg, $12,533.18 ; Clifton,
; Brantford, $2,865.80. The amounts of Customs returned
e same period at the above Ports were : - Montreal,
; Toronto, $3,095.38 ; Halifax, $6,688.30 ; St. John,
Hamilton, $942.06 ; Quebec, $521.85 ; Victoria, $409.-
on, $35.70 ; Charlottetown, $142.24 ; Ottawa, $2,081.30 ;
$72.17 ; Winnipeg, $71.34 , Clifton, $13.30 ; and
$64.82. It will be noticed that although Ottawa is
e cities of the Dominion in the amount of Customs collected,
Government less in "charges against Revenue" than any of
es above mentioned, excepting only Brantford, which is
comparison the cheapest of all, not only in the actual, but
ate expenses also. The *Returns* are not so arranged as to
alue of either imports or exports, to or from any certain
ry.
nsus Returns for 1871 show that at that time there were
City of Ottawa, in the way of industrial establishments, the

Designation.	No.	Hands Employed.	Yearly Wages.	Val Raw Material.	Do. Mfd Prod.
Bakeries............	17	89	$28,159	$213,935	$278,525
Blacksmith Shops....	16	42	14,079	12,775	35,300
Boot and Shoe Shops..	22	97	24,830	29,360	78,775
Brick Yards........ ...	2	18	2,200	325	8,400
Cabinet Mtries... ...	7	58	16,701	15,295	43,100
Carding Mills.........	1	3	600	10,500	12,480
Carpenter Shops........	3	5	1,630	4,110	7,260
Cabinet Shop	11	76	25,230	30,980	82,924
Cooperages...........	5	16	6,050	7,150	17,750
Dress-makers' Ests.....	21	109	15,261	40,004	78,380
Flour & Grist Mills...	3	25	9,200	308,380	398,854
Foundries.	4	84	33,870	31,152	106,500
Saddleries, &c.........	8	62	18,534	49,800	100,775
Saw Mills..............	7	1,202	295,000	1,078,400	1,564,800
Tanneries..............	3	20	8,320	39,560	56,575
Tailor Shops...........	24	329	67,380	229,050	353,525
Tin Manfg Ests.......	12	46	16,450	41,995	81,134
Breweries..............	2	7	1,400	3,000	5,500
Broom & Brush Mfrs.	1	8	3,100	6,000	13,000
Furriers	3	20	5,440	15,100	31,600
Jewellers...............	7	25	10,275	9,980	34,400
Meat Curing Ests.....	6	12	2,164	24,150	34,086
Painters & Glaziers..	3	35	12,000	16,600	41,000
Photo Galleries........	3	8	2,914	3,400	11,400
Printing Ests........	4	208	98,800	66,000	285,897
Sash D & B Facty's..	3	92	33,900	61,225	107,600
Ship Yards...........	1	6	3,000	2,100	6,000
Stone Cutting Ests...	2	17	5,400	12,000	25,000
Book Binding Ests....	2	54	12,600	10,000	34,720
Cordial & Syrup Mfrs	4	12	3,950	18,400	28,500
Edge Tool Mfrs.......	1	12	5,200	5,400	15,900
Miscellaneous Wares..	3	9	1,630	1,888	4,975
Soap & Candle Mfrs..	1	4	1,200	10,000	13,000
Wood Turning Ests..	2	7	3,800	1,520	6,800
Carving & Gilding Ests	2	9	1,600	2,270	5,950
Engraving & Lith Ests	1	3	2,600	200	3,000
Gas Works............	1	14	6,000	11,200	30,000
Wig Mfg Ests........	1	5	1,500	2,600	5,000
Bank Note Eng Ests...	1	82	35,000	20,000	60,000
Plumbing & Brass Mfs	4	34	6,984	22,400	44,575
Totals.........	224	3,064	$843,521	$2,536,654	$4,152,960

The original amount of capital invested to produce the above result was $1,914 287.

To ascertain the number of industrial establishments at present, or the number of business houses, is a task requiring as much labor almost as was expended upon the census. There is no way of even approximating it. As a point to guess from we might mention that there are the names of 793 business firms on the subscription list for the City Directory of 1878 ; and this list leaves out very many of the smaller industrial establishments of nearly every class, and general stores, "corner groceries," etc., innumerable.

There are nine chartered banks having agencies in Ottawa, and one private bank. Five of the former have savings banks in connection. The architecture and generally magnificent appearance of some of these bank buildings is at least equal to anything in the country. Among the very finest specimens of commercial buildings in any city in Canada we might mention the Bank of Montreal, the Merchants' Bank, the Quebec Bank, the Ontario Bank, the Union Bank of Lower Canada, the Bank of British North America, and the Bank of Ottawa.

Four Loan Companies and one Insurance Company have their head offices here ; while most of the principal Loan Companies in the country, and no less than 59 Insurance Companies, have agencies in active operation. The *Ottawa Agricultural* is the Insurance Company above referred to, and the Loan Companies are the *Capital Mutual Building Society*, incorporated 1875, capital, $200,000 ; *La Société de Construction Canadienne*, incorporated 1874 ; *Metropolitan Loan and Savings Co.*, organized 1870, paid up capital, $480,000 ; and the *Second Mutual Building Society of Ottawa*, with a capital of $386,000.

The telegraphic facilities of the Capital are ample and complete. Both the Dominion and Montreal Companies have offices throughout the City, at the leading hotels, principal lumbermen's offices, and Parliament Buildings—there being some twenty offices in various parts of the City.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

Up to and including the year 1847, what is now Ottawa was comprised within the Township of Nepean, and although it had been for the past six years a town of sufficient importance to claim and be accorded representation in the Canadian Assembly, yet it did not enter into a separate municipal existence till 1848, the Act incorporating it as the Town of Bytown having passed the previous year.

John Scott, previously referred to in connection with the political history, was the first Mayor of the Town, in 1848, and the first Town Council was composed of the following gentlemen : - Thomas Corcoran, Nicholas Sparks, N. S. Blaisdell, Henry J. Friel, and John Bedard.

The first Town Clerk was John Atkins succeeded in turn by John George Bell, Francis Scott and Edmund Burke. The latter was a son of Col. Burke, of Richmond, a newspaper man of unusual ability. He held the position at the time Bytown was incorporated as the City of Ottawa, when W. Pitman Lett, the present Clerk, succeeded to the office, being therefore the first Clerk of Ottawa, and the only one, as he still continues to discharge with admitted ability and the greatest satisfaction duties which, though comparatively light when he assumed them on the 1st January, 1855, have grown to immense proportions and importance, requiring an amount of energy and ability which the people of the Capital are fortunate in having secured in an eminent degree in the person of the present obliging and gentlemanly incumbent of this most important civic office.

The Mayors following Mr. Scott in succession were Robert Harvey (1849), John Bower Lewis (1850), Charles Sparrow (1851), J. B. Turgeon (1852), R. W. Scott (1853), and H. J. Friel (1854). Messrs. Scott, Lewis, and Scott have been already referred to under the political head. Mr. Harvey was a lawyer of more than average ability He subsequently removed to Chicago, Ill., where he is still practising his profession, having become one of the best lawyers of that Western Metropolis. Mr. Sparrow was a butcher by occupation, and is still living in the Township of Gloucester. Mr. Turgeon was a blacksmith

by trade, and is still a resident of the City. He took a great interest in military matters during his younger days, and organized what was known as "No. 2 Rifles," of which he was for a number of years captain. Mr. Friel was a newspaper man by profession, and among the papers he was connected with was the *Packet*, afterwards merged into the *Citizen*.

In 1854 the Act was passed incorporating Bytown as the City of Ottawa. The Mayors and City Councils for the various years thence to the present time may be found below: -

1855 – Mayor, John Bower Lewis; *Aldermen*, John Forgie, Andrew Main, Edward McGillivray, Nicholas Sparks, Henry J. Friel, Edward Smith, James Goodwin, James Leamy, Lyman Perkins; *Councillors*, James Matthews, Thomas Langrell, N. S. Blaisdell, Thomas Hunton, John Rochester, Nathaniel Burwash, Charles Rowan, Joseph Beauchamp, Damase Bourgeois, Eusebe Varin.

1856—Mayor, John Bower Lewis; *Aldermen*, John Barrielle, Edward McGillivray, Nicholas Sparks, John Henry, Andrew Main, John Forgie, Edward Smith, Henry J. Friel, Eusebe Varin; *Councillors*, John Rochester, N. S. Blaisdell, Francis Abbott, George Hay, Thomas Langrell, John W. Loucks, James Leamy, Charles Laporte, James Goodwin, David Bourgeois.

1857—Mayor, John Bower Lewis; *Aldermen*, Henry J. Friel, Edward McGillivray, Thomas Langrell, Edward Smith, Nicholas Sparks, John Heney, William Clegg, Eusebe Varin, Lyman Perkins; *Councillors*, John Rochester, Robert Montgomery, Alex. Scott, George Hay, John W. Loucks, James Leamy, Isaac Berichon, J. B. Richer, Wm. Kennedy, Charles Laporte.

1858—Mayor, Edward McGillivray; *Aldermen*, Thomas Langrell, Lyman Perkins, Damase Bourgeois, H. J. Friel, James Leamy, John Heney, Nicholas Sparks, Wm. Clegg, James Goodwin, Peter Riel; *Councillors*, Thomas Hunton, W. H. Robinson, John Rochester, James Coombs, Andrew Heavy, Wm. Kehoe, David Bourgeois, Théophile Prudhomme, Isaac Berichon, James Dyke.

1859—Mayor, Edward McGillivray; *Aldermen*, John Rochester, Wm. Ring, Alex. Workman, James Goodwin, Damase Bourgeois, N. Sparks, Peter Riel, Thomas M. Blaisdell, John Heney, David Bourgeois; *Councillors*, Alex. Scott, Francis Clemow, Thomas Starmer, James Walkley, Isidore Traversy, Wm. Kennedy, Isaac Berichon.

1860—Mayor, Alexander Workman; *Aldermen*, John Rochester, Lyman Perkins, Alex. Scott, Peter Riel, George H. Preston, James Leamy, L. J. B. Lazure, Nicholas Sparks, Robert Lees; *Councillors*, James Dyke, Henry McCormick, John Blyth, Francis Clemow, Donald Dow, Andrew Graham, Isaac Berichon, Wm. Kennedy, John Heney, Isidore, Traversy.

1861—Mayor, Alexander Workman; *Aldermen*, Lyman Perkins, Wm. Clegg, Alex. Scott, Peter Riel, James Skead, George H. Preston, James Goodwin, James Leamy, L. J. B. Lazure, Thomas Hunton; *Councillors*, Wm. Kennedy, Isaac Berichon, John Blyth, John Heney, Donald Dow, Henry McCormick, Francis Clemow, Isidore Traversy, James Dyke, Andrew Graham.

1862—Mayor, Alexander Workman; *Aldermen*, James Skead, Lyman Perkins, Alex. Scott, George H. Preston, Robert Lees, James Goodwin, L. J. B. Lazure, Isidore Traversy, James Leamy, Henry McCormick; *Councillors*, David Scott, John Langford, Daniel Lanigan, Dawson Kerr, Francis Abbott, Andrew Graham, Isaac Berichon, Wm. Kennedy, Joseph B. Turgeon, John Heney.

1863—Mayor, Henry J. Friel; *Aldermen*, James Skead, James Cunningham, Alex. Scott, Henry McCormick, George H. Preston, Peter A. Egleson, Robert Lees, F. X. Guertin, Isidore Traversy, Wm. Kennedy; *Councillors*, David Scott, John Langford, Wm. Duck, Thomas Starmer, Francis Abbott, John Ardell, Edward Dunn, Eugene Martineau, John Heney, Isaac Berichon.

1864 – Mayor, M. K. Dickinson; *Aldermen*, Alex. Scott, James Cunningham, John Langford, Henry McCormick, George H. Preston, John Forgie, P. A. Egleson, H. J. Friel, F. X. Guertin, Isidore Traversy; *Councillors*, David Scott, Abraham Pratt, Thomas Starmer, Isaac Berichon, Edward Dunn, John Heney, Eugene Martineau, Francis Abbott, Wm. Duck, John Ardell.

1865—Mayor, M. K. Dickinson; *Aldermen*, Alex. Scott, James Cunningham, John Langford, Wm. Mosgrove, Isidore Traversy, James Goodwin, Wm. Duck, Donald Dow, H. J. Friel, L. J. B. Lazure; *Councillors*, David Scott, Abraham Pratt, Lyman Perkins, W. Wood, Thomas Starmer, Edward Dunn, Eugene Martineau, Francis Abbott, John Heney, Isaac Berichon.

1866—Mayor, M. K. Dickinson; *Aldermen*, Alex. Scott, James Cunningham, John Langford, Henry McCormick, Wm. Mosgrove, Donald Dow, James Goodwin, Isaac Berichon, Isidore Traversy; *Councillors*, David Scott, John Rowatt, W. Wood, Lyman Perkins, Francis Abbott, Thomas Starmer, Charles Goulden, John B. Guerard, John Heney, Eugene Martineau.

1867—Mayor, Robert Lyon; *Aldermen*, James Cunningham, C. W. Bangs, Charles T. Bate, J. G. Robinson, J. P. Featherston, John Langford, John Rochester, Francis Abbott, H. J. Friel, Isidore Traversy, John Heney, Chas. Goulden, J. B. Guerard, Eugene Martineau.

1868—Mayor, H. J. Friel; *Aldermen*, James Cunningham, Isidore Traversy, Robert Hunter, J. G. Robinson, Charles Goulden, C. W. Bangs, J. B. Guerard, J. P. Featherston, John Heney, John Rochester, Francis Abbott, Wm. Mosgrove, John Langford, Eugene Martineau.

1869—Mayor, H. J. Friel; *Aldermen*, John Rochester, James Cunningham, C. T. Bate, A. Pratt, C. W. Bangs, J. G. Robinson, J. P. Featherston, Wm. Mosgrove, Francis Abbott, Charles Goulden, Isidore Traversy, Eugene Martineau, John B. Guerard.

1870—Mayor, John Rochester; *Aldermen*, Francis McDougal, A. Pratt, C. T. Bate, C. W. Bangs, J. G. Robinson, J. P. Featherston, Wm. Mosgrove, George May, Charles Goulden, Isidore Traversy, John Heney, Eugene Martineau, John B. Guerard.

1871—Mayor, John Rochester; *Aldermen*, Francis McDougal, A. H. Baldwin, A. S. Woodburn, C. W. Bangs, J. P. Featherston, Wm. Mosgrove, Amos Rowe, George Taillon, Wm. Kehoe, Horace Lapierre, John Heney, Eugene Martineau.

1872—Mayor, Eugene Martineau; *Aldermen*, A. Pratt, P. LeSueur, E. H. Bronson, Charles McGee, Amos Rowe, Wm. Mosgrove, J. P. Featherston, James Cunningham, O. A. Rocque, Wm. Kehoe, Horace Lapierre, John Heney, C. W. Bangs, Francis McDougal.

1873—Mayor, Eugene Martineau; *Aldermen*, A. Pratt, John Langford, C. W. Bangs, E. H. Bronson, Arthur Matthewman, A. Rowe, J. P. Featherston, John Graham, Robt. Lyon, Francis McDougal, O. A. Rocque, Wm. Kehoe, Isidore Traversy, H. Lapierre, John Heney.

1874—Mayor, J. P. Featherston; *Aldermen*, A. Pratt, C. W. Bangs, Leon David, E. H. Bronson, A. J. Christie, Amos Rowe, John P. Robertson, W. H. Waller, Thomas Birkett, Franci[s] ... A. Rocque, F. X. Groulx, James O'Connor, John Hen[ey] ...

1875—Mayor, J. P. Featherston; *Aldermen*, A... Bangs, E. H. Bronson, A. J. Christie, Amos Rowe, Joh[n] ... W. H. Waller, Thomas Birkett, F. McDougal, O. A ... Groulx, James O'Connor, John Heney, P. H. Chabot, ...

1876—Mayor, G. B. Lyon-Fellows, succeeded at h... H. Waller for the balance of term; *Aldermen*, A. Prat[t] ... E. H. Bronson, James Lang, A. Rowe, John P. Robert[son] ... Currier, F. McDougal, James O'Connor, John Henry ... P. H. Chabot, O. A. Rocque, Thomas Birkett, J. Egle[son] ...

1877—Mayor, W. H. Waller; *Aldermen*, E. H. ... Merrill, David Scott, A. Rowe, James Lang, Wm. Hen[derson] ... Birkett, T. W. Currier, John W. McRae, Michael Starrs ... George O'Keefe, E. E. Lauzon, J. A. Chevrier, J. O'C[onnor] ...

1878—Mayor, C. W. Bangs; *Aldermen*, David ... Merrill, Andrew Masson, James Lang, Wm. Henderson ... J. R. Esmonde, John Stewart, J. W. McRae, George ... Heney, P. H. Chabot, John Clancy, J. A. Chevrier, ... *City Clerk*, W. P. Lett; *Treasurer*, T. H. Kirby; *A*... Lindsay; *Collector*, T. W. Thompson; *City Engineer*, ... *Health Officers (Medical)*, Dr Lynn; *Inspectors*, ... Thomas Kilby; *Assessors*, O. A. Rocque, Thomas Gal... *ment Commissioner*, A. Pratt; *Auditors*, R. O'Reilley ... *Market Inspector*, J. P. Robertson; *License Commis[sioners]* ... Cunningham (Chairman), James Warnock, Octave ... *License Inspector*, John O'Reilley; *License Detective*, Ja... *Chief of Fire Brigade*, Wm. Young; *Assistant*, Paul F... *of Fire Alarm*, G. F. McDonald; *Assistant*, Emille Tu... *Works Commissioners*, James Cunningham (Chairman) ... James Hope, Thomas Coffey, J. A. Pinard; *Secretary* ... *Works Commissioners*, J. F. Cunningham; *Manager*, ... *Collector Water Rates*, John Pennock; *Police Ma[gistrate]* ... O'Gara; *Police Commissioners (ex-officio)*, the Mayor, ... Judge (senior), and Police Magistrate.

The newly elected City Council for 1879 are: *Ma[yor]* ... Mackintosh; *Aldermen*, (Victoria Ward) Horace M... Masson, David Scott, (Wellington Ward) James Lang, ... Wm. Porter.—(St. George's Ward) John W. McRae, Jo... O. F. Coleman,—(By Ward) John Heney, George O'... Starrs (Ottawa Ward) E. E. Lauzon, J. A. Chevrier, ... *Water Commissioners*, (Victoria Ward) James Cunningha[m] ... ton Ward) James Hope (St. George's Ward) Wm. Cowa[n] ... Thomas Coffey —(Ottawa Ward) E. G. Laverdure.

Nearly everything else of interest in connection wit[h] ... pal history has been referred to under various other he[ads] ... mense strides the City has made is, of course, everywhere ... nowhere more easily proven than by a perusal of the ... ments from year to year. The last published, 1877, wh... states to be a fair average for the past few years, is be... quite a respectable-sized volume of itself. From it we ... debenture liabilities of the City amount to $2,187,30... $1,049,584 were issued on account of Water-works ... they hold assets of $277,520.74—made up of bank b... invested in bonds, and uncollected rates, the latter it[em] ... $71,723.00. The ordinary Liabilities and Assets Staten[ent] ... former to be $203,756.64, and the latter, $604,657 61. ... however, the large amount of $118,280.05 is in the sha[pe] ... lected rates." To sum up, the total liabilities are $2,... the total assets, $882,178.35. This, however, is withou[t] ... $1,014,000 expended on Water-works, which makes th[e] ... to $1,896,178.35, of which, however, the sum of $... uncollected rates. This makes the excess of liabiliti[es] ... which, if the "uncollected rates" be not counted, ... $684,890.43; and if a further amount of $19,423 7[5] ... "arrears of taxes" be also left out, the liabilities will ex[ceed] ... by the sum of $704,314.18. The items comprised ... follows:—Water-works, $1,014,000; real estate, $372,... property, $33,581.43; Collector's roll, $163,456 ... $19,423 75; market arrears, $1,795.93; cash balance, ...

The statement further shows that there were $471,... during the year, and $466,622.88 expended; also that t[he] ... balances in hand at the beginning and end of the yea[r] ... $177,885.13, and $182,267.80. The principal items ... taxes, $188,633.31; market tolls, rents, and licen[ses] ... Police Court fines, $2 025.25; and various school fu... tures. The chief items of expenditures were: Poli[ce] ... $21,882.32; Fire Department, $24,342.27; City officia[ls] ... street improvements, $47,870.94; jail and jury expe[nses] ... Board of Health, $4,850.02; printing, advertising, ... $5,323.34; law expenses, $3,653.20; street light[s] ... market expenses, $33,823.13; Public School Fund, $3... legiate Institute, $7,515.07.

At the meeting of Sept 5th, 1878, the estimates ... passed. Sweeping reductions are proposed in almost ... municipal expenditure, the total estimates for 1879 b... more than one-half of what was expended in 1877, ... suffering no abatement being the school interest accou[nt] ... ing estimates were adopted:

Police Department ...
Fire do ...
Salaries account ...
Markets ...
Board of Health ...
Street lights ...
Instalments and interest on mortgages ...
Jail and jury expenses ...
Street improvements ...
Major's Hill improvements ...
New City Hall ...
Corporation grants ...
Interest account ...
Miscellaneous ...
Cheques and accounts of 1877 not paid ...
Public Schools ...
Collegiate Institute ...
Debenture interest ...

Total estimated requirements ... $...

H. Waller, Thomas Birkett, Francis McDougal, O. Groulx, James O'Connor, John Heney, H. Lapierre, J. P. Featherston; *Aldermen*, A. Pratt, C. W. son, A. J. Christie, Amos Rowe, John P. Robertson, homas Birkett, F. McDougal, O. A. Rocque, F. X. 'onnor, John Heney, P. H. Chabot, Leon David. G. B. Lyon-Fellows, succeeded at his death by W. balance of term; *Aldermen*, A. Pratt, G. B. Pattee, mes Lang, A. Rowe, John P. Robertson, Thomas W. ugal, James O'Connor, John Henry, A. De Guise. A. Rocque, Thomas Birkett, J. Egleson, P. LeSueur. W. H. Waller; *Aldermen*, E. H. Bronson, H. B. tt, A. Rowe, James Lang, Wm. Henderson, Thomas rier, John W. McRae, Michael Starrs, P. H. Chabot, E. Lauzon, J. A. Chevrier, J. O'Connor. C. W. Bangs; *Aldermen*, David Scott, H. B. Masson, James Lang, Wm. Henderson, E. C. Barber, ohn Stewart, J. W. McRae, George O'Keefe, John abot, John Clancy, J. A. Chevrier, E. E. Lauzon; Lett; *Treasurer*, T. H. Kirby; *Accountant*, James , T. W. Thompson; *City Engineer*, Robert Surtees; *Medical*), Dr. Lynn Inspectors, John Brown, *Assessors*, O. A. Rocque, Thomas Gallagher; *Assess-r*, A. Pratt; *Auditors*, R. O'Reilley, S. Rathwell; J. P. Robertson; *License Commissioners*, James airman), James Warnock, Octave Lattremouille; John O'Reilley; *License Detective*, James O'Connell; *ade*, Wm. Young; *Assistant*, Paul Flavrean; *Supt.* F. McDonald; *Assistant*, Emille Turcotte; *Water-ners*, James Cunningham (Chairman), Wm. Cowan, mas Coffey, J. A. Pinard; *Secretary Board of Water-ners*, J. F. Cunningham; *Manager*, W. Kennedy; *Rates*, John Pennock; *Police Magistrate*, Martin *mmissioners (ex-officio)*, the Mayor, County Court l Police Magistrate.

ted City Council for 1879 are: *Mayor*, Charles H. *ermen*, (Victoria Ward) Horace Merrill, Andrew ott, (Wellington Ward) James Lang, Peter LeSueur, George's Ward) John W. McRae, John Stewart, A. (By Ward) John Heney, George O'Keefe, Michael Ward) E. E. Lauzon, J. A. Chevrier, John Clancy; *ers*, (Victoria Ward) James Cunningham, (Welling-Hope -- St. George's Ward) Wm. Cowan, (By Ward) Ottawa Ward) E. G. Laverdure.

ing else of interest in connection with the Munici-en referred to under various other heads. The im-'ity has made is, of course, everywhere apparent, and sily proven than by a perusal of the financial state-year. The last published 1877, which the Clerk average for the past few years is before us, and is -sized volume of itself. From it we learn that the ies of the City amount to $2,187,309.00, of which issued on account of Water-works. Against this of $277,520.74—made up of bank balances, funds and uncollected rates the latter item amounting to ordinary Liabilities and Assets Statement shows the ,756.64, and the latter, $601,657 61. Of the latter, amount of $118,280.05 is in the shape of "uncol-sum up, the total liabilities are $2,391,065.64, and $82,178.35. This, however, is without counting the ed on Water-works, which makes the assets foot up of which, however, the sum of $190,003.14 are This makes the excess of liabilities $494,887.29, uncollected rates" be not counted, is increased to if a further amount of $19,123.75 reported as be also left out, the liabilities will exceed the assets 04,314.18. The items comprising the assets are as works, $1,014,000; real estate, $372,500; movable 43; Collector's roll, $163,456.35; arrears of taxes, et arrears, $1,795.93 cash balances, $8,300.15 further shows that there were $471,605 .5 received nd $466,622 88 expended ... there were cash at the beginning and end of the year respectively of $182,267.80 The principal items of receipt were: ; market tolls, rents, and licenses, $42,827.10; , $2 025.25; and various school funds and deben-items of expenditures were: Police Department. Department, $24,342.27; City officials, $16,138.07; ts, $47,870.94; jail and jury expenses, $12,347.68; $4,850.02; printing, advertising, and stationery, expenses, $3,653.20; street lights, $15,310.95; $33,823 13; Public School Fund, $35,367.36; Col-7,513.07.

g of Sept 5th, 1878, the estimates for 1879 were reductions are proposed in almost every branch of ture, the total estimates for 1879 being but little lf of what was expended in 1877, the only items ment being the school interest accounts. The follow-adopted

ment	$20,170 00
...	17,530 00
nt	17,223 31
...	4,950 00
th	2,660 00
...	14,168 00
d interest on mortgages	16,750 00
expenses	8,000 00
ments	12,000 00
improvements	1,130 00
l	1,500 00
rants	1,210 00
nt	7,000 00
...	12,637 57
accounts of 1877 not paid	24,819 42
...	29,050 00
titute	8,550 00
erest	73,000 00
estimated requirements	$276,128 33

To raise this amount a by-law was passed fixing the rate to be levied at 19¼ mills on the dollar, as follows:—Local rate, 7½ mills; Collegiate Institute, ¾ mills; Public School rate, 3½ mills. It is extremely satisfactory to note that notwithstanding the severe depression, and the consequent and necessary cutting down of expenses in every possible direction, there is no material difference in the school allowances, the *apparent* reduction arising from the fact that in 1877 buildings were in process of erection which have since been completed, and are now in use. This fact alone speaks volumes for the wisdom, enterprise, and patriotism of the municipal rulers of the Capital City.

THE PRESS.

Though Ottawa has been extremely prolific in the production of newspapers, both as to number and ability, yet but one survives which was started previous to 1869; and it can only claim an antiquity of about a third of a century. The first paper ever published in Bytown was the *Independent*, established in 1834, by James Johnston, afterwards M.P. for the County. Two years later, 1836, the *Bytown Gazette* was started by Dr. Christie, one of the oldest medical men of the place, and at that time Township Clerk and Clerk of the Court. The former was a Liberal journal, and the latter Conservative, but both soon suspended. The next started was in 1842 the *Advocate*, by Dawson Kerr but its existence was also short. The *Packet* was established later during the same year by Mr. Harris, who was shortly afterwards appointed Crown Lands Agent for Renfrew, when he sold out to Messrs. Friel & Bell. In 1849 Robert Bell became sole proprietor, and changed the name of the paper to the *Citizen*, which it still retains, a full account of its progress and development being given at another place.

In 1849 the *Orange Lily* was started by Dawson Kerr and W. P. Lett, afterwards merging into the *Railway Times*, and soon after subsiding.

In 1855 W. F. Powell established the *Monarchist*. He had previously edited the *Gazette*, as had also Alex. McGibb and Agar Yielding in succession, before that paper finally suspended. In 1856 Mr. Powell sold the *Monarchist* to Mr. Friel, who changed its name to the *Union*. The same year Mr. Burke, son of Colonel Burke, of Richmond, started the *Tribune*, and these two finally merged together under the latter name, and under the proprietorship of O'Connor & Friel, and was published as the official Roman Catholic organ.

The *Banner* was established in 1858, and conducted as a weekly newspaper till 1864, when it issued a daily edition and changed its name to the *Daily News*. It was started and always owned by Andrew Wilson, and of late years ably edited by his son, Andrew C. Wilson, who died in 1872, since which time the *News*, which was once a very influential and widely circulated journal, has retrograded; though it still exists and is issued bi-weekly by the original proprietor.

The *Times* commenced publication in 1865. It was the official organ of the Administration, and a very able paper for some ten years, having a wide circulation and extensive patronage, but it lately suspended.

Then followed *Le Canada*, afterwards *Le Courrier* (1866), the *Evening Post* (1867), *Evening Mail* (1868), *Free Press* (1869), *Morning Herald* (1872), *Evening Star* (also 1872), and *Standard* (1874). The *Mail* soon became absorbed in the *Times*, which shortly announced the *post-mortem* of the *Post*; the *Standard* didn't stand; the *Star* flickered out; and the *Free Press* only remains.

The *Volunteer Review* had a career, influential in its line, but short the military spirit of the County not being strong enough to support even a good military paper, such as the *Review* certainly was.

There are now three French publications issued in the City—*Le Fédéral*, Reform, started in May, 1878, as a campaign sheet; *Foyer Domestique*, established 1876, a monthly review of literature, agriculture, and the sciences; *Gazette des Familles*, a religious, literary, and historical semi-monthly publication, which has been in existence for the past nine years.

There are three English dailies, the *Herald*, *Free Press*, and *Citizen*, and also a bi-weekly, the *Protestant Vindicator*, lately established by F. W. Gowan, son of Ogle R. Gowan, the "father of Orangeism in America.

The *Herald* was organized by a Joint Stock Co. in 1877, with W. H. Nagle as manager, who has since succeeded to the proprietorship. It is an "Irish Catholic commercial newspaper," independent in politics, and a morning daily, with weekly ...

We present an illustration of the magnificent brown-stone building occupied by the Ottawa *Daily Citizen* Publishing Company. The *Citizen* (Daily and Semi-Weekly) is the oldest newspaper published in the Ottawa District, comprising the Capital together with the Counties of Carleton, Ottawa, Russell, Prescott, Renfrew, Lanark, and South Grenville. It was established in 1842 as the *Packet*, and subsequently changed to its present title. A large number of ... have at various times been connected as proprietors the earliest prominent editors being the late Mayor Friel and the late Robert Bell, M.P. Up to a short time ago, Mr. J. M. Currier, M.P., was one of the leading shareholders, when Mr. C. H. Mackintosh assumed the editorship. The *Citizen* has always been considered ... of the lumber and mineral interests of the Ottawa Valley. In politics it has been a vigorous exponent of Conservative principles, and has established an enviable reputation for supplying early political and general news. For many years the office of publication was at 52 Sparks Street, but the Company removed its business in 1878 to one of the finest and most central locations in Ottawa 106 and 108 Sparks Street. The new establishment is three storeys above the basement the latter being used as a press-room. Here several large steam presses are constantly running Hoes and a Taylor together with a large array of small Gordons, from which some excellent work is turned off. The press room is a model of neatness, and so arranged as to economise time—one of the chief things in a printing office. The engine-room, which contains a Baxter 10 horse-power engine, the folding room and newsboys' delivery are all in the basement, approached from Queen Street by means of a lane connecting that street with the office. On the first flat raised above Sparks Street about seven feet the business office, managing editor's, and reporters rooms are found these being fitted up in a comfortable and substantial manner, every facility being provided for easy communication with the press rooms below, and the compositors' department above. The second flat from the basement is occupied by the news and job rooms these being admirably arranged and supplied with every accommodation. The third flat is also occupied by job

and news hands. Altogether, the *Citizen* has set an example that might well be followed by other publishing houses—the employees being furnished with substantial apartments in which to do their work, and the public every convenience for transacting business with promptitude and despatch. The management has put forth every effort to maintain the financial integrity of the establishment, and from the vigour and earnestness manifested it is evident they must succeed, for the *Citizen* has apparently become one of Ottawa's institutions, its influences, both locally and politically, being acknowledged by all classes. Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, now (1879) Mayor of Ottawa, is the controlling shareholder in the institution, he having been connected with the *Citizen* as editor for several years, and now holding the position of Chief Editor and Publisher.

The *Free Press*, as above noted, was established in 1869 by Messrs. Mitchell & Currier. The history of this paper has been one of continued advance, and the ability and enterprise connected with its management stamp Mr. C. W. Mitchell, its present proprietor, as a live newspaper man. Though Reform in politics, the *Free Press* never gave a slavish support to the party—not even when the Mackenzie Administration was in power, and favored it with an immense printing and advertising patronage—always taking an independent view of all questions affecting the welfare of the public at large, and advocating its views in a style which rendered the journal at once popular and influential—as is proved by the fact that although the City of Ottawa and the surrounding County of Carleton are exceptionally strong in Conservative sentiment, yet the *Free Press* maintains much the largest circulation of all the newspapers at the Capital, and probably greater than all others combined—that of the daily edition being over 3,500, and of the weekly over 4,000, or nearly 8,000 together. The establishment is fitted with all the modern improvements, which combine to enable the *Free Press* Printing Co. to turn out all sorts of work—from "dodgers" to the most elaborately gotten up show bills, and from the smallest pamphlet to the largest official reports or text-books, with the three paramount characteristics so stiffly claimed by every printing establishment, yet so seldom really attained by any—"neatness, cheapness, and despatch." The *Free Press* was formerly a morning paper; subsequently it issued both a morning and evening edition, and now it issues an evening edition only.

THE CITY OF HULL.

Although separated from Ottawa by a great river, and although in a different political division of the Dominion, yet Hull naturally, and by the force of circumstances, resists the political distinctions which separate it from the Capital, of which it is virtually as much a part as any—and more than some of the suburbs surrounding it on the south shore. For this reason alone Hull deserves a place beside Ottawa in any work designed to be a history of the latter; but more particularly for the reason that of all the rich country of the Ottawa Valley, with its Cities, Towns, and Villages, its mines and mills, its factories and workshops, and its great extent of thickly populated agricultural territory, the City of Hull had a "local habitation and a name," long before the earliest of all other settlements—and nearly a generation before the inception of the great Public Work which gave birth to Ottawa.

Every one knows that Philemon Wright was the founder of Hull; but every one does not know the circumstances connected with its early history—and what more interesting event than the founding of a city—or what more pleasing to revert to than the experiences of the fathers of our country?—the men whose wisdom, energy, and manliness have moulded into form, and left us as a legacy, one of the finest Provinces of an Empire on which the sun for ever shines.

Mr. Wright was an American gentleman, born in 1760, at Woburn, Massachusetts—his ancestors having emigrated from the County of Kent, in England. Attracted, probably, by General Simcoe's Proclamation, and "having a large family to provide for," as he said, he determined to remove to Canada; and with that object in view came to Montreal in 1796 to prospect for a location. Seeing nothing to suit him, he returned to Woburn—coming back to Canada the next year, 1797, and exploring the St. Lawrence country as far down as Quebec; which being still unsatisfactory, he came up the Grand River, exploring the land on both sides as far as the Township of Hull. But being still undecided, though leaning towards the Ottawa Valley as a desirable place for settlement, he returned again to Woburn, and in 1798 again came up the Ottawa; and this visit thoroughly satisfied him of the value and importance of the location. He was particularly struck with the immense quantities of fine timber, and determined on an immediate settlement; but on returning to Woburn, he was unable to hire men to go so far beyond the bounds of civilization—the place being over 80 miles from the confines of the settlements. He succeeded, however, in engaging two reliable neighbors to go with him, view the country, and report to their friends on their return home. They arrived at the Chaudière Oct. 1st, 1799 (the third visit for Mr. Wright), spent 20 days in exploring the Township of Hull, and returned with such a satisfactory report that Mr. Wright had no difficulty in procuring all the men he wished. He at once hired 25 men, and gathering together mill-irons, axes, scythes, etc., etc., he started with 14 horses, 8 oxen, 7 sleighs, and five entire families—the train being loaded with pork, flour, grain, and all necessary supplies. Leaving Woburn on the 2nd February, 1800, they arrived in Montreal on the 10th; whence, after a short stay, they proceeded on their route, arriving at the farthest settlements, and end of all roads, on the night of the third day—having yet over 80 miles to accomplish through a forest where, had there been roads, they would have been impassable from the greath depth of snow. After almost indescribable difficulties, cutting and breaking roads, sleeping in the snow, etc., etc., they found it impossible to advance through the forest, and took to the ice—guided by a strange Indian, whom they met in the forest, for six of the last days of their journey. They arrived at the Chaudière, however, without accident, on the 7th March, "and immediately," says Mr. Wright, "with the assistance of all hands we felled the first tree—"for every person that was able to use an axe endeavored and assisted "in cutting."

Chopping and clearing commenced at once, and with great vigor; and with its commencement came the Indians from their adjacent "sugaries" to wonder and admire. They had a great pow-wow—received each a drachm of rum, and retired happy. They continued very friendly for about 10 days, receiving small presents, and making returns of sugar and venison. Soon, however, becoming dissatisfied, they procured an interpreter named Geo. Brown, a clerk of the Nor'-West Fur Co., who had married an Indian woman; and coming down to the little settlement in solemn procession, demanded, th authority the palefaces were cutting down th possession of their land. The parley, Wright, was amusing, though it threatened same a serious character. The substance of told by Mr. Wright that his authority w Father across the water, and from Sir John Jo They affected not to believe that their Great Fath to destroy their sugaries and hunting grounds w them, and advised the palefaces to "take a walk that nothing had been or would be done without would be produced when regularly called for; a the whites or their property would be made good holding back their yearly dues. After a very business was temporarily settled by promising sugar they could make, whereby they would be Montreal.

When the sugar season was finished the Indian duct, and demanded Five Pounds for it, which being worth many times that amount; when th ther sum of $30 for their lands. This was the long council; but Mr. Wright was firm—knowing way in the least, he might as well step down an promised them to go to Montreal to see Sir John moon," and abide by his decision. The Indians consequently agreed, and Council No. 2 was moon." According to promise Mr. Wright went in due course with a message from Sir John to the that they must not annoy the palefaces; whereup ent tack—hailed Mr. Wright as a Chief, and crow the squaws kissed him—the "braves" buried t found and solemn ceremonies—and they feasted party for a week on all the delicacies of an aborigi dog and musk-rat to broiled rattle-make and skun

Henceforth Mr. Wright, as a Chief, was never thing went on swimmingly. His cattle took to t on browse and rushes, for which they deserted go way from Montreal. Everything went well, and first season in the backwoods of Canada are thus "year 1800 was spent in clearing land, building, "and roots. Among the latter were about 1,000 "which we put into the ground to keep them th "unfortunately, so deep that we lost the whole "sioned by the heat of the ground. We prepared "and sowed 70 bushels on 70 statute acres, and "spring wheat and peas; besides spending a "travelling back and forth to Montreal for provis

In the winter of 1800-1 Mr. Wright took all h go back to Woburn, paid them off, and procured the old ones returned a year later and took lands i the spring of 1801 he sowed 30 acres of spring March; and in the autumn his wheat crop 1100 than filled his barn (75x36x18); and when it w considerably over 3,000 bushels. The wheat take sured acre yielded exactly 40 bushels. During veyed the Township of Hull, placing 377 posts, 82,429 acres—the survey costing him about £900 account of the Gatineau running at an angle thro The same autumn, "after closing fall work, I is "any person who understood farming and wished "be supplied on application to me on advant "would also lend them wheat and other seed un "sufficient quantity on their own farms to repay liberal conditions the settlement grew and prosper Wright built a grist-mill, which added much to h conveniences of the whole settlement.

In 1803 he built a saw-mill at a cost of £800; hemp-mill at a cost of £300, a blacksmith shop pairs of bellows, worked by water-power, a shoe shop, and a large bakery. "Before I establi "branches," says Mr. Wright, "I was obliged to "every little article in iron-work or other thi "When I commenced these works the number of "was about 75, engaged in the different mechanic "ture. I also commenced a tannery on a large "New York a cylinder for grinding bark, driven "commenced making roads and building bridges." in 1806, when Mr. Wright commenced the first In Ottawa Valley, under circumstances narrated in lumber interests.

In 1808 a great misfortune happened the settle of which we will let Mr. Wright tell in his own "nately for me, on the 8th of May, 1808, my mill "my mills only, but a large quantity of boards an "preparing for the Quebec market. I had not a "for my use without either chopping it with an "from a distance of over 80 miles, except what w "This loss was most severely felt, and came very "settlement. There was no insurance effected o "loss, indeed, made me almost despair of ever re "any further good upon the settlement; and I wa "my sons advised me not to despair." It shoul these were mostly new mills, built partly in ones (including the hemp-mill) which were accid after the hemp-mill was erected. Mr. Wright "also a loss to the whole settlement, as the greate "in the mill, and burnt, with the exception of s "which was taken therefrom the night previous; "occasioned by this accident was most affecting. "lying afloat was saved, and with it I came to Q "as soon as possible, commenced a new saw-mill "work I could obtain, and finishing the mill in "which, I commenced a grist-mill, which was als "of the year. During this period we were oblige "from Montreal."

Henceforth affairs prospered at the Hull settle Wright had recovered from the loss of four years b men employed in the timber business, and on the his various shops. In 1813 he greatly extended

RICAL SKETCH OF THE

solemn procession, demanded, through Brown, by what he palefaces were cutting down their wood and taking of their land. The parley, as related by Mr. s amusing, though it threatened at one time to as- ous character. The substance of it was that they were r. Wright that his authority was from their Great s the water, and from Sir John Johnson (Indian Agent). l not to believe that their Great Father would send any one eir sugaries and hunting grounds without first consulting lvised the palefaces to "take a walk." They were answered had been or would be done without proper authority, which oduced when regularly called for; and that any injury to their property would be made good by Sir John Johnson, their yearly dues. After a very long "Council" the temporarily settled by promising them cash for all the ould make, whereby they would be saved the journey to

e sugar season was finished the Indians brought in the pro emanded Five Pounds for it, which was readily paid—it many times that amount; when they demanded the fur $30 for their lands. This was the beginning of another ; but Mr. Wright was firm—knowing that if he once gav ast, he might as well step down and out. He however em to go to Montreal to see Sir John Johnson "the next abide by his decision. The Indians swore by Sir John, and agreed, and Council No. 2 was adjourned till "next ording to promise Mr. Wright went; and returned again with a message from Sir John to the Indians, to the effect st not annoy the palefaces; whereupon they took a diff iled Mr. Wright as a Chief, and crowned him as such all kissed him—the "braves" buried the hatchet with pro lemn ceremonies—and they feasted Mr. Wright and his veek on all the delicacies of an aboriginal *cuisine*, from roast k-rat to broiled rattlesnake and skunk.

th Mr. Wright, as a Chief, was never molested, and every n swimmingly. His cattle took to the woods and grew fat d rushes, for which they deserted good hay brought all the ontreal. Everything went well, and the operations of the n the backwoods of Canada are thus summed up: "The was spent in clearing land, building, and raising vegetables Among the latter were about 1,000 bushels of potatoes, put into the ground (to keep them through the winter), but tely, so deep that we lost the whole of them by rot, occa- the heat of the ground. We prepared land for fall wheat, 70 bushels on 70 statute acres, and prepared 30 acres for eat and peas; besides spending a great deal of time in back and forth to Montreal for provisions."

inter of 1800-1 Mr. Wright took all his men who wished to Woburn, paid them off, and procured fresh hands. Most of returned a year later and took lands from Mr. Wright. In f 1801 he sowed 30 acres of spring wheat (as early a l in the autumn his wheat crop (100 acres in all) far more is barn (75x36x18); and when it was threshed, yielded over 3,000 bushels. The wheat taken from a single mea yielded exactly 40 bushels. During that autumn he sur- ownship of Hull, placing 377 posts, defining its limits as the survey costing him about £900—being expensive on he Gatineau running at an angle through its entire length. utumn, "after closing fall work, I issued a notification that who understood farming and wished to obtain land would d on application to me on advantageous terms; and I lend them wheat and other seed until they could raise a quantity on their own farms to repay me." Under the tions the settlement grew and prospered; and in 1802 Mr. a grist-mill, which added much to his own profits and the of the whole settlement.

he built a saw-mill at a cost of £800; and in 1804 erected a t a cost of £300, a blacksmith shop with 4 forges and 4 ows, worked by water-power, a shoemaker-shop, a tailor a large bakery. "Before I established these different says Mr. Wright, "I was obliged to go to Montreal for e article in iron-work or other things I stood in need of. mmenced these works the number of men in my emply 75, engaged in the different mechanical trades and agricul- so commenced a tannery on a large scale, obtaining from a cylinder for grinding bark, driven by water-power; and l making roads and building bridges." Thus things stood n Mr. Wright commenced the first lumber business on the y, under circumstances narrated in connection with the sts.

great misfortune happened the settlement, the particulars will let Mr. Wright tell in his own words:—"Unfort- ne, on the 8th of May, 1808, my mills were burnt, and not nly, but a large quantity of boards and planks which were or the Quebec market. I had not a single piece of board without either chopping it with an axe or obtaining it ance of over 80 miles, except what was on my buildings as most severely felt, and came very near destroying the There was no insurance effected on the mills, and this l, made me almost despair of ever recovering it, or doing good upon the settlement; and I was about to quit it, but vised me not to despair." It should be mentioned that mostly new mills, built partly in the place of the old ing the hemp-mill) which were accidentally burnt shortly up-mill was erected. Mr. Wright continues: "It was o the whole settlement, as the greater part of our corn wa , and burnt, with the exception of seven bushels of flour, taken therefrom the night previous; and to see the distres by this accident was most affecting. The square timber was saved, and with it I came to Quebec, and returning possible, commenced a new saw-mill—setting all hands to ld obtain, and finishing the mill in 60 days; after doing mmenced a grist-mill, which was also finished in the Fall . During this period we were obliged to obtain provisions real."

h affairs prospered at the Hull settlement. By 1812 Mr. ecovered from the loss of four years back, and had about 100 l in the timber business, and on the farms, besides those in ops. In 1813 he greatly extended operations—building houses for his men, roads and bridges, extensive barns, sheds, etc., and a "large distillery (40x80) with every article necessary for the estab- "lishment, with a shed 500 feet long, and troughs to receive the wash, "for the benefit of the cattle and hogs." His farming operations were also successful. He says:—"At the finishing of threshing we measured "up 3,000 bushels. These 3,000 bushels cost me $2,000—for which I "was offered $9,000 where it stood—the price being high on account of "the war.

It is unnecessary further to follow the progress of the settlement through all its developments, which have continued with certainty and steadiness, till the result to-day is a manufacturing city of leading influ- ence and importance. What is above stated may be counted as literally correct in every particular—being the substance of an account given personally by Mr. Wright in his examination before a Committee of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada in Dec., 1820. Concerning Mr. Wright himself, the archetype of honor, honesty, and true manli- ness—the pioneer of the Ottawa, and the founder of a City—we can but repeat the observations of a commentator, who says (1870):—"Up to "1824 this really remarkable man had, in 24 years, cleared 3,000 acres "... in that year was the owner of 4 large farms—made annu- "ally 1,100 tons of hay—had 756 acres in grain and roots, with stock "and pasturage in proportion, while his buildings were valued at "£18,257; and the sum total of his farms, stock, and buildings at "£57,008 15s. But he had done more than this. He had opened "roads for a distance of 120 miles through the lower Townships, along "the river shore to Montreal, and had built the Village of Wright (now "[1870] the Town of Hull), pleasantly situated, south-east angle of "the Township, containing a handsome church with a steeple 120 feet "high, a comfortable hotel, and several other public edifices. In 1828 "the population consisted almost entirely of Americans, and amounted "to 1,066. Hull then had 3 schools, 2 tanneries, 12 lime-kilns, 4 saw- "mills, 2 distilleries, and other manufactories to correspond. Now "(1870) the population is chiefly French Canadian—although the ruling "spirits are Americans or their descendants—and consists of about "5,000; there being 1,000 houses, large steam factories, and all the "trades necessary for a thriving community. Mr. Wright is buried in "the little cemetery on the Aylmer Road, westward of the Town which "he founded; having died full of years and honors, leaving behind "him the happy memory of a fame unsullied, and a name imperish- "able."

Of Mr. Wright's descendants one grandson, Wm. McKay Wright, M.P., represents the County of Pontiac, P.Q., and another, Alonzo Wright, M.P., the County of Ottawa, P.Q., in the House of Commons. Both are immensely popular gentlemen. The latter is familiarly known as the "King of the Gatineau," and was returned at the general elec- tion of 1878 by the largest majority received by any successful Parlia- mentary candidate in the Dominion.

Hull had no existence as a separate corporation till 1875, having been up to that time a part of the Township of the same name, for purposes municipal. It was incorporated as the City of Hull, however, by Cap. 79 of the Provincial Statutes of Quebec, on the 25th February of the above year; and the following gentlemen composed the first City Corporation: *Mayor*—Geo. J. Marston, Sr.; *Aldermen*—E. J. Faulkner, N. A. Trudell, Damien Richer, Chas. Delude, Edward Sunays, C. C. Bingham, Wm. Feely, H. J. Richer, F. X. E. Gauthier; *Sec.-Treas.*—J. O. Archambault, succeeded before the expiration of the year by L. O. Laferriere, who still retains the position. The *Mayor* for 1876 was H. J. Richer; and for 1877, C. C. Bingham. The *City Cor- poration* and *Officials* for 1878 are as below:—*Mayor*—C. E. Graham; *Aldermen*—E. B. Eddy, Chas. LeDuc, C. W. Lord, Geo. J. Marston, Sr., C. C. Bingham, E. d'O. d'Orsonnens, A. Rochon, W. H. Lyons, P. D. Chéné; *Recorder*—J. A. Champagne; *Sec.-Treas.* and *Clerk of Recorder's Court*—L. O. Laferriere; *City Engineer*—John A. Snow; *Market and License Inspector and Chief of Police*—Saml. Salter; *Audi- tors*—Abel Waters, G. G. V. Ardouin.

The extent of area comprising the City limits is described in the Act of Incorporation as being Lots 1 to 7, inclusive, in the 3rd and 4th Ranges, and parts of Lots 1 to 4, inclusive, of the 5th Range of the Township of Hull, and all that portion of the Township of Templeton lying to the west of the Gatineau.

The assessed valuation of the City is $994,137.00, which is probably less than one quarter of the real value—as an instance of which, the Eddy property alone is valued at over $1,000,000, though assessed for only $131,000.00. The Public Improvements include three market in different parts of the City (the City Offices being in the one known as "Hull Market"; and a sewerage system, constructed principally in 1877, during which year over $6,000 were spent on the work. The streets are in good condition, and during the same year $5,165 were expended on sidewalks, independent of large amounts expended by pri- vate parties. The City has a Volunteer Fire Department of hand- engines, in addition to which they have an arrangement as to the use of the Eddy Brigade—that gentleman having a fire-steamer of his own, and a large and efficient Fire Brigade. During the past year the Cor- poration constructed a large number of hydrants throughout the City for a supply of water for fire purposes. The population seem to be a particularly law-abiding one, as only three policemen are required to enforce a due observance of the Statutes.

The Educational and Religious interests are creditably represented. There is a R. C. Cathedral, erected by the Oblat Fathers at a cost bor- dering on $50,000.00, a Presbyterian, and an Episcopal Church. The Grey Nuns have a Young Ladies' Academy in successful operation—a splendid, large brick edifice, capable of accommodating over 100 students. There are 2 model schools (1 for boys and 1 for girls), and 11 elementary schools (5 for boys and 6 for girls), under charge of the School Commissioners; and 1 large school, comprising 3 different branches, controlled by the "Dissentient Minority School Board." The latter are Protestant Schools, corresponding with the R. C. Separate Schools of Ontario; and the former correspond with the Ontario Public Schools.

The manufactures of the City, which are very extensive, are chiefly in connection with forest products, and have been referred to in the sketch of the lumber interests. There are in addition two very exten- sive flour mills—those of H. McCormick & Son and McLeod & Esplin; while Wright's Lime and Cement Works are among the finest and most extensive of the kind in the country: and J. R. Booth has a large furniture factory giving employment to a great number of hands. Hull is in fact a manufacturing City—and as such, belongs inseparably to Ottawa, as it does also in its commercial relations, the wholesale, and a greater portion of the retail, trade being done with the merchants of the

Capital; though there are a number of fine stores on the North Shore. Being the Depôt and present terminus of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R., great activity in business has sprung up—particularly in the trade between Ottawa and Montreal and the East—the distance between the commercial and political metropolis being shortened by the new route to 117 miles.

The County Council of Ottawa County meet at Hull, although Aylmer, 8 miles up the Ottawa, is the *Chef Lieu* of the Ottawa District, including the Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac. Though founded long after Hull, Aylmer was incorporated long before it, becoming a Town on July 20th, 1847, with Charles Symmes as its first Mayor. It is the Judicial Seat of the District, and the Jail and Court House and all the public offices are here located. It is a pleasant Town of 2,000 inhabitants, having telegraphic and daily mail facilities, a Convent of the Grey Nuns, several good schools, a number of fine churches, stores of all kinds, first-rate hotels, large steam mills, many exceedingly fine private residences, and a large number of professional men, and men engaged in skilled mechanical occupations.

The prosperity of Hull being so very largely dependent upon the lumber trade, of course fluctuates with that interest; and the recent depression has quite naturally had its influence on the place—and to so great an extent have unpropitious circumstances conspired to its retardment, that although it contained 10,000 souls when incorporated in 1875, its population at the present time barely reaches 8,000. The City is classed with Ottawa under the Exceptional Postage Rates Act, and in mail and telegraphic facilities has the most ample accommodation. There are many exceptionally fine suburban residences in the City, which is a very pleasant place to live in—at the same time by far the most important suburb of the Capital, and altogether a City quite worthy of perpetuating the memory of so noble a founder as Philemon Wright.

NEW EDINBURGH.

This incorporated village is a very important suburb of the City of Ottawa. It is situated in the western corner of the Township of Gloucester, of which it was a part until 1866, during which year it was incorporated by special Act of Parliament.

The land over which its area extends was originally a part of the estate of Hon. Thos. McKay, for many years one of the leading men of the Ottawa Valley—particularly the neighbourhood of Old Bytown—in all matters tending to the development of this section of the country. He was a Scotchman by birth, and a stone-mason by trade, who left his native land—as have thousands of others before and since his time—poor, though with a store of natural good qualities which riches cannot buy, but by the application of which they can always be obtained.

Among the first mechanics who flocked to Bytown to work on the locks of the canal was this man, who was destined afterwards to become one of the chief citizens of the subsequent Capital of the nation. It is told of him that on his advent to Bytown he had absolutely nothing of his own, except the clothes he wore and a common mason's trowel; while others who claim to know—particularly John Robertson, now of Nepean, who knew him in his native land, and was his foreman and confidential clerk for near four years during the building of the Bytown Locks—say that he had made £10,000 sterling from contracts which he had completed on the Lachine locks before coming to Bytown. However that may be, he immediately procured employment on the stone bridge afterwards named the Sapper's Bridge, then being built by Col. By. The story goes that when the ceremony of placing the cope-stone took place, under the personal supervision of Col. By, a difficulty was unexpectedly encountered, which caused two or three unsuccessful attempts to be made—whereupon one of the workmen jumped forward, crying, "Stop a little, and I'll fit it in its place," at the same time suiting the action to the word, and placing the key-stone with the greatest apparent ease. To this act, performed at the opportune moment, Thomas McKay—who was the one performing it—owed his future success; for thereby his sagacity and quick perception were brought before the notice of Col. By, who saw in him a man thoroughly understanding the practical parts of a mason's trade, and whose energy he rightly judged should recommend him as the one to manage the building of the locks, then about being commenced. The result of it all was that Mr. McKay succeeded in obtaining the contract for the building of the locks at prices based upon the supposition that the stone and sand were to be procured from the North Shore. Subsequently, through his influence with Col. By, he succeeded in having a certain clause of the contract altered, by which he was allowed to procure the material anywhere he pleased, without any reduction in the scale of prices—and as he was able to get any desired quantity in the immediate vicinity to the locks, the contract turned out an exceedingly remunerative one. This was the foundation of his great fortune, which was from time to time increased by prudent and fortunate speculations in real estate.

Almost his first venture in this line was the purchase of some 1,000 acres of land bounded on the south-west and north-west by the Rideau and Ottawa Rivers—from the corner of which estate the portion now forming the incorporated Village of New Edinburgh was subsequently taken.

The early history of this village is very intimately identified with that of Mr. McKay. Soon after his purchase of the above property he built a saw-mill on the site now occupied by Blackburn & Co's. woollen mills; and shortly after a grist-mill in close proximity. The "New Edinburgh Mills," owned by McClymont & Co., on the Ottawa side of the Rideau—were also originally built by him. His wealth and the position which attached to it—together with his personal abilities, led him into participation in public affairs. He was the first Warden of the District of Dalhousie, in 1842—a position to which the incumbents were then chosen by the Governor. He was the representative in the Legislative Assembly for the County of Russell, and subsequently a member of the Legislative Council. He built, and occupied as his residence, the present official residence of the Governor-General, "Rideau Hall." He died full of years and honors, and out of a family of five sons and four daughters, none of the former remain to perpetuate the name of one of the best specimens of Canada's self-made men. One was drowned in the Ottawa, and three others died in early manhood. The one who longest survived was Charles, an officer of the Highlanders, who served with distinction through India in the days of the Sepoy mutiny, and performed gallant service at Lucknow and Delhi. The only of his daughters who settled in the vicinity of their home were Mrs. Clark, of New Edinburgh, and Mrs. T. C. Keefer—wife of the celebrated engineer.

From the amount of business carried on, and the imp[illegible] troduced at New Edinburgh, by Mr. McKay, it is not to [illegible] at that it very early assumed quite a village air. Am[illegible] were settled there previous to 1842, when the now Distri[illegible] were the following:—James Allen (shoemaker), John [illegible] penter), James Blackburn, Robert Blackburn, Burri[illegible] (carders), Blythe (cooper), James Bissett (weaver), John [illegible] Brennan (cooper), Michael Brennan, Baker (clothier, [illegible] (farmer), Chas. Bray (miller), Browne (storekeeper), Ca[illegible] Carr (tailor), Clark (gardener, Clark (plasterer), Clemen[illegible] Croll (father of Rev. Mr. Croll), John Campbell (farmer [illegible] (carder), Patk. Daly (coachman to Mr. McKay), Thos. F[illegible] John Ferguson, Mrs. Fellowes, John Grieves (weaver [illegible] Grant (clerk), George Gray (cooper), Robert Gray (m[illegible] Gillespie (weaver), Robert Hutchinson (miller), Georg[illegible] keeper), Capt. Hunter, Peter Heath, (blacksmith), James [illegible] Halliday (weaver), Hanly (baker), Henderson, Inglis, [illegible] (carder), John Jones, Jenkins (spinner), Robt. Konley [illegible] millwright), John Lumsden (clerk), Mrs. Logan (wi[illegible] Logan (carder), Robert, George, and W. Lang, Little [illegible] Morris, Maxwell, Moffatt (miller), Massey, Melville (clo[illegible] Mason (miller), Donald Mason (builder), Henry McCo[illegible] McClov, Richard McConnell, Peter McDonald (farme[illegible] Ewen, L. McFarlane, McGinnis (clerk), McGinnis (mill[illegible] McGee, James McIntosh (gardener), Alex. McIntosh, Th[illegible] John McKinnon (banker—a son-in-law of Thos. McKa[illegible] Lean, Andrew McLean (gardener), McLeod (miller), Ja[illegible] Jas. Ogilvie (shoemaker), Donald Paisley (dyer), Jas. [illegible] (brewer), Shaw (miller), James Stevenson (banker), Alex. [illegible] Sleeman, Robert Spittal (carpenter), Alex. Spittal, Davi[illegible] keeper), Sherwood, David Templeton, Robert Tink, Rob[illegible] Wm. Turnbull, Mrs. Thompson (who kept the Village In[illegible] hart, Andrew Wilson (carder), John Wilson (millwright [illegible] D. Wardrope (teacher—subsequently the Rev. Mr. W[illegible] Thomas Young (carder).

The village kept advancing with a steady though not [illegible] and in 1866 it was incorporated by special Act of Parliamen[illegible] tion not yet having reached the required number under th[illegible]

The first election of municipal representatives resulted [illegible] mous return of Robert Blackburn for Reeve, and H. O[illegible] Bray, Joseph Sherwood, and Robert Surtees, C.E., as Co[illegible] at their first meeting, held January 21st, 1867, the follow[illegible] appointments were made:—Thomas Tubman, Clerk, (a p[illegible] ever since retained); John Henderson, Treasurer; Alber[illegible] Alex. Lumsden, Auditors; James Blackburn, Assessor; [illegible] Collector; R. Tink, Overseer of Highways; James Ma[illegible] keeper; Robert Clarke, Inspector of Licenses; James M[illegible] stable; and James Ferguson, Fire Warden. The foll[illegible] names of the Councillors for the several years between th[illegible] and the present:

1868.—R. Blackburn, Reeve; and Messrs. Bray, Me[illegible] wood, and Surtees, Councillors.

1869.—Same Reeve; Messrs. Irvine, McGinness, McI[illegible] tees, Councillors.

1870.—R. Surtees, Reeve; and Messrs. Bell, Bray, M[illegible] Sherwood, Councillors.

1871.—R. Blackburn, Reeve; and Messrs. Bray, Me[illegible] wood, and Surtees, Councillors; Mr. Blackburn also se[illegible] the preceding year as Reeve, Mr. Surtees having resig[illegible] the position of Architect on the new Court House in Otta[illegible]

1872.—Same Reeve; Messrs. Duff, McGinness, Sherw[illegible] tees, Councillors.

1873.—R. Surtees, Reeve; Messrs. Duff, McGinness, [illegible] Woodburn, Councillors.

1874.—R. Surtees, Reeve; Messrs. McGinness, Saul, [illegible] Woodburn, Councillors.

1875.—R. Surtees, Reeve; Messrs. Dawson, Henderso[illegible] and Woodburn, Councillors.

1876.—John Henderson, Reeve; Messrs. Dawson, Sin[illegible] and Dr. Wilson, Councillors.

1877.—Same Reeve; Messrs. Dawson, McGinness, [illegible] Wilson, Councillors.

1878.—John Henderson, Reeve; Messrs. W. F. Daw[illegible] Ginness, H. F. Sims, and Dr. W. Wilson, Councillors; [illegible] man, Clerk; Wm. Graham, Treasurer; Robert McCra[illegible] Samuel Savage, Collector; James Allen and J. W. Proct[illegible]

One remarkable thing about the Municipal represe[illegible] Edinburgh is that although the *personnel* of the Villa[illegible] always been above the average, there has scarce ever b[illegible] contest—almost every set of Village officials being ele[illegible] year by acclamation.

The Village has a Town Hall, erected some thirteen [illegible] cost of $1,200, for the double purpose of a hall and sc[illegible] which latter purpose it also continued to be used till [illegible] Corporation built a splendid new brick school at a cost [illegible] It is claimed that this is now the finest school buildin[illegible] school in the County outside of the City of Ottawa. It h[illegible] tions for four teachers, but only three are thus far emplo[illegible] as an architectural edifice or an educational institution, [illegible] burgh school is certainly a credit to the Village. The p[illegible] are John Anderson (Chairman), David Mathieson (Secret[illegible] Alex. McGinness, Peter McDonald, Robert Surtees, C. [illegible] Clarke; and the teachers are Mr. McJanet (Principa[illegible] Christie, and Miss M. McGregor.

The statistics of valuation, &c., as returned by the A[illegible] present year are as follows:—

Area (acres)	[illegible]
Population	[illegible]
No. Ratepayers	[illegible]
Value of Real Property	82[illegible]
Value of Personal Property	[illegible]
Amount Taxable Income	[illegible]
Total	83[illegible]
No. of Cattle	[illegible]
No. of Horses	[illegible]

Of the latter, 34 are owned by the Street Railroad [illegible] have their head-quarters in the Village.

nt of business carried on, and the improvements in-
dinburgh, by Mr. McKay, it is not to be wondered
ly assumed quite a village air. Among those who
previous to 1842, when the new District was formed,
:—James Allen (shoemaker), John Askwith (car-
lackburn, Robert Blackburn, Burritt, Ballantyne
ooper), James Bissett (weaver), John Beckey, Patk.
Michael Brennan, Baker (clothier), Robert Boyce
ay (miller), Browne (storekeeper), Carr (carpenter),
(gardener), Clark (plasterer), Clements (a Sapper),
ev. Mr. Croll), John Campbell (farmer), T. Dempster
y (coachman to Mr. McKay), Thos. Evans (weaver),
rs. Fellowes, John Grieves (weaver), Donald M.
orge Gray (cooper), Robert Gray (mason), Thomas
Robert Hutchinson (miller), George Hay (store-
nter, Peter Heath, (blacksmith), James Henry, John
, Hanly (baker), Henderson, Inglis, John Irvine
es, Jenkins (spinner), Robt. Kenley (cooper), Kiddy
s Lumsden (clerk), Mrs. Logan (widow), William
bert, George, and W. Lang, Little (coachman), D.
Moffatt (miller), Massey, Melville (clothier), Andrew
onald Mason (builder), Henry McCormick, Thomas
McConnell, Peter McDonald (farmer), Patk. Mc-
ne, McGinnis (clerk), McGinnis (mill-hand), widow
Intosh (gardener), Alex. McIntosh, Thomas McKay,
(banker—a son-in-law of Thos. McKay), Peter Mc-
Lean (gardener), McLeod (miller), Isaac McTaggart,
maker), Donald Paisley (dyer), Jas. Reid, Stirling
iller), James Stevenson (banker), Alex. Scott (baker),
pittal (carpenter), Alex. Spittal, David Scott (store-
, David Templeton, Robert Tink, Robert Turnbull,
s. Thompson (who kept the Village Inn), Mrs. Urqu-
son (carder), John Wilson (millwright), Whitehead,
cher—subsequently the Rev. Mr. Wardrope), and
rder).

t advancing with a steady though not rapid growth,
ncorporated by special Act of Parliament—the popula-
g reached the required number under the General Act.
n of municipal representatives resulted in the unani-
bert Blackburn for Reeve, and H. O. Burritt, John
wood, and Robert Surtees, C.E., as Councillors; and
g, held January 21st, 1867, the following municipal
made:—Thomas Tubman, Clerk, (a position he has
; John Henderson, Treasurer; Albert French and
uditors; James Blackburn, Assessor; James Allen,
, Overseer of Highways; James Maxwell, Pound-
arke, Inspector of Licenses; James McKenney, Con-
s Ferguson, Fire Warden. The following are the
cillors for the several years between the above date

kburn, Reeve; and Messrs. Bray, McGinness, Sher-
Councillors.

eeve; Messrs. Irvine, McGinness, McLeod, and Sur-

ees, Reeve; and Messrs. Bell, Bray, McGinness, and
lors.

kburn, Reeve; and Messrs. Bray, McGinness, Sher-
, Councillors; Mr. Blackburn also served a part of
as Reeve, Mr. Surtees having resigned to assume
itect on the new Court House in Ottawa.

eeve; Messrs. Duff, McGinness, Sherwood, and Sur-

ees, Reeve; Messrs. Duff, McGinness, Sherwood, and
llors.

ees, Reeve; Messrs. McGinness, Saul, Sherwood, and
llors.

ees, Reeve; Messrs. Dawson, Henderson, McKenney,
uncillors.

enderson, Reeve; Messrs. Dawson, Sims, Woodburn,
ouncillors.

eeve; Messrs. Dawson, McGinness, Sims, and Dr.
.

enderson, Reeve; Messrs. W. F. Dawson, Alex. Mc-
ms, and Dr. W. Wilson, Councillors; Thomas Tub-
Graham, Treasurer; Robert McCracken, Assessor;
llector; James Allen and J. W. Proctor, Auditors.

e thing about the Municipal representation of New
although the *personnel* of the Village Fathers has
the average, there has scarce ever been an election
ery set of Village officials being elected year after
n.

a Town Hall, erected some thirteen years since at a
the double purpose of a hall and school-house—for
se it also continued to be used till 1875, when the
splendid new brick school at a cost of over $6,000.
this is now the finest school building and the best
ty outside of the City of Ottawa. It has accommoda-
ers, but only three are thus far employed. Whether
edifice or an educational institution, the New Edin-
tainly a credit to the Village. The present Trustees
Chairman), David Mathieson (Secretary-Treasurer),
Peter McDonald, Robert Surtees, C.E., and Robert
teachers are Mr. McJanet (Principal), Miss Mary
M. McGregor.

valuation, &c., as returned by the Assessor for the
follows:—

s)......	134
n......	891
ayers......	218
Real Property......	$293,250
Personal Property......	14,200
Taxable Income......	2,000
al......	$309,450
ttle......	39
orses......	57

4 are owned by the Street Railroad Company, who
arters in the Village.

The communication to other points lies *via* the New Edinburgh bridges (across which the Street Railroad runs), and the Ottawa Street Bridge, over the Rideau to Ottawa—up the right bank of the Rideau to the junction of the "King's" with all the other leading roads east of that river, at Cumming's Island—and by ferry to Gatineau Point every 30 minutes.

It is the seat of the Vice-Regal residence, "Rideau Hall," fully described elsewhere, and also the home of a large number of wealthy men, some of whom have erected private residences of immense value, both houses and grounds being designed with special regard to artistic beauty, and in keeping with the cultivated tastes of the owners.

Among the private residences which may be called really very fine ones are those of J. M. Currier, M.P., Robert Blackburn, M.P., Judge Richie, of the Supreme Court; Judge La Fontaine (superannuated), Dr. Bell, Malcolm McNaughton, Thomas C. Keefer, C.E., J. M. Clarke, and Mrs. McKay, widow of the late Hon. Thomas McKay.

The public improvements—in addition to the Street Railroad—consist of water and gas supplies—branches of the Ottawa systems; and the place has two telegraph offices, two in-coming and three out-going mails daily—besides being included with the City of Ottawa under the Exceptional Postage Rates Act. J. W. Proctor is Postmaster.

The business part of the place contains three first-rate general stores and a number of groceries, one shoe shop, one tailor shop, two butcher shops, Paterson & Law's foundry, McClymont & Co.'s grist and flouring mills, and Blackburn & Co.'s woollen factory.

This latter, as being the only one of any extent—not only in the County, but anywhere short of the St. Lawrence shore—deserves a brief description. The buildings in which the manufacture is carried on are three in number, situated adjacent to each other, and in close proximity to both the Rideau and Ottawa Rivers at the point where the former tumbles into the latter, over the precipice known as Rideau Falls. First, there is the office and ware-room, a large handsome two-storey stone building, about 100 x 60 feet in size, whose name implies its use. The wool is received here and sorted by hand, before being forwarded to the dyeing and scouring house—and after going through the various processes of manufacture it again returns in the form of finished goods, where tons of it can at any time be seen ready for dispatch to the various wholesale centres. The stores and supplies used in the process of manufacture are also kept in a part of this building, which likewise contains the office.

The main building is about 120 x 60 in size, and consists of two storeys above ground, and two basements. In it is placed the motive-power which controls the machinery of the entire establishment. This is supplied by a large Leffel Turbine water-wheel, and an idea of the power required may be imagined from the fact that the belt driving the main shaft is 30 inches wide. There is also a powerful steam boiler in this building, from which the establishment throughout is heated in cold weather, by steam. This building also contains the cards, and the spinning, fulling, and finishing appliances.

The third building is of equal height and depth with the above, but smaller—60 x 75, or thereabouts. It contains store rooms for colored wools, the dyeing and scouring apparatus, and the looms.

Without undertaking to describe in detail the minutiæ of the various processes of the manufacture, we might simply refer to them as they successively occur. First, the wool is hand-sorted, and sent to the scouring and dyeing house, where these processes are performed almost entirely by machinery. Then, after drying, it goes through the "pickers," after which it is carded, spun, spooled, warped, and woven in succession. It is then sent to the finishing-room, where it is first burrelled, then fulled, then gigged or napped, then tentered in the tenter-room, after which it is stretched and dried. Following this process, it is shorn of its nap and pressed, when nothing remains to be done but the measuring, weighing, packing, ticketing, and despatching to the show-rooms.

From the time the wool is taken in hand by the sorter, the whole process occupies, in the ordinary course, about ten days; though on special occasions it has often been completed in four days, and in some instances as quickly as three.

Throughout the various stages, most interesting exhibitions are everywhere observable—the intricate and beautiful machinery doing its work in such a manner as to excite the wonder and admiration of the uninitiated. The machinery is all of the latest and most approved designs. They have 930 spindles, 720 of which are on a pair of Platt's self-acting mules, manufactured in Oldham, England—said to be the best in use. The rest of the machinery is all American—including 210 spindles on jacks, four setts of triple cards, a twister, by Davis & Furber, of Andover, Mass., warper, fourteen looms, napper, shearer, &c.

The mills were purchased in 1871 from Joseph McKay & Bros., of Montreal, and with the ex[illegible] of a few intervals during which they were shut down for [illegible] the winter of 1876-77) they have been runn[illegible] full [illegible] uninterruptedly ever since. The property was purchased [illegible] bargain by the present owners for $40,000, having cost [illegible] sum origina[illegible]

[illegible] about 75 han[illegible] two-thirds of whom are women and [illegible] grades of cloth ma[illegible] are now confined to coarse and [illegible] tweeds exclusively—though they at one time manufactured fine go[illegible] and blanket[illegible]. They have facilities for manufacturing over 1,600 pounds of wool daily, or over 500,000 pounds in a year. They have handled as high [illegible] $120,000 worth of wool in a season. They get this in about equal [illegible] quantities from the local Canadian and the foreign markets. Immense bales of South American wool can at all times be seen in their warehouse. The foreign wool comes chiefly from that country, though they procure some from England, A[illegible]alia, and the United States. The principal supplies in the way of soaps, oils, &c., are procured from Montreal, the acids from Brockville, and the "teazles," which are a curiosity in their way, as well as the most valuable instrument yet discovered in the "napping" process, are only grown in the vicinity of Schenectady, New York. At present they are manufacturing 450 to 500 yards of cloth per day, all of which is sold in the Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton markets—chiefly the former. We did not learn the first cost of their manufactures, but they are of [illegible] which retail at 45c. to 70c. per yard.

Altogether the New Edinburgh Woollen Mills are very complete in every respect, and form a very important adjunct to the material resources of the Village in which they are located. For a very interesting and instructive visit of inspection we were indebted to the courtesy of Robert Blackburn, M.P., President of the Company, and Mr. French, the obliging Secretary.

Not the least pleasing adjunct to the Village is its facilities for religious worship. There are two very roomy and handsome stone churches

[illegible] Episcopal, the other Presbyterian. The latter was built some [illegible] years since at a cost of $6,000. Rev. J. C. Cameron is the minister. The former [illegible] older, and not quite so costly—though of fine proportions and attractive [illegible]. There is also a rectory connected with it, and the Rev. [illegible] Bousquet is Rector. It perpetuates the memory of the Martyr, [illegible] name of St. Bartholomew, and is the church which the [illegible] General always attended. Lady Dufferin, who took a [illegible] inaugurated and managed a bazaar in its benefit during [illegible] of her Canadian residence.

Another institution of uncommon merit in its line, and one which [illegible] Beechwood Cemetery, situated on the eastern [illegible] Village. It was organized some years ago under the Pubic [illegible] Act, and 185 acres of land were purchased, chiefly from the McPhail estate. The natural location and topography of the [illegible] nature of their surroundings, are claimed to be unequaled. Very large sums have been spent in laying out roads and [illegible] utilizing the natural beauties of the place by a system of [illegible], which have conduced to transform it into an almost [illegible] ranging and delightful view, as hill and dale give [illegible] expression. All such recognized requisites as residence [illegible] and gardeners, vaults, greenhouses, &c., &c., [illegible] and executing is complete to the minutest detail. [illegible] of magnificent monuments marking the resting [illegible], whose mortal remains are therein interred. Lots in the [illegible] range in price up to $50 per sq. [illegible], and none lower than [illegible].

[illegible] and of New Edinburgh leaves little remain[illegible] fact that it is a very [illegible] all the suburbs of the Capital.

RICHMOND.

[illegible] Military settlement of Richmond" is the oldest [illegible] whatever, though, as explained [illegible] County, there were some dozen or more [illegible] and isolated positions throughout [illegible] 1811, whereas the Richmond [illegible] dates of 1818.

[illegible] They had been consolidated on [illegible] the former [illegible] After the final re-establishment of [illegible] of Napoleon, the British Gov[illegible] military organization, and the [illegible] Quebec. Many, both [illegible] permanent loca[illegible] When [illegible] Duke of Richmond [illegible] Governor General-ship of the British [illegible] America, passed into the woods close by the vessel [illegible]

[illegible] which place they [illegible] Mills. [illegible] Mrs. Taylor [illegible] Wm. Dennison, of [illegible] was frozen to [illegible] But in dwith and [illegible] Government officials, and [illegible] were assigned with one year's [illegible] the Drawing-[illegible] 12 miles of [illegible] Major Hill, in 1818. [illegible] Captain of the old 100th, was the Pension [illegible] Perth to attend to [illegible] Richmond post. We [illegible] very few. The follow[illegible] 1818, and very shortly after, [illegible] Capt. Lyon, Capt. Lewis, Capt. Lett, Maj. Ormsby, ex-Surgeon Collis, Lieut. Maxwell, Paymaster Bradley, Sergt.-Major Hill, Color-Sergeant Sp[illegible] McElroy, Sergt. Cunningham, Sergt. Vaughan, S[illegible] Mills, Sergt. Dunbar, Sergt. Fitzgerald, Jonas Ba[illegible] Samuel McFadden, Wm. McFadden, John McFadd[illegible] James Greene, James Beaman, Wm. Lackey, J[illegible] McMullen, Alex. McCasland, James Munce, D[illegible] Copeland, Robert Birch, William Pender, Jo[illegible] McKinstry, Pollock, the Murrays, the Stanleys, Eynough, Edward Malloch, Falls, Christopher [illegible] gean, and Joseph Hinton. With but three or fo[illegible] were military men. The names of many are fam[illegible] of Carleton, by reason of their public acts and ser[illegible] immediate descendants.

Col. Burke afterwards became the first represe[illegible] ment from the original County of Carleton, comp[illegible] of the territory lying between the Rideau and the [illegible]

Capt. Lyon built the first mill, kept the first [illegible] oldest Parliamentary representatives for the Co[illegible] foremost men of the whole District. He was al[illegible] family, who attained to distinguished positions i[illegible] Judge Lyon and the late G. B. Lyon-Fellowes.

Capt. Lewis was also a representative man, hav[illegible] in Parliament. He was the father of the late J[illegible] many years one of the leading citizens of Ottawa [illegible] Ma[illegible].

Capt. Lett was a man of good parts and no sm[illegible] father of W. P. Lett, the City Clerk of Ottawa.

Major Ormsby was one of the oldest Magistra[illegible] a large amount of Magisterial duties, a[illegible] carrying, before the days of clergymen. No[illegible] does not seem to have thought much of that plan[illegible] and that on the occasion of the first weddin[illegible] in the settlement by a clergyman he and his wi[illegible] ceremony having originally been performed, in hi[illegible] Magistrate.

The wedding above referred to was that of [illegible] Sergeant of the 99th, to Jane Campbell, lately ar[illegible] was performed by Rev. Michael Harris, of Perth [illegible] Dublin, and in the "Duke of Richmond Arms, by ex-Sergeant Hill. Donald Mathieson and E[illegible] married at the same time and place, and by the [illegible] was an ex-soldier and she the daughter of one.

Lt. Maxwell is elsewhere referred to as the [illegible] thoroughbred stock to the Ottawa Valley.

[illegible] Bradley was a leading and influential [illegible] large landed descendants.

Sergeant Spearman held a number of decorat[illegible] respectively. Among his many exploits was [illegible] at Fort Erie.

Sergt. McElroy was a man of education [illegible] and followed mercantile pursuits in Richmond [illegible] died but two years since, in his 75th year, having [illegible] municipal positions of the Village many times, lea[illegible] his sons are now among the leading men of the pl[illegible]

Sergeant Cunningham, 99th, was accidentally [illegible] shot white roaming his land—the first accide[illegible] death, though one Dennison had previously [illegible] and another, the first *natural* death in the place [illegible] lived on the 37th Line, wh[illegible] last of the sept.

[illegible] Mills was the father of a numerous p[illegible] Mills, is now Reeve of the Township of [illegible]

Sergeant-Major H[illegible] was a man of more than [illegible] was in command of the party who cut out the ro[illegible] according to the [illegible], and superintende[illegible] in [illegible] the place, the [illegible] Freemason, afterwards the "Duke [illegible] His wife, the present Mrs. Taylor, (in her 88th y[illegible] in the Village who was one of the [illegible] and there are but four others in all in the Co[illegible] here, viz.: Mrs. Vaughan, widow of Serg[illegible] [illegible] concession, Goulbourn, in [illegible], Wm. McFadden, living, a[illegible] James Beaman and James Greene, living on the [illegible]

James Beaman, who settled on Lot 9, C[illegible] he held no high rank in the army, was a man [illegible] He was the father of James Beaman, who [illegible] continued, and settled [illegible] This gentleman has been for many [illegible] Clerk and Township Clerk of North Gower, [illegible] Commissioner, and, as one of the old[illegible] citizens of North Gower remarked to us, "he [illegible] useful man who ever lived in the Township" [illegible] courteous, obliging, and very popular.

Mr. Read and Stephen Eynough were school [illegible] sent out by the Home Government to instruct the [illegible] The former named was first sent [illegible] the settlement. He was the first [illegible] the present County of Carleton, and the scho[illegible] taught was also the first of the kind in the [illegible] Government, who sent him out to Canada s[illegible] of the settlement specially to occupy it, at a [illegible] He was succeeded, after a short tem[illegible] during his incumbency the Government withdr[illegible] and he commenced and continued to teac[illegible] than a Government school in the place. He [illegible] quite a young man. Being a Freemason, the fun[illegible] this was the first Masonic funeral in the County.

Edward Malloch, though only a shoemaker, [illegible] mon parts. He had a family, of whom one son [illegible] County in Parliament for many terms, as wel[illegible] Sheriff; while two other sons rose to positions o[illegible]

Mr. Falls was a surveyor, and a man of [illegible] position.

Stephen Sergeant was an American, a millwri[illegible] the man who built both grist and saw-mill for Ca[illegible] was commenced the spring after the settlement o[illegible] the next year—1820. The saw mill was built a[illegible]

RICAL SKETCH OF THE

Collis, Lieut. Maxwell, Paymaster Whitemarsh, Capt. ergt.-Major Hill, Color-Sergeant Spearman, Color-Sergt. Sergt. Cunningham, Sergt. Vaughan, Sergt. Dempsey, Sergt. t. Dunbar, Sergt. Fitzgerald, Jonas Barry, Michael Donohoe, Fadden, Wm. McFadden, John McFadden, Donald Mathieson, ene, James Beaman, Wm. Lackey, John McGuire, Robert Alex. McCasland, James Munce, David Harbinson, Wm. Robert Birch, William Pender, John Withers, Walsh, , Pollock, the Murrays, the Stanleys, Read, and Stephen Edward Malloch, Falls, Christopher Graham, Stephen Ser- Joseph Hinton. With but three or four exceptions the above ary men. The names of many are familiar to all the citizens , by reason of their public acts and services, or those of their descendants.

rke afterwards became the first representative sent to Parlia- the original County of Carleton, comprising the greater part tory lying between the Rideau and the Ottawa.

yon built the first mill, kept the first store, was one of the liamentary representatives for the County, and one of the en of the whole District. He was also the father of a large o attained to distinguished positions in after life, including n and the late G. B. Lyon-Fellowes.

ewis was also a representative man, having served the County ent. He was the father of the late John Bower Lewis, for one of the leading citizens of Ottawa, of which City he was

tt was a man of good parts and no small influence, and the V. P. Lett, the City Clerk of Ottawa.

Drmsby was one of the oldest Magistrates in the District, and large amount of Magisterial duties, among which were those g, before the days of clergymen. Notwithstanding this, he em to have thought much of that plan of doing the business, that on the occasion of the first wedding ceremony performed ... by a clergyman he and his wife were re-married, the aving originally been performed, in his own case, by another

dding above referred to was that of John Dunbar, an ex- the 99th, to Jane Campbell, lately arrived from Ireland. It ned by Rev. Michael Harris, of Perth, a son of the Dean of d in the "Duke of Richmond Arms," a public house kept nt Hill. Donald Mathieson and Elizabeth Birtch were the same time and place, and by the same clergyman. He oldier and she the daughter of one.

xwell is elsewhere referred to as the pioneer importer of ed stock to the Ottawa Valley.

Bradley was a leading and influential citizen, whose name is rough his descendants.

t Spearman held a number of decorations for acts of excep- ery. Among his many exploits was that of leader of the at Fort Erie.

McElroy was a man of education and business ability, ed mercantile pursuits in Richmond for many years. He vo years since, in his 75th year, having filled all the leading positions of the Village many times, leaving a family of whom now among the leading men of the place.

t Cunningham, 99th, was accidentally killed by a tree falling while clearing his land the first accidental death in the set- ugh one Dennison had previously been frozen to death, , the first *natural* death in the place, occurred before, that , an ex-soldier of the 37th Line, who was buried beside the foot of the rapids.

Mills was the father of a numerous progeny. A grandson, ls, is now Reeve of the Township of Torbolton.

Major Hill was a man of more than ordinary ability. He mand of the party who cut out the military road from Rich- to the Goodwood, and superintended the work throughout. ... e in the place, the "Masonic Arms" (he Freemason), afterwards the "Duke of Richmond Arms." present Mrs. Taylor, (in her 88th year) is the only settler n the Village who was one of the original colony of 1818; are but four others in all in the County, so far as we can Mrs. Vaughan, widow of Sergeant Vaughan (99th), who 3rd Concession, Goulbourn, just west of the Village, . Wm. McFadden, living at Ashton Village; and and James Greene, living on the 3rd line of Goulbourn. ... who settled on Lot 9, Concession 3, although ... k in the army, was a man of more than ordinary the father of James Beaman, who married a daughter of ... mentioned, and settled in North Gower at an This gentleman has been for many years Division Court Township Clerk of North Gower, is a Magistrate, Coroner, Commissioner, and, as one of the oldest and most respected orth Gower remarked to us, "he is probably the most ... ver lived in the Township" (North Gower), being ourteous, obliging, and very popular.

... and Stephen Eynough were school teachers. They were the Home Government to instruct the children of the mili- The former named was first sent, immediately after the of the settlement. He was the first school teacher within t County of Carleton, and the school-house in which he also the first of the kind in the County. It was erected by nment, who sent him out to Canada soon after the formation ttlement specially to occupy it, at a salary of £50 stg. per He was succeeded, after a short term, by Mr. Eynough. incumbency the Government withdrew their aid from the d he commenced and continued to teach the first school other vernment school in the place. He died in Richmond while ng man. Being a Freemason, the fraternity buried him, and he first Masonic funeral in the County.

Malloch, though only a shoemaker, was a man of uncom- He had a family, of whom one son afterwards represented in Parliament for many terms, as well as being for a time its while two other sons rose to positions on the Bench.

alls was a surveyor, and a man of good reputation in his

n Sergeant was an American, a millwright by occupation, and who built both grist and saw-mill for Capt. Lyon. The former enced the spring after the settlement of the place, and finished ear 1820. The saw-mill was built about 1821. Up to the time of the completion of these very necessary adjuncts to civilization, the inhabitants were obliged to procure flour and what lumber they re quired from Wright's mills, at Hull. Of the latter article they did with but little, building houses of logs, and roofing them with the same, "troughed." Mr. Sergeant died at Richmond soon after the completion of the mills.

Joseph Hinton, the last above named of the early settlers, was a native of Ireland, but settled in Richmond about 1820, when quite young. He was poor, but possessed of those traits which qualify so many thousands of our self-made men. He gradually arose to a leading position in public affairs, being Reeve of Richmond for many years, and Warden of the County for a number of terms. He now resides near Ottawa, and though old in years is young in spirit, and more youthful far in appearance and physical characteristics than the majority of men still many years his junior in point of age.

Thomas Sproule, a native of Athlone, Ireland, settled in Richmond in 1820, and died there in 1849. Davin, in his "Irishman in America," states that on landing at the Chaudière Mr. Sproule was offered all the Ordnance Lands, including Parliament Hill, etc., for $75. This is mani festly an error, as those lands were never private property; and it is evi dent, from the succession of events, that the Home Government never intended them to be, as they undoubtedly had the Rideau Canal scheme in serious contemplation ever since 1815. However, it appears quite certain that Mr. Sproule was offered land for a song which now embraces the greater part of the Capital City; but, like many others, he thought Richmond was destined to be the great city of this region, and chose it as his future home. He rose to an influential position in the community, and became afterwards the first coroner of the Old Bathurst District, which then comprised the greater part of the present Counties of Carle ton, Lanark, and Renfrew. He took a leading part in religious affairs, and was chiefly instrumental in accomplishing the building of Richmond Episcopal Church—the first Church in the County of Carleton.

Father McDonell, an ex-chaplain of the army, and a Catholic, wa the first clergyman to preach a sermon in the settlement. It took plac very soon after the erection of the Government school-house, and the meeting was held therein. Father McDonell subsequently became Bishop of Kingston. He died afterwards in Scotland, but his remains were brought to Kingston for re-interment many years later.

A Methodist preacher named Healy was the second who ever preached in the place; and Mr. Glen, a Presbyterian minister elsewhere spoken of, who made his home in Richmond, was the earliest resident minister, and the third to preach there. Mr. Healy used to stay, during his visits to Richmond, at Sergt.-Major Hill's "Duke of Richmond Arms," and he was often wont to appear there wet to the middle from his long and tedious journeys through swamps and over streams, with- out conveyance, and even without roads. Some of our people nowadays think, and rightly, that many of our ministers of the Gospel, ... particularly the Methodists still suffer in the flesh for the promotion of their Master's cause; but could they have seen Mr. Healy or Mr. Glen in the early days of the Richmond settlement, when returned from a religious mission of a couple of days' steady tramp through the primeval wilderness and interminable swamps of the old Bathurst District, they would lose their pity for their successors of the present day. All who followed the sacred calling were free to come and go when and as they pleased at the "Duke of Richmond Arms;" its proprietor being a man of benevolent turn, and very strongly in favor of anybody or anything which tended to forward the advancement of religious or educational instruction.

The first church built in the place was the Episcopal, and the ... regularly located preacher the Rev. Mr. Burns. It is also claimed that this was the first church built in the County—before the Methodist ... Chapel Street, and the old Presbyterian on the site of St. Andrew's ... old Bytown—and that the nearest for some time subsequently was one at Hull on the one hand, and Perth on the other. Up to this time the school-house had continued to be used for the holding of religious exer cises. The above view must certainly be the correct one as to compar ative time for the Richmond Catholic church is claimed to have ... built as early as 1825, or certainly not later than 1826; whereas B... was not thought of till the latter year, and the Epis... ... Richmond was built a number of years previous to the Catholic. ... Heron was the first Catholic priest who preached in Richmond. H... came periodically, and it was then but an out-mission. Father S... was the regularly stationed priest after the church was built, follow by Father Cullen, who was in turn succeeded by Father O'Con... ... present incumbent.

The first child born in the settlement is said to hav... family of Garrett Fitzgerald, an ex-sergt. of the 99th R...

Reference is had in other places to the great scarcity of, ... of procuring, domestic animals in the early days of the ... was it, in fact, that for a long time the lucky pos... horse, or even a pig, was regarded as a sort ... the owner of the first ox and the first cow in the settlement. Sergt. M... Hill earned for himself the most enviable reput... community. When he got them he had to bring hay from B... Rapids, down the Rideau and up the Goodwood ... through the winter; and this running short, the owner was sur... see them take to the woods and soon fatten up on browse, inste... starving to death, as he supposed they would.

The plan of the Village of Richmond, as originally laid out by ... Burke, was on an extensive, not to say grand, scale. It is ... from this that it was planned and expected to be a gre... future day. He went to work more as the people do now ... laying out western "cities." There were grant... acres each for the minister's residence, church, and graveyard, of ... the three "established" Churches the Episcopal, Presbyter... Roman Catholic no "dissenters" being deemed worthy or needi... those little privileges, as they are since supposed to be. Then there w... six acres left for a "park," and on this lot the sch... built, and now the town-hall stands there also. In ... to tramp on foot through the Village, it reminds him strongly of t... term popularly applied to the City of Washington d... "the city of magnificent distances." And such it i... of distance may make it magnificent.

It bade fair at one time, however, to be a town of exce... importance; and even long subsequent to the days of old Bytown it w... a business centre of no mean importance, contain... according to the oldest inhabitants of the vi... first-rate stores and a dozen breweries and distilleries in its limits. It now contains but 4 general stores, 2 harness shops, 4 blacksmith-shops,

2 waggon-shops, 3 shoe-shops, 1 tailor-shop, 1 steam saw and grist-mill, 1 water-mill, two hotels, 4 churches, 1 school, and a town-hall. The latest assessment return shows it to contain a population of 424, embracing 94 ratepayers, owning 1,500 acres of land, all of which is improved, and valued at $41,881; together with $1,900 worth of personal property, exclusive of 141 cattle, 75 sheep, 89 pigs, and 92 horses. The above return shows a falling off of nearly 100 in population since 1876. During that year a special census was taken for the purpose of determining the number of licenses which the law allowed the Council to issue, and the population was then returned as being 520. In fact, the story of the deserted village strongly forces itself before one's mind on taking his first trip to Richmond—greater as a reminiscence of what was, and a reminder of what might have been, than as a reality of the present or an assurance of the future. Very many of the buildings have an abandoned and dilapidated appearance—no part of the characteristics of our healthy western towns.

A number of the very first buildings erected still stand—the principal among them being the building now occupied as a residence and store by Wm. McElroy, the residence of Mrs. Taylor, and that of Dempsey. The first named was *the* first house erected in the settlement; and around it are probably entwined more, and more interesting, historical associations than are connected with any single edifice in the County.

In it was organized the first Masonic Lodge in the County, which sat here many years. The first Orange Lodge in the County, and the third in Upper Canada was also organized and continued to meet for many a year beneath its roof.

But the event which gives it a celebrity more than all else, is the fact of the Duke of Richmond having lodged there the night before his death. Every history of Canada, however incomplete, contains reference to the Duke of Richmond, and his unnatural death, and no two accounts we have ever seen are alike. Without taking credit for a correct version of what has heretofore never been so given—so far as we have seen—we will just remark that the following account was gleaned by us from an eye-witness, and substantiated by a number of others not eye-witnesses, but who were in the vicinity at the time, and on the spot immediately after and remember every incident distinctly.

In the first place, it should be mentioned that the Duke of Richmond was a man in whom, for very many reasons, an unusual amount of interest centred, even for a Duke or for a Governor-General. He was the first and only one possessing the title of Duke who ever was sent to govern Canada. But his great renown seems to have consisted in the fact that he was utterly destitute of all those principles which would seem to be required of an honorable gentleman, to say nothing of a Governor-General. One writer says of him: "The Duke was a Governor by profession. He was far, however, from popular as a Governor in Canada." Another says: "He was one of the greatest of British notables—a person who had governed Ireland *tant bien que mal*, and who was fain to pass from one vice-regal charge to another, to amend his fortune which had been much impaired by dissipation and extravagance." Another writes: "In early life he had indulged in those excesses to which men of fortune are prone. He had been seduced into horse-racing—he had played *rouge et noir* at Baden—he had been bilked at the Derby and on the Continent—and his private fortune was at a low ebb. But he had nevertheless the spirit, the feelings, and the manners of a British nobleman; and notwithstanding his dissipations, or perhaps on account of them, he was held in a certain amount of esteem by those who had the opportunity of coming in contact with him."

Such was the character of the Governor-General of British North America, who had been borne to Quebec, the Capital, on the 28th August, 1818, to assume his command, just as the military settlers were leaving to form a colony which should bear his name; and who, scarce yet a year later, came to that colony to die.

Sir Peregrine Maitland, the then Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, was a son-in-law of the Duke. He had been an officer in the army, and eloped from Paris with the Duke's daughter while the allied armies lay before that city subsequent to Waterloo. He was of cold, haughty, and overbearing manners, with nothing of the innate qualities of a civil Governor or the first requirements of a popular ruler in his composition—leaning strongly to a system of arbitrary government from force of military habit and constitutional temperament; and that such a man, who subsequently became a pliant tool of the Family Compact, and one of the most unpopular of Canadian Governors, should have been foisted by the Home Government upon the people of Upper Canada, simply to make provision for him, in deference to his father-in-law, and not in consequence of his fitness for office, is but another evidence of the state of servitude, as it were, under which the Duke of Richmond had the British Ministry of that day.

During the summer of 1819 the Duke visited his son-in-law; and on his return to Quebec, decided to branch off from the St. Lawrence route, and make a tour *viâ* the already discussed military highway which was subsequently constructed as the Rideau Canal, and pass through the Village which bore his name, and in the prosperity of which he apparently took a great interest. Leaving Kingston about the middle of August, he travelled on foot with two attendants to Perth, where he arrived on the 17th, leaving next morning for Richmond. The distance was thirty miles—there was no road except the "blaze" to mark the course, and even at that time of year much water lay in the swamps. He succeeded in getting as far as Sergt. Vaughan's (Lot 15, Con. 3), about three miles west of the Village, when darkness and the almost impenetrable swamp intervening, compelled him to take quarters for the night. His two attendants, however, succeeded in wading through the swamp, and arriving at the Village at midnight; the settlement was soon astir with the report that the Duke was near at hand. Early next morning (19th) the settlers congregated, and collecting boards and planks where and as they could, improvised a series of foot bridges over the worst part of the route, and, meeting the Duke at Vaughan's, accompanied him to the Village, where he arrived the same forenoon.

Having taken quarters at Sergt-Maj. Hill's public-house, the "Masonic Arms" (until then so called), he spent the day in fraternizing with the inhabitants, and in the evening gave a dinner to which all the chief men of the place and vicinity were invited. It was at this dinner party that the Township of March received its name—being called in honor of the Duke, after a nephew of his—the Earl of March. Here also it was noticed that something was wrong with him, as in looking at the pouring of water into the glasses, he twitched as if the sight gave him excessive pain. During the evening he became very restive, and at bedtime was so Collis, a half-pay officer, and ex-surgeon of the 6th Infantry for him. He refused the medicine however, and nervous to walk the floor of his apartment all night. Towards mo more quiet, and able to partake of some refreshment.

In arranging the plan of his tour, he had so calculated he was to be at Hull on the 20th, and in the morning o walked down past Col. Burke's residence to take a small bo of the rapids, in which he was to be conveyed to Chapma of the road—where "Squire" Wright, of Hull, had sent o waggon to meet him and convey him to "Richmond La pushing out into the stream his last night's nervousness r increased violence, and by the time they had got one mi Goodwood he became unmanageable, and jumping ashore i occupants of the boat at the place where the toll-gate no ran with the fleetness of a deer through the forest—fol attendants, who discovered on their arrival at "Chapman's passed their shanty and entered the barn, a short distan the river. On going to the barn, he was found in a fit, face on a hay-mow. They removed him to the shanty, and sent for Dr. Collis, who shortly afterwards arrived, a without effect. Dr. Reid, an ex-army surgeon, was sent f but the Duke was dead long before his arrival. He only l a short time after being taken into the house. He die camp-bed, which his attendants always carried with them, out by Mrs. Hill—now Mrs. Taylor—and had for his sh fully-quilted silk bed-quilt of his own, which formed travelling outfit. It was a peculiarity of his to carry hi bed and bedding, and *always use them*—no matter where night. His corpse was put into a plain deal box and convey mond Landing" by the same waggon which "Squire" forwarded for his use over that part of the route. On arri batteau which was to meet him was already awaiting him taken by it to Montreal and thence to Quebec, where he with great pomp and ceremony in the Protestant cathedr September, 1819.

We have seen a number of different dates given by as of the Duke's death. It occurred on the forenoon of th August, 1819. This is corroborated by a number of witne the event fresh in their memory—by *all*, in fact, who wer at the time; and in looking over some of the late Mr. McE—an ex-Col.-Sergt. who died two years since at Richmond entry in his own hand, in a daily diary, and under the "Duke of Richmond died to-day, at Chapman's farm, 3 Richmond." His disease was generally supposed to hav phobia, from the bite of a tame fox, which he had been time previously. Many dispute this with apparent though failing to account for the real cause.

This Chapman, at whose place the Duke died, was the Loyalist who moved in from the St. Lawrence front, an on his then location as early as 1815—though the exact dat The above melancholy occurrence drew attention to hi soon afterwards received a grant of the lot whereon he w (13, V. Con. R. F., Nepean). It is now the well-known By where the "Richmond Road," as at present establishe Goodwood—meeting there the old and original road, w only cut out to that point, which was known by the titl the road"—just as the town of Aylmer, on the North Sho for many years as simply "the end of the turnpike," in of Hull.

The surveying of the Township had been completed part of that season (1819) by John McNaughton, a well- to all the older residents of Bytown and vicinity. He la number of Townships through the Ottawa Valley, and County of Carleton. He is still living—a very old man friend, Mr. McArthur, of Gloucester Township, near Otta

In regard to the quality of the land in and about original settlers made an excellent selection. Probably be found in any country of corresponding latitude or si This characteristic does not apply to the land throughout in which it is situated, however; there being a very large area of very poor land in Goulbourn—ranging through all bottomless bogs and swamps to pure sand or pure rock, two or more of the above, in every shape.

Further than the quality of the soil, the position of th as to recommend Richmond. The beautiful River Good important tributary of the Rideau, flows through it, and Capt. Lyon built the first mill in the County.

This river was called by the Indians the "Jock," a na is known in all early charts and surveys. It was changed after the settlement, from the fact, as some affirm, of tional quantity and rare quality of the most valuable va being found along its banks. It is said that more and b its way to the Quebec market from the banks of the Go the days of the early lumbering operations in Carleton other stream of equal size or length, before or since. son of the re-naming of this beautiful stream is disputed say that it was so called after a river of the same name in runs through the former estates of the Duke of Richmo

The number and character of its business houses, show a falling off as compared to anterior dates, which parison with that of other items going to make up th modern town. The decrease in population has already At the time of the estimate (official) on which the se Municipal Loan Fund surplus was based it amounted $974 received by the Village from that fund was chiefly ing a new bridge over the Goodwood.

The first Grammar School in the County was orga under the present School Act it was discontinued as a 1875, in concurrence with the report of the High Scho McLennan, on account of the inadequacy of the They still have what is considered a very good Public Sc two teachers. The building is of frame, originally costi and is erected on the original "Park" of the new, or as is also the Village Hall, built some years since at a c

The Village is the seat of a Division Court, a Mason Orange Lodge, *all three* of which are the *oldest* in the Cou

ng of water into the glasses, he twitched and jump-
ave him excessive pain. During the course of the
very restive, and at bedtime was so ill that Dr.
cer, and ex-surgeon of the 6th Infantry, prescribed
d the medicine however, and nervously continued
his apartment all night. Towards morning he was
to partake of some refreshment.

plan of his tour, he had so calculated the time that
on the 20th, and in the morning of that day he
ol. Burke's residence to take a small boat at the foot
hich he was to be conveyed to Chapman's—the end
"Squire" Wright, of Hull, had sent out a team and
n and convey him to "Richmond Landing." On
stream his last night's nervousness returned with
and by the time they had got one mile down the
unmanageable, and jumping ashore in spite of the
t at the place where the toll-gate now stands, he
s of a deer through the forest—followed by his
overed on their arrival at "Chapman's" that he had
and entered the barn, a short distance back from
g to the barn, he was found in a fit, lying on his
They removed him to the shanty, and immediately
who shortly afterwards arrived, and bled him
Reid, an ex-army surgeon, was sent for to Perth—
ead long before his arrival. He only lived, in fact,
being taken into the house. He died on his own
s attendants always carried with them. He was laid
ow Mrs. Taylor—and had for his shroud a beauti-
bed-quilt of his own, which formed a part of his
t was a peculiarity of his to carry his own camp-
nd *always use them*—no matter where he passed the
as put into a plain deal box and conveyed to "Rich-
the same waggon which "Squire" Wright had
e over that part of the route. On arrival there, the
o meet him was already awaiting him, and he was
real and thence to Quebec, where he was interred
d ceremony in the Protestant cathedral, on the 4th

number of different dates given by as many writers
th. It occurred on the forenoon of the 20th day of
s is corroborated by a number of witnesses who have
heir memory—by *all*, in fact, who were on the spot
looking over some of the late Mr. McElroy's papers
who died two years since at Richmond—we find the
nd, in a daily diary, and under the above date :—
d died to-day, at Chapman's farm, 3 miles n.-e. of
disease was generally supposed to have been hydro-
ite of a tame fox, which he had been petting some
Many dispute this with apparent good grounds,
count for the real cause.

at whose place the Duke died, was the son of a U. E.
l in from the St. Lawrence front, and "squatted"
as early as 1815—though the exact date is uncertain.
holy occurrence drew attention to his case, and he
eived a grant of the lot whereon he was then settled
Nepean. It is now the well-known Byers' property,
mond Road," as at present established, strikes the
g there the old and original road, which was then
point, which was known by the title "the end of
the town of Aylmer, on the North Shore,' was known
simply "the end of the turnpike," in the early days

of the Township had been completed during the fore
(1819) by John McNaughton, a well-known citizen
dents of Bytown and vicinity. He laid out a large
hips through the Ottawa Valley, and several in the
. He is still living—a very old man—with an old
ur, of Gloucester Township, near Ottawa.

e quality of the land in and about Richmond, the
ade an excellent selection. Probably no better can
untry of corresponding latitude or similar climate.
does not apply to the land throughout the Township
ted, however; there being a very large proportionate
nd in Goulbourn—ranging through all the grades from
d swamps to pure sand or pure rock, or mixtures of
above, in every shape.

e quality of the soil, the position of the place is such
Richmond. The beautiful River Goodwood, the most
y of the Rideau, flows through it, and upon its banks
he first mill in the County.

called by the Indians the "Jock," a name by which it
ly charts and surveys. It was changed to "Goodwood"
t, from the fact, as some affirm, of such an excep-
l rare quality of the most valuable varieties of timber
its banks. It is said that more and better oak found
ec market from the banks of the Goodwood, during
rly lumbering operations in Carleton, than from any
ual size or length, before or since. The above ver-
ng of this beautiful stream is disputed by others, who
alled after a river of the same name in England, which
ormer estates of the Duke of Richmond.

nd character of its business houses, as above stated,
s compared to anterior dates, which is only in com-
of other items going to make up the attributes of a
e decrease in population has already been referred to.
estimate (official) on which the settlement of the
und surplus was based it amounted to 487, and the
he Village from that fund was chiefly spent in build-
ver the Goodwood.

mar School in the County was organized here, and
School Act it was discontinued as a High School in
ce with the report of the High School Inspector, Dr.
recount of the inadequacy of the school-building.
at is considered a very good Public School, employing
e building is of frame, originally costing some $7,500,
he original "Park" of the new, or rather old town,
ge Hall, built some years since at a cost of $600.

the seat of a Division Court, a Masonic Lodge, and an
three of which are the *oldest* in the County . "arleton.

The present number of the Masonic Lodge is 159, G. R. C., and its name the "Goodwood." It is the only one in the County outside of Ottawa City. Its present officers are :

W.M., John W. Satchell ; S.W., T. W. Hill ; J.W., T. B. Shillington ; Sec., Hugh Reilly ; Treas., D. McDougall ; Chap., A. W. Davidson ; S. D., J. Kemp ; J. D., H. A. Bennett ; D. of C., Dr. Beatty ; Stewards, W. Burroughs, J. R. Hill ; I. G, R. Hill ; Tyler, H. Dempsey.

The Municipal history of Richmond, or at least the beginning thereof, is told by the minutes of the first meeting of its first Council, which we herewith append :

"By virtue of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the twelfth year of the reign of Queen Victoria, chaptered eighty one, and entituled—*An Act to provide by one General Law for the erection of Municipal Corporations, &c., in and for the Cities, Towns, Townships, and Villages of the Province,*"

"The Municipal Corporation of the Village of Richmond assembled at James McLean's on the 21st day of January, 1850—

"When there were present :—George Brown, Thomas Lewis, Patrick McElroy, James McLean, and Wm. R. R. Lyon, they having been elected unanimously at the Village meeting held on the 7th inst., no poll being demanded, when it was—

"Moved by Mr. McElroy, seconded by Mr. Brown, That Mr. Lyon be Reeve.—Carried unanimously.

"Moved by Mr. McElroy, seconded by Mr. McLean, That this Council do now adjourn.—Carried unanimously."

Thus Richmond took its place in the family of Incorporated Villages, the proceedings being certified by "Garrett Fitzgerald, acting Clerk."

At the next meeting a most formidable array of Municipal officers were appointed, as follows :—Garrett Fitzgerald, Clerk ; Jos. Hinton, Auditor ; Robert W. Evans, Treasurer ; Thomas Miller, Hugh Ross, Thomas Birtch, Assessors ; Alex. Bryson, Collector ; James McVeitty, Pound-keeper ; James McLean, Anthony Fournier, Andrew Taylor, Coustantine Maguire, Fence-Viewers ; Andrew Taylor, Anthony Fournier, Path-masters ; George Lyon, Patrick McElroy, Joseph Hinton, Sewell Ormsby, Charles P. Thompson, Superintendents of Highways, Rev. John Flood, Supt. of Schools.

It was a big thing then to hold office, and the people knew it, and everybody wanted one, and almost everybody got one. There was a test vote on the appointment of Path-masters. The yeas and nays were called, and it was declared a tie, and decided by the casting vote of the Reeve.

Mr. Fitzgerald continued to act as Clerk till July 6th, 1853, when he was succeeded by Thomas Miller, as Clerk and Treasurer, who has filled the double position ever since.

Mr. Lyon held the position of Reeve till his death, in 1854, and George Brown was elected on the 6th of September of that year to fill the unexpired term.

Joseph Hinton was elected to the position for 1855, and held it for three years, being replaced by Mr. Brown in 1858, who was again superseded by Mr. Hinton, in 1859. He held the Reeveship till 1863, when Thomas Lyon filled the chair one year, and John A. Bryson for the next three, when Mr. Hinton was again returned to the position in 1867 the first year of the election of Reeve by popular vote. He continued to be elected for the four succeeding years, after which Thomas V. Lyon was returned one year (1872), followed by W. H. Butler, two years, when Dr. Beatty came in in 1875, and still holds the position, his being his fourth successive year. Following will be found a complete list of the Municipal officers for the present year :

Dr. Beatty, Reeve.

Matthew Bennett, W. H. Butler, Thomas Lewis, William McGuire, Councillors.

Thos. Miller, Clerk and Treas.

Wm. McElroy, John Beaman, Auditors—salaries $6.00 each.

Thos. V. Lyon (salary $18), Assessor.

Adam Hall (salary $20), Collector.

Henry Dempsey ($1.50 per day), Street Surveyor.

The rate levied the present year was 1¾c. in the dollar, and the amount of taxes collected $800 ; of which $500 were applied to School and County purposes, and the balance to local improvements.

The only person now living in the Village who was a member of the original colony of 1818 is a Mrs. Taylor, at that time wife of Sergeant-Major Hill, several times above-mentioned. She is now in her 88th year, but in possession of all her faculties to a very remarkable degree, both mental and physical, except that she is a partial cripple from the effects of being run over by a waggon of the army train during the retreat after one of the engagements in the Western Peninsula in 1813. Her husband belonged to the 99th regiment, which was sent west, and those who had wives were obliged by General Orders to leave them behind. She, however, disregarded the order, and followed her husband's regiment all through two campaigns, and was present with him at a number of battles, including Niagara, Chippewa, and Queen ton. She is an Englishwoman by birth, having come to Canada in 1799, and is a remarkable specimen of the longevity and physical and mental vigor inherent in Canadian pioneers.

Though it will be seen from the above account that Richmond has been for many years on the declining grade, and though it has long ago reached that stage when it fails to impart an interest to the traveller or stranger, through any merits of existing prosperity or commercial importance; yet its early associations, the causes which gave it birth, and the circumstances and influences connected with its first settlement and subsequent development, will always impart to it an historical interest which will last, even should the spot which now knows it return again to the forest, and even should its location become as much a matter of conjecture as that of the Tower of Babel or the Holy Sepulchre.

Just now those associations, together with the fact that it is connected with the Capital by a most excellent road, passing through a country which is for the major portion of the 21 miles of an exceptionally fine character, combine to make it a favorite among the many places of resort in and about Ottawa, and as such it is liberally patronized by visitors to the Capital, as well as by the citizens themselves.

NEPEAN.

This is the most important Township in the County of Carleton, and from its position, size, wealth, and population combined, it is second only to Ottawa itself. Although there is one Township reporting a larger population, the increase of Nepean appears to be so rapid as to promise to soon place it in advance of all. Though but the fourth

Township in size, and having other three following it very closely in extent of area, it yet stands about half a million dollars higher on the assessment rolls than any other, neither its actual nor relative position being changed by equalization. The number of acres of land within its limits is 60,774, of which 31,962 are improved, being the largest proportion of any Township in the County. This is valued at $2,179,-430 in the latest assessment return. The process of equalization does not much affect Nepean. It seems to be the model Township in the management of municipal affairs, a fact sufficiently proven by this one circumstance, that in the last equalization which the various assessments of the County underwent, that of Nepean was only changed 6 19-20 per cent., the lowest change of any municipality. The population, which was 6,510 in 1877, increased 521 during the past year, being now 7,031. There are nearly 1,700 ratepayers—the largest number of any municipality in the County, except Ottawa. There are $117,150 of personal property assessed against the resident ratepayers, whose stock of domestic animals is returned at 2,540 cattle, 2,501 sheep, 1,399 horses, and 1,117 pigs. The total amount of taxes levied was $20,712.69, of which $11,090.00 was for school purposes. This is also a fair average of the general levy, except that the County rates were a trifle higher last year.

In regard to geographical position, that of Nepean is so advantageous as to have been the cause of locating the great military canal terminus within its north-east corner; and later, in making the Town to which that great public work gave birth the Capital of the nation. It is situated in the angle formed by the right bank of the Ottawa and the left bank of the Rideau, the former extending along its northern front some twelve miles, and the latter forming its eastern boundary for a distance of fifteen. Its southern boundary is the Township of North Gower, and its western, the Townships of Goulbourn and March. It lies in the fourth range of Townships back from the St. Lawrence, and was the first Township of that range which was surveyed on the left bank of the Rideau, and for a long time the only one. It appears to have been one of those laid out immediately after the formation of the Province of Upper Canada, in 1791, but it continued the only one laid out north of the 3rd range and west of the Rideau, until some considerable time after the beginning of the present century.

The first reference to Nepean in any public Act relating to territorial divisions is found in the 38th Geo. III., chap 5., passed by the second Parliament, third session, in 1798, and assented to by Royal Proclamation of Jan. 1st, 1800. This Act was for a re-arrangement of old districts and the formation of new ones. It formed the Counties of Leeds, Grenville, and Carleton into the District of Johnstown, at the same time forming the new County of Carleton, which was described as "the Township of Nepean, with a tract of land to be hereafter laid out into Townships between Nepean and a line drawn north, 16° west from the north-west angle of the Township of Crosby, until it intersects the Ottawa River," &c. This shows Nepean to have been surveyed previous to 1798, and the only Township of the original County of Carleton—including the present electoral division of the same name, except Marlboro' and North Gower, almost the entire County of Lanark, and part of the County of Renfrew which was laid out till after 1800.

The surveyor, or who originally did the work was supposed to have been drowned in the Rideau. He had just finished "scaling" the Township, or locating its general outline, placing the stakes for lots and concessions around the outside, when he mysteriously disappeared, and was never again heard of. The last stake he planted was near the Rideau, at the edge of what was afterwards known as Dow's Swamp.

It is laid out upon the original plan of the oldest surveyed Townships in the country, in mile-and-a-quarter concessions, and numbers from two fronts—one facing the Ottawa and the other the Rideau, the lines running N. 16 W, and S. 56° W., not being at right angles. The survey was completed after the military settlement of Richmond took place, by Col. Sherwood, of Brockville, who had the contract from the Government, though John McNaughton, P.L.S., was the one who did the actual work.

A very large portion of this Township was "drawn" by U. E. Loyalists for themselves and children previous to 1800. The very great majority of them, however, never saw their lands, but held them for a chance to sell to actual settlers or speculators, the traffic in U. E. land claims being in the latter part of the last century and beginning of the present a business which assumed large proportions—just as the barter of United States soldiers land warrants, or that of half-breed scrip in our own North-West, does at the present time. Among those who acquired a large number of such claims in Nepean was Rice Honeywell, of Prescott. He was an American, born in the Mohawk Valley, New York, who served in the Continental Army during the Revolution. He was in love with a young lady, however, whose father was a "Tory," and who was obliged to fly to Canada after the close of the war. He married her, and was subsequently induced by her to come to Canada and join her people, who had settled at Prescott some time previously. He drew land under Governor Simcoe's Proclamation of 1792, and his wife also drew land as a U. E. Loyalist. This was on the bank of the St. Lawrence, near where Prescott now stands.

When their son Ira (who was a child six weeks old when they came to Canada grew to be a man, his father gave him five U. E. claims, or 1,000 acres of land, in Nepean, on condition of his removing here to settle. He accepted the offer with the accompanying condition, and accordingly in the winter of 1809-10 he came up and chopped down four acres of timber, and erected a log house on the clearing, on Lot No. 26, Con. 1, Ottawa Front. He then went back to the St. Lawrence, and in February of the next year, 1811, returned to his lone habitation with his family, then consisting of his wife, formerly a Miss Andrews, of Prescott, whose people were of Welsh extraction, but subsequently Americans, "Tories," and U. E. Loyalist refugees in succession, one son (Rice Honeywell, still living in Ottawa), and two daughters.

His route lay *viâ* what was called the Putnam settlement, eight miles above Merrickville which was but lately settled, on the ice, along the Rideau to the Hog's Back Rapids, at which he struck off into the forest for the remaining distance. His family and effects were drawn by a yoke of cattle on a "jumper." On the way he stopped over night at the house of Mr. Dow, of Kilmarnock, beyond Merrickville, father of the young lady who afterwards married Bradish Billings, and became the first settler in Gloucester. This was the last habitation which sheltered him or his family till their arrival at their own cabin on the Grand River.

The house he moved into was the first built, as he and his family were the first settlers, on the whole south sh very near the bank of the Ottawa River settlers, some eight years later, cut out the R doned the old house and built on the road removal to the United States many years afte

They burnt off, cleared, and planted in the which he had chopped a year previous. Th solitude, so far as the outside world was concer Draper came in and settled near them; but h a year when he got tired of the backwoods, a removed to other parts. The same year (18 into the Township from the neighbourhood of just opposite Bradish Billings, who had been cester. Roger Moore, one of a large family of extensive lumber merchants of that name no came in and settled on Lot 27, Con. 1, Ottawa 1815 another of the family, Martin, settled ab Honeywell. Samuel and Marble Dow came settlements in 1816, and located adjacent to lings' Bridge now is. Lewis Williams, with a daughter, settled in the immediate neighbourho was either the late summer or early autumn, a river, was cutting wheat the day they came in. brought them from Montreal also brought Wi family of seven, and Thomas and William Burr thers, without families. Thompson settled on Front; and the Burroughs drew between them Sparks estate in the City of Ottawa, on which subsequently settled. They lived, however, ch

In the early part of the summer of 1818, on Lot 28, Con. 1. The surviving individuals give the following as the only ones on the route late as the winter of 1818-19: Holt, Honeywell, Thompson, in the order named, coming fro Ottawa. Chapman was also on the Goodwood least as early as 1815. At the Rideau were the t making ten families in all in the Township at th

Of those ten we have endeavoured to trace Mr. Honeywell, after a good many years, remo died there 25 years ago. His son John, born M white child born on the south shore. His son approaching fourscore years, still lives in Otta vigorous, possessing a remarkable degree of phy power for one who has seen so many seasons co

Abram Dow cleared a farm and raised a fa himself of cholera at Bytown, in 1832, during that fearful epidemic. Samuel and Marble Do ship till 1827, when they removed to the Unite ants of Mr. Williams are still among the resid

Mr. Thompson lived and died in the Tow his sons, who were men of energy, enterprise, and private influence. John, son of William, Thompson, has been connected with the manage for many years. He is now Deputy-Reeve of th

The Moores were among the ancestors of so influential families of the District. Martin was Duke of Richmond's corpse, with a double yoke to "The Landing." The Government granted the service

The first marriage on the south shore took Moore. The parties all belonged to the north sh and Job Moore, brothers of Roger, and the you Prentiss. One LeRoy, a Justice of the Peace, the Long Sault to marry them; and the cer Nepean, as the laws of Lower Canada did not civil marriages.

There were three brothers of the McConne settled in Hull some time previous to that in wh youngest, settled in Nepean. The latter subs south shore, and removed to Hull also. They descendants hereabouts, and among them are m tial men of the community. One of the Mc time later, was the only one of four who escape upsetting of a batteau in which they were cross Those drowned were Benjamin Moore, Asa Y

Moses Holt was an American who came to H in 1814, and only lived a very short time in N afterwards removing to Aylmer, and still later he still lives. He was one of the most celebra probably the most widely known, of any of th either shore. He drove the first stage that ever The route was between Hull and the Long Sau summer of 1818. He carried the first mail eve Ottawa, the route being by canoe to the Chats sengers had to "paddle their own canoe," and now considerably over fourscore. His son, M house in Aylmer—a man known by every one Ottawa country.

The Chapman family afterwards mostly States, though some of the descendants of the o Nepean; and a son of his occupied for many y the management of Township affairs.

Jehial Collins, an American, kept the first It was situated at the point known as Bellows one Bellows, a native of Bellows' Falls, Verm Collins. The latter failed, and Bellows boug tinued in the business there till about the time town. Bellows was a bachelor. A sister w married an American who came in just prev Bytown, when Bellows returned to the United and kept a hotel—Chitty's afterwards—on Ken first in the present limits of Ottawa.

Many of the men who inaugurated the fi south shore, as well as on the north, were A was Lyman Perkins, whose blacksmith-shop, House now stands, was the first of the kin The great lumbering interests were inaugurat exclusively by Americans; and in various oth

ORICAL SKETCH OF THE

first settlers, on the whole south shore. It stood originally ar the bank of the Ottawa River; but when the military some eight years later, cut out the Richmond Road, he abandoned the old house and built on the road, where he lived till his to the United States many years after.

barut off, cleared, and planted in the spring of 1811 the land e had chopped a year previous. They remained entirely in so far as the outside world was concerned, till 1814, when one came in and settled near them; but he had remained less than hen he got tired of the backwoods, abandoned his claim, and to other parts. The same year (1814) Abraham Dow came Township from the neighbourhood of Merrickville, and settled osite Bradish Billings, who had been then two years in Glou- Roger Moore, one of a large family of brothers, and uncle to the e lumber merchants of that name now residing in Hull, also and settled on Lot 27, Con. 1, Ottawa Front, in 1814; and in ther of the family, Martin, settled about a mile up-river from ell. Samuel and Marble Dow came from the Upper Rideau nts in 1816, and located adjacent to Abram Dow, where Bilidge now is. Lewis Williams, with a family of three sons and a settled in the immediate neighbourhood in 1817. The season r the late summer or early autumn, as Mr. Billings, across the s cutting wheat the day they came in. The same batteau which them from Montreal also brought William Thompson, with a seven, and Thomas and William Burrows, or Burroughs, brothout families. Thompson settled on Lot 29, Con. 1, Ottawa nd the Burroughs drew between them what was afterwards the state in the City of Ottawa, on which one of them some time ntly settled. They lived, however, chiefly in Hull.

e early part of the summer of 1818, George McConnell settled s, Con. 1. The surviving individuals of the military settlement following as the only ones on the route of the Richmond Road as e winter of 1818-19: Holt, Honeywell, Moore, McConnell, and n, in the order named, coming from "The Landing," now Chapman was also on the Goodwood, where he had settled at arly as 1815. At the Rideau were the three Dows and Williams, en families in all in the Township at that date.

ose ten we have endeavoured to trace the subsequent history. eywell, after a good many years, removed to Chicago, Ill., and e 25 years ago. His son John, born March, 1811, was the first ld born on the south shore. His son Rice, a man now close ing fourscore years, still lives in Ottawa; is hale, hearty, and possessing a remarkable degree of physical energy and mental one who has seen so many seasons come and go.

n Dow cleared a farm and raised a family in Nepean, and died ful cholera at Bytown, in 1832, during the prevalence there of ful epidemic. Samuel and Marble Dow remained in the Town- 1827, when they removed to the United States. The descend r. Williams are still among the residents of Nepean.

Thompson lived and died in the Township, as did also two of who were men of energy, enterprise, public spirit, and public ate influence. John, son of William, and grandson of old Mr. n, has been connected with the management of municipal affairs years. He is now Deputy-Reeve of the Township.

Moores were among the ancestors of some of the best and most l families of the District. Martin was the man who drove the Richmond's corpse, with a double yoke of oxen, from Chapman's Landing." The Government granted him 200 acres of land for e

irst marriage on the south shore took place at the house of Roger The parties all belonged to the north shore, the men being David Moore, brothers of Roger, and the young women sisters, named One LeRoy, a Justice of the Peace, came all the way from Sault to marry them; and the ceremony was performed in as the laws of Lower Canada did not recognize the validity of tinges.

were three brothers of the McConnell family, of whom two Hull some time previous to that in which George, who was the settled in Nepean. The latter subsequently sold out on the re, and removed to Hull also. They have large numbers of nts hereabouts, and among them are many of the most influen of the community. One of the McConnells James some r, was the only one of four who escaped from drowning on the of a batteau in which they were crossing the Little Chaudière owned were Benjamin Moore, Asa Young, and Adam Romaine. Holt was an American who came to Hull from New Hampshire nd only lived a very short time in Nepean, returning to Hull, s removing to Aylmer, and still later to Des Joachims, where ves. He was one of the most celebrated men in his way, and the most widely known, of any of the old stock of settlers on rve. He drove the first stage that ever ran in the Ottawa Valley. e was between Hull and the Long Sault, and the season was the of 1818. He carried the first mail ever despatched to the Upper the route being by canoe to the Chats. In those days the passed to "paddle their own canoe," and pay fare besides. He is iderably over fourscore. His son, Moses, jr., keeps a public Aylmer—a man known by every one who knows aught of the ountry.

Chapman family afterwards mostly emigrated to the United ough some of the descendants of the original settler still live in and a son of his occupied for many years a leading position in gement of Township affairs.

Collins, an American, kept the first store on the south shore uated at the point known as Bellows' Landing, so-called from ows, a native of Bellows' Falls, Vermont, who was clerk for The latter failed, and Bellows bought out the stock and con the business there till about the time of the founding of Byellows was a bachelor. A sister who kept house for him an American who came in just previous to the inception of when Bellows returned to the United States. This man built a hotel—Chitty's afterwards—on Kent Street, one of the very he present limits of Ottawa.

of the men who inaugurated the first improvements on the ere, as well as on the north, were Americans. Among them nan Perkins, whose blacksmith-shop, built where the Russell ow stands, was the first of the kind south of the Grand River. t lumbering interests were inaugurated and developed almost ly by Americans; and in various other spheres they were ever foremost in Nepean, as they have been in all other parts of Upper Canada, in developing and building up the country.

After Mr. Honeywell came into Nepean, it was many years before the usual necessaries which even the most prudent backwoods settler was obliged to purchase could be relied on being obtained short of Montreal, although Mr. Wright kept a store at Hull, but chiefly for the accommodation of those who were employed by him. For five years after his first settlement, Mr. Honeywell went each autumn in a canoe to Montreal, to purchase groceries to last till the succeeding autumn. The first two of these trips he made alone; on the third he was accompanied by Roger Moore, and afterwards by his son Rice.

During the war of 1812-15 pork and flour became exceedingly difficult to procure. In the summer of 1814 Mr. Honeywell got entirely out of the latter, could get none at Wright's, and as a last resort, took his son with him and walked all the way to Prescott to his father's place. He procured him three barrels, and sent a man and ox team to take the freight to Merrickville, which was then as far as there was any road, for the want of which they were here obliged to halt and return. The owners of the flour, however, improvised a sort of raft of cedar logs, and floated down stream with it as far as Hog's Back Rapids. Here they were obliged to unload it, and, leaving it on the bank while they came home, they "bushed" a road across the corner of the Township and took their cattle in with a "jumper" for the flour, which they succeeded in conveying to its destination, safe and sound.

They had hardly arrived home, however, when they received a visit from Mr. Billings, of Gloucester, and Abram Dow, who had very recently settled opposite to him, in Nepean. The former acted as spokesman of the deputation, saying they were out of flour; they heard he had some, and they wanted to buy some. Mr. Honeywell answered that he just had enough to last till harvest, and couldn't possibly sell any, whereupon Mr. Billings replied that they didn't propose to starve and see three barrels of flour sitting in the corner of anybody's house that he'd give him (H.) $50 for two barrels of flour—and that if he would not agree to do that, they'd take the flour anyway. The head of this deputation was a very decided man. Mr. Honeywell knew he "meant business," and considering it a simple question of two to one, he sold the flour—the money was paid forthwith, and the foragers departed with their prize, rejoicing at the success of their expedition. This little episode made no difference in the friendly feelings of those pioneers, whose relations toward each other still continued as before the "purchase."

We have seen that up to the time of the military colony settling in Carleton, but very few had taken up residence in Nepean; and even for many years after that, settlements grew more rapidly and prosperously in many parts of the County which had not been settled till the Richmond Road and Billings' Bridge neighbourhoods were becoming comparatively old communities. The cause of this is found in the fact previously indicated—that the land was already mostly taken up in U. E. claims, and new settlers preferred going a little further and getting land for nothing, or after the free-grant system was abolished, cheaper than it could be procured from those holding those claims. It might be supposed that the necessary travel through the Township between Richmond and Richmond Landing—which subsequently came to be known as Bellows' Landing, a name the spot still retains—would attract settlers along the route; but such was not the fact—or at least not to any extent whatever. When John Robertson settled at the present Village of Bell's Corners in 1827, the only additions made to the number of settlers between that place and Bellows' Landing, beyond those mentioned as being there nine years previously, were Capt. Le Breton, who built a grist mill at Chaudière Flats; William Bell, who kept tavern in a "scooped" roofed shanty near the present junction of the Richmond and Arnprior Roads; Henry Warren, lumberman and pilot, who settled on Lot 8, Con. 2, O.F.; one Vincent, an ex-Sergeant of the 100th Regiment, who lived very near Bell; and one Shoudice, who kept a tavern on the lot where Mr. Beatman now lives. A man named Wm. Boyd was at that time (autumn of '27) putting up a shanty near by, to keep another tavern in; and Peter Aylen, afterwards a very prominent citizen, was building a log-house on the place now occupied by Mr. Henry.

Beyond Bell's Corners no one had settled up to that time, till we come to Chapman's, previously referred to. Very soon after that, however, the O'Grady Brothers, Hugh Bell, George Sparks, John Day, Timothy McCarthy, and Thomas Sullivan settled nearer toward the river; and a short time subsequently, John and Thomas Gray. About the same time Francis Davison, with a large family, settled in beyond the "Stony Swamp," towards Richmond; then, very soon following, Thomas Tierney settled near the same place, and Daniel M. Leod, a blacksmith, the first mechanic who located in Nepean, of the then Village of Bytown. Beyond Chapman's, at the tavern, there was not another clearing till the Village of Richmond was reached.

Mr. Robinson, above referred to, came to Canada from Scotland in May, 1827. He had been a friend of Thomas McKay, when he had yet left the land of the heather. He was a mechanical engineer and master of a number of skilled trades, among which was stonemasonry, and Mr. McKay at once employed him as his foreman at the locks—a position which he ably filled till their completion. He located the lot whereon he now resides, however, immediately on arrival in Bytown, and moved his family on it in the autumn of the same year, going there to reside permanently himself in the latter part of 1831. In the meantime he had effected quite a clearing on his property. He then went extensively into the manufacture of potash—the only article at that time which commanded ready sale at cash prices. He soon branched out into lumbering, and also kept store—the first within the limits of the Township, outside of Bytown. For many years he did the largest business in both lines in his section of country, and used to buy all the surplus pork, flour, and oats which were raised within a radius of many miles. He was one of the oldest magistrates in the Township, and sat for nine successive years on the Bench as the colleague of various Judges, when such was the custom in our Judicial code. He took a prominent and leading part for many years in the management of the affairs of the Township. He is now the only surviving one of all who were settled in the present limits of the Township when he came into it.

His son, Thomas McKay Robinson, now living in the old homestead, was the first child born in old Bytown. A daughter of Daniel O'Connor, afterwards County Clerk and Treasurer in succession, was the first female child born in the place. She subsequently became the

wife of the late Mr. Friel, whom she still survives. He was a noted citizen in the earlier days of Bytown, and his course is elsewhere briefly referred t .

Old Mrs. Honeywell was the first who ever taught school in Nepean. She did this in her husband's house, for the benefit of the children of their immediate neighborhood, who were in fact almost the only ones in the Township—and at a date long prior to the introduction of teaching under any organized system. The first taught in that part of the Township, which was then Bytown, was by John Burroughs, a draughtsman in the Ordnance Department, with Col. By's engineers. The first school-house ever erected in the present limits of the Township was on Lot 35, Con. 5, O. F., and for a period of five years Mr. Robinson boarded the teacher without charge, besides assisting in paying his salary. One of the very earliest was that built on Lot 18, Con. 5, in which an American first taught, who soon after returned to the United States. As late as 1833 there were but five regular teachers in the whole Township, including Bytown.

No churches were built in the Township till Bytown became a place of sufficient importance to support them. The first ever built was a frame one near Sandy Hill. It was erected in 1827 by John Burroughs a Methodist and a very pious man, who also preached), at his own expense. It was subsequently destroyed by fire. During the summer of 1828, when work on the Canal was stopped pending the decision of the authorities on the question of enlarging upon the original plan, Thos. McKay and Redpath, his partner, took their men and built a stone Presbyterian church on the site of the present St. Andrew's, which was the second church in the original Township of Nepean.

Those who settled before 1826 and 1827 used to cross the river to attend religious services in Hull, and even to inter the dead; the old Olmstead burying-ground—the oldest in the whole Ottawa Valley being resorted to by those on the south as well as the north shore. One of the Honeywell family—the second born after their migration—was the first death in the Township, at two or three years of age, and was there buried.

Long before Bytown became a reality, however, the Nepean settlements were visited by ministers of the Gospel of various denominations. The first who ever set foot in the Township was Rinaldo Everett, a Methodist preacher from the Black River Conference in New York, who came as a missionary to the confines of the Canadian settlements. He came *via* the Upper Rideau settlements, and thence, alone, in a canoe. He first preached in Mr. Honeywell's house, and Rice Honeywell, then a small boy, took him across the Ottawa in a canoe, to preach at Hull.

The first sermon ever preached by a Protestant clergyman in that part of Nepean which is now Ottawa was by Rev. Mr. McKenzie, a Presbyterian, from Williamstown, Glengarry. The sermon was preached from a platform erected on the canal-lock bank, of timbers which were to support the arch of the old Sappers' Bridge; and immediately afterwards Mr. McKenzie retired to the house of Matthew Connell, who then kept store and Post Office, and baptized two children, one of whom was T. McK. Robinson above mentioned.

Outside of the present limits of Ottawa, the first church erected was the Roman Catholic, at what is now the Village of Fallowfield, on the Richmond Road. This was in 1833, and attracted a large number of Roman Catholics off the canal as settlers to that part of the Township.

For many years subsequent to the entry of the earliest settlers there was not a horse or waggon in the Township—oxen and "jumpers" answering entirely the requirements of the people. Rice Honeywell owned the first waggon ever in the Township. He procured it in trade from an emigrant coming in from the Upper Rideau settlements, and it was the seven-days wonder to the people of the Nepean settlement.

The road "bushed out" by old Mr. Honeywell, when conveying in his supply of flour in 1814, came subsequently to be used by lumbermen and others in passing between the Rideau and Ottawa, and continued to be so used for many years, till the settlers along the route one by one fenced it in with their own lands. Most of the present travelled roads throughout the northern section of the Township were afterwards laid out by Mr. Robinson, above mentioned, or under his immediate superintendence, as one of the oldest highway commissioners.

On the Rideau front of the Township but very few settled, except those previously mentioned at Billings' Bridge, till the time of the canal. In fact the only one appears to have been Captain Collins, who settled at the mouth of the Jock, or Goodwood, soon after the formation of the Richmond settlement, and not later than 1822. It was a son of his who kept the first store in Nepean—afterwards succeeded by Bellows at Bellows' Landing on the Flats. A son of Captain Collins still resides on the old homestead. He, at an early date and for many years, acted a leading part in municipal affairs.

There are a large number of villages in Nepean, although none are incorporated. In fact the country is nothing but one continual village, or continuous succession of villages, for several miles out on the Richmond Road.

ROCHESTERVILLE is the chief of these, as well as the nearest to the City, or rather, it is itself a part of the City, though not in the corporate limits. Reference to the founder of the place, from whom it took its name, may be seen elsewhere. The Village contains a great many beautiful suburban residences of wealthy citizens of Ottawa, as well as a large number of substantial business houses. Directing our course in a circular direction, southward and eastward, around the City, we continue to pass through one village after another, till intercepted by the Rideau.

MOUNT SHERWOOD comes next in order, and is an important suburb of the Capital. It takes its name from the Sherwood family, the head of whom was Edward Sherwood, late County Registrar, elsewhere referred to. Like Rochesterville, it is classed with Ottawa under the Exceptional Postage Rates Act. Bearing easterly, we pass through

STEWARTON, elsewhere spoken of, and now probably the most prosperous and rapidly growing suburb of the City, which is adorned by a very large number of splendid private residences. It extends from Mt. Sherwood to the canal, and southerly to the village of

BILLINGS' BRIDGE, partly in Nepean and partly in Gloucester, under which latter Township-head it will be found. Stewarton is likewise included in the Exceptional Postage Rates System, as is also

ARCHVILLE, that suburb of the City lying between the City and Billings' Bridge on the one hand, and the Rideau Canal and Rideau River on the other. The

RICHMOND ROAD VILLAGES include the suburb known by that name, and farther on Birchton, Nepean Mills, Stittsville, etc., etc., at each of which are post-offices, hotels, stores, and mills. At Nepean Mills are situated the magnificent steam saw-mills of [illegible] Skead; and at Stittsville, Joseph Johnston carries on [illegible] shingle, and lath-mills. The C. C. R. R. have a flag-[illegible] Township, known as Britannia, but there is no village th[illegible] on we come to

BELL'S CORNERS, 9 miles from Ottawa. There are thr[illegible] a general store, and P.O., the grounds of the County [illegible] Society, a couple of churches, and the Town Hall. T[illegible] wooden structure, built many years ago, and now insuffi[illegible] growing requirements of the Township business. To r[illegible] isting want, a new hall has just been erected at Rochest[illegible] is a credit to the chief Township of Carleton. It is of r[illegible] white brick facings, is a large, commodious, convenie[illegible] handsome structure, whose interior arrangements ar[illegible] every detail, both of design and finish, and contains pu[illegible] mittee rooms, private offices, fire-proof vault, etc., etc.

FALLOWFIELD, beyond Bell's Corners, on the Richmo[illegible] pleasant Post-Village, with church, school, store, and m[illegible] of various kinds. Its early settlement has been previous[illegible]

MERRIVALE, the present terminus of the Ottawa, N[illegible] Gower Macadamized Road, is a small Post-Village, 6[illegible] west of Ottawa. Its founder, Arthur Hopper, is ment[illegible] nection with the early history of Bytown.

We have been unable to discover from either books, [illegible] "oldest inhabitant" the exact date of the organization [illegible] ship of Nepean as a Municipality. The earliest pre[illegible] are the latter part of the minutes of the "Town meet[illegible] as follows:—

"*Resolved*,—That Daniel O'Connor, Esq., of Bytown, [illegible] "Town Warden for the ensuing year.

"A. J. CHRISTIE, "JA[illegible]

"Clerk.

The minutes of the first "Commissioners' meeting" [illegible] vant, and we extract:—

"BYTOWN, 15th day o[illegible]

"This day the Comrs. duly appointed at the last Tow[illegible] "held by Nepean, held their first meeting in J. R. Stan[illegible] "pursuance of the Act, when—

"Wm. Thompson having declined to act as a Comr. [illegible] "of ' s near residence to Peter Aylen, another of th[illegible] "resignation was accepted, and E. L. Wood, of [illegible] "appointed in his place.

"When the Clerk having intimated to the Cour[illegible] "unavoidable delay had taken place in preparing the no[illegible] "ferent officers, and that in consequence several of the[illegible] "sworn in, the Comrs. allowed them a further delay [illegible] "day of their meeting, for that purpose, without [illegible] "penalties against them for neglect. * * *

"W[illegible]

"P[illegible]

In February of the same year the Commissioners' me[illegible] at "Silas Burpee's tavern," in consequence of J. R. S[illegible] having been burnt down. Next year Stanley's appears t[illegible] built, as the meetings were held there in '37, and ev[illegible] year till '45, when they were removed to Woods' taver[illegible] mond Road

The following were the chief Township officers, ea[illegible] the operation of the Municipal Act:—1837 *Commissio*[illegible] terson, Peter Aylen, Arch. Wilson; *Assessor*, Hugh [illegible] (for country) Wm. Graham; (for Lower Bytown) Thos. [illegible] Stewart; (for Upper Bytown) John Chitty, Ben. Rathw[illegible] tie resigned the clerkship in May, '37, on account of th[illegible] ing being appointed the same day as the publication of [illegible] *Bytown Gazette*, and Wm. Oakley was appointed in his [illegible] the position till 1840. In 1838 the *Commissioners* were [illegible] lins, Francis Davidson, Geo. Paterson; 1839—*Comrs.*, S[illegible] Francis Davidson, W. M. Bell; 1840—*Town Wardens*, [illegible] Donald Cassidy, (for the Township Capt. Davidson, [illegible] *Clerk*, T. G. Burns; 1842 and 1843 Minutes lost; 184[illegible] ben Traveller; 1845—*Assessor and Collector*, (for the [illegible] Bell; *Assessor*, (for Bytown) James Matthews; *Collect*[illegible] Arch. Foster—same continuing in office for next two [illegible] *Church Wardens*, (for Bytown) Wm. Lang, for the [illegible] Robertson.

During this year Bytown was incorporated, and [illegible] commenced to run its own affairs alone. There were 1[illegible] the Township entitled to vote that year, and the *Town* [illegible] John Robertson and Saml. Collins; *Clerk*, James Sha[illegible] year of the old system)—*Town Wardens*, Chester [illegible] Scott; *Assessor*, James Spain; *Collector*, E. L. Wood.

The *District Councillors* for Nepean from the orga[illegible] house District to the above date were: For 1842-3, J[illegible] G. W. Baker; 1844-5, G. W. Baker, Fredk. Bear[illegible] being "elected in the place of John Thompson, Esq.[illegible] of 41 votes over John Robertson, Esq.": 1846-7, F[illegible] John Bower Lewis. Bytown being incorporated in 18[illegible] but one *District Councillor* for 1848-9, viz.: John Bo[illegible] was "elected by a majority of 33 over J. Robertson, [illegible]

The Town meeting to elect the first Council under [illegible] was held at Bell's Corners, Jan. 7th, 1850, when F[illegible] J.P., Chester Chapman, James Spain, John Robertso[illegible] Grady, John Scott, G. W. Baker, Wm. Foster, and J[illegible] ran for Councillors—the five first-named being electe[illegible] present at the first Council meeting held at the same [illegible] when Col. Bearman was chosen Reeve. He resigne[illegible] and Chester Chapman succeeded to the vacant positio[illegible] of the term. The other Town officers for that ye[illegible] James Shanly, until September, when he was succ[illegible] Stapleton; *Treasurer*, Geo. Arnold; *Assessor*, Geo. [illegible] John Tierney, E. L. Wood; *Auditors*, Thos. Lynn, [illegible] *stable*, Joseph Martin.

The same Council were re-elected in 1851. Mr. Ch[illegible] chosen *Reeve*, and James Spain, *Deputy* (first yea[illegible] Deputy)—and the same gentlemen held the same [illegible] 1852 and 1853. In 1854 Mr. Chapman was again c[illegible] declined to act, and the place was filled by John S[illegible] date the *Reeves* and *Deputies* for the succeeding years w[illegible] 1855, John Scott, Geo. Bell; 1856-57, Geo. Bell, San[illegible]

he magnificent steam sa mill of the Hon. James evale, Joseph Johnston carries on large steam saw, ills. The C. P. R. R. have a flag-station in the Britannia, but there is no village there. Further

, 9 miles from Ottawa. There are three hotels here, P.O., the grounds of the County Agricultural churches, and the Town Hall. This latter is a uilt many years ago, and now insufficient for the nts of the Township business. To remedy the ex- hall has just been erected at Rochesterville, which ief Township of Carleton. It is of red brick, with , is a large, commodious, convenient, and very e, whose interior arrangements are complete in f design and finish, and contains public hall, com- te offices, fire-proof vault, etc., etc.

beyond Bell's Corners, on the Richmond Road, is a ge, with church, school, store, and mechanics' shops Its early settlement has been previously referred to. e present terminus of the Ottawa, Nepean, and N d Road, is a small Post-Village, 6½ miles south- Its founder, Arthur Hopper, is mentioned in con- rly history of Bytown.

nable to discover from either books, records, or the " the exact date of the organization of the Town- a Municipality. The earliest preserved records of the minutes of the "Town meeting" of 1836,

at Daniel O'Connor, Esq., of Bytown, be appointed r the ensuing year.

"JAMES ROLLS,
"Chairman."

the first "Commissioners' meeting" are still ex- t:—

"BYTOWN, 15th day of Jan., 1836.

Comrs. duly appointed at the last Township meeting held their first meeting in J. R. Stanley's house, in e Act, when—

son having declined to act as a Comr., in consequence lence to Peter Aylen, another of the Comrs., his accepted, and E. L. Wood, of Nepean, was place.

lerk having intimated to the Council that some ay had taken place in preparing the notices to the dif- nd that in consequence several of them had not been Comrs. allowed them a further delay until the next meeting, for that purpose, without exacting the t them for neglect. * * *

"W. GRAHAM,
"PETER AYLEN."

f the same year the Commissioners' meeting was held 's tavern," in consequence of J. R. Stanley's tavern t down. Next year Stanley's appears to have been re- ings were held there in '37, and every successive n they were removed to Woods' tavern on the Rich-

were the chief Township officers, each year, up to he Municipal Act:—1837—*Commissioners*, Geo. Pat- en, Arch. Wilson; *Assessor*, Hugh Bell; *Collectors*, Graham; (for Lower Bytown) Thos. Cochrane, Wm. per Bytown) John Chitty, Ben. Rathwell. Mr. Chris- lerkship in May, '37, on account of the day of meet- ed the same day as the publication of his paper, the d Wm. Oakley was appointed in his place, retaining 840. In 1838 the *Commissioners* were Stephen Col- dson, Geo. Paterson; 1839—*Comrs.*, Stephen Collins, , W. M. Bell; 1840—*Town Wardens*, for Bytown (for the Township Capt. Davidson, Capt. Collins; s; 1842 and 1843 Minutes lost; 1844 *Clerk*, Reu- 845—*Assessor and Collector*, (for the country) Hugh or Bytown) James Matthews; *Collector*, (for Bytown me continuing in office for next two years; 1847 (for Bytown) Wm. Lang, for the country) John

ear Bytown was incorporated, and in 1848 Nepean n its own affairs alone. There were 169 ratepayers in itled to vote that year, and the *Town Wardens* were and Saml. Collins; *Clerk*, James Shanley; 1849 last system)—*Town Wardens*, Chester Chapman, John James Spain; *Collector*, E. L. Wood.

Councillors for Nepean from the organization of Dal- e the above date were:—For 1842-3, John Thompson, 844-5, G. W. Baker, Fredk. Bearman—the latter n the place of John Thompson, Esq., by a majority r John Robertson, Esq.": 1846-7, Fredk. Bearman, is. Bytown being incorporated in 1847, Nepean sent *Councillor* for 1848-9, viz.: John Bower Lewis, who a majority of 33 over J. Robertson, Esq."

eeting to elect the first Council under the new system Corners, Jan. 7th, 1850, when Fredk. Bearman, spman, James Spain, John Robertson, J.P., Michael tt, G. W. Baker, Wm. Foster, and John Thompson, rs the five first-named being elected. These were all st Council meeting held at the same place, Jan. 21st, an was chosen Reeve. He resigned in December, pman succeeded to the vacant position for the balance e other Town officers for that year were: *Clerk*, L. Wood; *Assessor*, Geo. Bain; *Collectors*, martin.

uncil were re-elected in 1851. Mr. Chapman was again nd James Spain, *Deputy* (first year Nepean had a e same gentlemen held the same positions during In 1854 Mr. Chapman was again chosen *Reeve*, but and the place was filled by John Scott. From this and *Deputies* for the succeeding years were as follows:— t. Geo. Bell; 1856-57, Geo. Bell, Saml. Davison; 1858-59, Saml. Davison, James Bearman; 1860-61, Saml. Davison, N. G. Robinson; 1862, N. G. Robinson, Wm. Byers; 1863, N. G. Robinson, Richd. Taylor; 1864, Thos. Graham, John Dawson; 1865 to 1870, inclusive, John Dawson, Thos. Graham; 1871-72, John Dawson, E. B. Hopper; 1873, John Dawson, T. G. Anderson, Thos. Clark. This year Nepean became entitled to two *Deputies*. During the year the *Reeve*, Mr. Dawson, resigned, and John L. Bearman was elected in his stead. 1874, Col. Bearman, Thos. Clark, T. G. Anderson; 1875, Thos. Clark, T. G. Anderson, John Thompson; 1876, the same, with James Davison added as third *Deputy*; 1877, Thos. Clark, John Dawson, John Thompson, John Christian, Jr.; 1878, *Reeve*, Thos. Clark; *Deputies*, T. G. Anderson, John Thompson, John Christian, Jr.; *Councillor*, John Foster; *Clerk*, F. W. Harmer; *Treas.*, Geo. Arnold; *Assessor*, John Boyce; *Collector*, Danl. O'Grady; *Auditors*, Thos. Anderson, Jr., John R. O'Grady. Mr. Harmer has been *Township Clerk* since 1866, when he succeeded Mr. Stapledon, on the latter's death. He is also Clerk of the Division Court, held at Bell's Corners; and one of the most obliging, efficient, and popular public officers in the County of Carleton.

The finances of the Township of Nepean are in a healthy condition. The ordinary receipts (exclusive of school rates) for 1877 were $9,675.31, and ordinary expenditures, $8,986.50. The assets of the Township are estimated at a value of $826,663.41, and its liabilities, $8,694.27 leaving a balance in favor of assets of $817,969.14—a most favorable showing. The Township received from the Municipal Loan Fund (exclusive of interest the sum of $10,538.00, of which $6,000 was paid for stock of the Ottawa and Nepean Road Co., the balance being expended in the general repairing of highways and bridges. They also own $4,000.00 of stock in the Nepean and N. Gower Road; and their whole investment in Road-stock $10,000.00) returns an interest varying from 10 to 15 per cent. Thus we see that whatever way we look at Nepean, we find it at least approaching what its admirers claim it to be—a model Township in the abstract, and *the* model Township of the Metropolitan County in particular.

GLOUCESTER.

This is the first Township of the County in population, and the second in wealth as well as in area. It contains 83,573 acres of land, 25,360 of which are improved. The assessor's valuation of this is a trifle under 1½ millions—to which ¼ million was added by the last "equalization"—the figures standing now at $1,723,321. The population is 7,815, or 1,305 more than Nepean, the next most populous Township. There are 1,632 resident, and 52 non-resident ratepayers. The former are assessed for $55,806 of personal property, and own the following domestic animals: 1,055 cattle, 1,644 sheep, 653 pigs, and 976 horses.

Geographically, Gloucester is situated in the north-east part of the County, and is bounded (including New Edinburgh) on the north and west by the Ottawa and Rideau respectively, on the south by Osgoode, and on the east by the County of Russell.

Topographically, it presents an exceptionally even surface, which covers almost its whole area except those parts bordering upon the Rideau and St. Lawrence, where the ground is more broken, varying from the slightly undulating to the moderately rough; and presenting almost every known variety of both quality and description of soil, ranging from the lightest sand, through clays and marls, to solid rock, and therefore from the best to the most worthless.

Geologically, the range of variety of the various localities in this Township is very extensive, and has already been referred to under that head. Generally speaking, the low flat parts assume a certain uniformity of conformation, which, when freed of the natural overflows of water by a practical system of drainage, will make it one of the richest known sections for vegetables and grasses, and those varieties of cereals which flourish in a damp, rich

One of the important features in the geography, topography, and likewise the geology of Osgoode is the celebrated "Mer Bleu"—a portion of the eastern-central section, which is covered at a comparatively high altitude above the Ottawa, and even the Rideau level, with the "blue sea," as the French called it when they first located in its vicinity a name which it still retains in their own language. It is beneath the surface of the Mer Bleu that those inexhaustible beds of peat lie which have lately begun to attract considerable attention. Until these are utilized for some such purpose as projected, however, the land will for all time be worthless, unless the whole Mer Bleu (consisting of several thousands of acres) be drained—a scheme which appears perfectly feasible, but likely to remain for generations impossible, considering the immense tracts of fertile lands within comparatively easy reach, which can be obtained merely for the taking.

The French element predominates in this Township, more than in any other of the County, being confined to no particular section, but mingled and scattered over the whole, except the south-west corner, bounded approximately by the "Gloucester" road from Billings' Bridge toward Metcalfe.

As to the early settlement of Gloucester, it was the second Township in the County in point of time, and, with the exception of a single family, that of Ira Honeywell, who had settled about five miles inwhat was afterwards the "Richmond Road," Bradish Billings, who was the pioneer of Gloucester, was the first permanent settler on the whole south shore of the Ottawa, although it is proven by certain title-records that one Ferguson located on the Ottawa front of the Township as early as 1803, but soon afterwards sold or abandoned the claim, and left for other parts.

The Billings were an old English family who settled at Goshen, near Boston, Mass., several generations previous to the Revolutionary War. The father of Bradish Billings was a Dr. Billings, born at Goshen, a man of an unusual amount of personal and political influence, and a military surgeon who served with distinction in the Continental army during the Revolution. The Billings all espoused the side of their fellow-colonists, and a number of them served in the army on that side. After the acknowledgment of Independence, as is well known, many who had taken sides with the victorious party became tired of the new Government, or perhaps longed for the richer lands of Canada, free gifts of which the British authorities liberally held out as an inducement to encourage American immigration.

On the full development of this scheme by the issue of Gov. Simcoe's proclamation of 1791, New England proper in soil, but rich in intellect contributed no small share toward the settlement of what subsequently became, and to this day continue to be, the fairest portions of Upper Canada; and among those who came hither in 1792, and settled in

Brockville, was Dr. Billings, the ex-surgeon of the American army. He had a family at this time, of whom Bradish, born near Boston, was then nine years of age.

This young Bostonian, when he grew to manhood, branched out into lumbering operations; and, with one Wm. Marr as a partner, came into Gloucester and took out oak timber along the Rideau as early as the winter of 1809-10. Young Billings, after working at this business as a jobber two or three seasons, for Philemon Wright, of Hull, made up his mind to settle in the neighbourhood; and in the month of November, 1812, he built a log shanty for a residence, on what is now Lot 17, Junction Gore, of Gloucester.

The Township at that time had not been laid out in concessions and lots, but its metes and bounds had been set off by a man named Steadman. After building his shanty he continued to reside there through the winter and get out timber. He had in his employ Wm. Blakeley, Elkanah Stowell, and another man—all Americans. They had come down from Burritt's Rapids with their supplies in a scow, managed by two men, while the other two drove a cow through the forest. At nights they tied up the cow and all slept in the scow, anchored in the stream. They got frozen in just above Long Island, and had to portage their supplies thence in to their location.

During that winter, at intervals, they cleared four acres of land about their shanty; and in the spring of 1813, after running down their timber to the Ottawa, they burnt this land clean, and planted corn upon it, then returned to Merrickville. Mr. Billings remained here all summer, and on October 18th married Miss Lamira Dow, of that place, who was born at Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., on the 1st May, 1796, and moved to Canada with her parents in 1805. The young couple set out together for their new home shortly afterwards, and landed at the spot where the little church now stands, on the 28th October, 1813. A very large stone of peculiar shape, still lying, as it then did, just inside the fence, off the river road, towards the river, and close to the church, formed the back of the big "fireplace" of the first log-cabin in Gloucester, where this couple passed their honeymoon in solitude, during the winter of 1813-14—though not exactly in solitude after all, for the three men who came with Mr. Billings the previous winter remained with him still, and became permanent settlers. Of these, two have long since finished their works among their fellows; while one of the number, Mr. Stowell, now resides in Oswego, N. Y.

Mr. Billings cleared away at his land by degrees (having but 10 acres cleared in 1822), making lumbering his chief occupation till 1827, when he abandoned it entirely, and devoted his time thenceforth exclusively to farming.

In the year 1814 he erected the first frame building in the Township—a barn which is still standing across the road from the church. The boards to build it with were floated down, raft-shape, from Merrickville where they were sawed.

In the autumn of 1813, after coming to her new home, Mrs. Billings helped harvest and husk the corn-crop which her husband had planted the previous spring. Like most of the young women of those days, she was a girl of enterprise and spirit, and not to be baulked or discouraged by any ordinary difficulties. She had been a school-teacher in Merrickville. She was hired by the Rev. Wm. Brown, a pioneer Methodist minister of that place, known far and wide in the early days of the Rideau River settlements. He engaged her for three months, at $7 per month, and "board around." When her time was out he coolly told her the people had no money to pay with, but that if she would make out notes *payable in wheat* for each one to sign according to the amount he owed, he (Mr. B.) would have them deliver it in Brockville to Mr. Eastman, a merchant there, and she could then get her money. She accordingly made out the notes, went around to the people and got them all signed, and posted to Brockville on foot. Arrived there, Mr. Eastman refused to cash the notes; but promised, if the wheat was delivered in Brockville, that he would pay her its value *in goods*. Nothing daunted, she returned to Merrickville, had the people gather up their wheat, went to Brockville with it herself, and collected her account for teaching services in this roundabout way.

On another occasion she wished to go on a visit a distance of over 30 miles, and had some things to take with her, making it impracticable to walk. She heard of a neighbour who was going in that direction with a load, and repairing thither, was told that the team was at her service if she could manage them with a load, but the owner himself could not go so soon as she wished. She accepted the offer, and drove a very spirited team, over a difficult road, a distance of over 30 miles, and having left the load and completed her own business, returned safe and sound.

Not many girls of 15 or 16 years of age would nowadays care to emulate the conduct of the mothers of Upper Canada during the early part of the present century. Fortunately for themselves and our country, however, they possessed the spirit, and courage, and devotion which made light of seemingly insurmountable difficulties, spurned thickening dangers, and bravely conquered both.

An accident of an exciting character happened to Mrs. Billings not long after she was married. She had been on a visit to Merrickville with her husband, and they were returning in their canoe. She was carrying her baby in her arms. Sabra, now living at Billings' Bridge, who was the first child born in the Township—and when approaching the Hog's Back Rapids, Philemon Wright, who was accompanying them in another canoe, by some mismanagement ran into theirs, threw Mr. Billings off his balance, and sent their canoe over the rapids. This was a most dangerous rapid, and had never been attempted to be run by even the most expert Indians or raftsmen. Mr. Wright paddled ashore and ran down to the foot of the rapids, aghast at what he had done, and fully expecting to witness their mangled corpses dashed among the rocks midway. Mrs. Billings, however, firmly kept her seat, and bravely assisted her husband in balancing the frail bark; and by the best of good management, assisted by the best of good luck, and not forgotten by a kind over-ruling Providence, the little craft shot through the foaming waters and between and over rugged rocks, till on arriving in still water it was almost full of water and in a sinking condition; and in this exciting situation Mrs. Billings baled out the water while her husband paddled for dear life, and they reached the shore again, to their own untold joy and Mr. Wright's supreme delight, just in time to save themselves from a watery grave. This was the *only occasion* on which a canoe ever ran the Hog's Back Rapids. The heroine of this adventure still lives at Billings' Bridge. She is yet a smart woman, both physically and intellectually, though now in her 83rd year.

With the exception of the men above-named, who came in with Mr. Billings to work for him, no others located permanently in the Township till the year 1819; although Elkan settled in 1813, but only remained one year.

The Billings family had neighbors, howe their permanent settlement. Abram Dow s immediately across the Rideau, in Nepean brothers of his, Samuel and Marble, settled Lewis Williams, with a large family, settled c in 1817; so that at the last date quite a little formed—though Mr. Billings and his househol thers in Gloucester.

In the summer of 1819, the Doxeys and settled on land still owned by their descend from Leinster, Ireland, and Thomas, one of th on the old homestead in the Junction Gore, S Wilson, an ex-Navy Captain, came in and to bank of the Rideau the same season. This g wide reputation and influence during the early existence. His house was a sort of stopping-p *rid* the Rideau Valley from Merrickville, or t as very many of the early settlers did—and latch-string hanging out of the Captain's cabin

He had a fine place too, which his mean tastes prompted him, to embellish to a greater e and cabins of most of the pioneers. It is relat who afterwards became a leading citizen of t County Treasurer for many years, that he and way from Kingston to Bytown, carrying their and stopped, among other places, at Capt. Wil day the Captain put them across the river—as road on the left bank, but none on the right opposite Billings', when they attracted Mrs. B opposite side, and she crossed in her boat a They stayed this night at Billings' house, and sation, and while relating their adventures by (who was already heartily sick of the backwo Wilson's was the only place she'd seen north o live on, and that if ever her husband owned a she hoped it might be a part of the Wilson plac rather remote at that time, as Mr. O'Connor h not many years before he owned and lived up including 300 acres of land, which is still in though those whose energy succeeded in thus m mistress of a fine estate have long since passed

Among the early settlers of the Township time after Captain Wilson's location—were the now sometimes known as the "Johnston neigh that a large number of their descendants of the thereabouts. Old Mr. Johnston stopped over-n who directed him where to find his land, which coming. On his return, he again stopped at th swer to the latter's question of how he got alon a d—d hard scrabble;" whereupon the Capt "Hardscrabble," a title which ever since has clu is even now more familiarly known than by a there were no roads—not even trails—simply veyors who had finished up the laying out of th begun some years before by Steadman.

In 1821 Hugh McKenna came into Glouce also came Captain, afterwards Lt.-Col. Willia near Billings, and subsequently became one of community in all affairs of public concern. A honor and trust held by this gentleman were th previous to 1850, Reeve subsequent to that da for many years, Captain of Volunteers during of Militia up to the time of his death, one of in the County of Carleton, and Rideau Canal C selection of the Imperial Government. He die only last year, in the 84th year of his age.

Till about the time of the completion of th settled up very slowly. A large family named and John Holden undertook and completed winter 1821-22) a contract of clearing 50 acre lings. This was then the most extensive singl ment. John Holden was drowned in the sprin to cross the river on the ice opposite Billings' h

In 1824 the Hollisters and Carmans becam One of the latter family is the celebrated Bisho Church, now of Belleville—another is now Gove lector at the Ottawa Station.

By 1829 a nice settlement had sprung up, a assumed the proportions of quite a town, it wa have a bridge across the river, to make commu had hitherto been. A subscription was start Mr. Billings was the most active in promoti subscribed £25 himself. A sufficient sum wa summer to build a bridge during the winter seen the original subscription list, which co names:—John Cunningham, Hugh McKenna, J Thomas Doxey, John Brush, W. Griffith, — M W. Doxey, B. Billings. The first-named ma and collections. This bridge was known for Farmers' Bridge," and was named Billings' Br quently, as well as the locality surrounding which was located there.

The place has since developed into a very n situated on both sides of the Rideau, containing chanics' shops of all descriptions, and a large n vate residences. The Village Post Office is on th cester side—three miles from Parliament Hill, b which is one of the pleasantest drives anywhere i

The Town Hall is also here situated. It is dious building of red brick, with white brick fa with portico terminating in a turret, containing offices, public hall, etc., etc., all designed with d requirements. It was built in 1874 at a cost of per cent. additional for architects' fees, the amou $9,570 (exclusive of interest) received from the surplus, the balance of which was expended fo ments chiefly in connection with roads and bridg

RICAL SKETCH OF THE

till the year 1819; although Elkanah Billings, a brother, 1813, but only remained one year.

illings family had neighbors, however, the next year after nnant settlement. Abram Dow settled with his family, ly across the Rideau, in Nepean, in 1814; two other of his, Samuel and Marble, settled near him in 1816; and liams, with a large family, settled close by, also in Nepean, o that at the last date quite a little neighborhood had been though Mr. Billings and his household were yet the only set- Gloucester.

summer of 1819, the Doxeys and Ottersons came in and land still owned by their descendants. The former were ster, Ireland, and Thomas, one of the brothers, is still living homestead in the Junction Gore, 86 years of age. Andrew n ex-Navy Captain, came in and took up land on the right he Rideau the same season. This gentleman was a man of tation and influence during the early days of the Township's His house was a sort of stopping-place for all who came in deau Valley from Merrickville, or the St. Lawrence front any of the early settlers did—and they always found the g hanging out of the Captain's cabin door.

d a fine place too, which his means enabled him, and his mpted him, to embellish to a greater extent than the clearings s of most of the pioneers. It is related of Daniel O'Connor, wards became a leading citizen of the community, and was reasurer for many years, that he and his wife walked all the Kingston to Bytown, carrying their baggage on their backs, ed, among other places, at Capt. Wilson's over-night. Next aptain put them across the river—as there was then a sort of he left bank, but none on the right—and they trudged on till Billings', when they attracted Mrs. Billings' attention on the side, and she crossed in her boat and returned with them. ed this night at Billings' house, and in the course of conver- d while relating their adventures by the way, Mrs. O'Connor already heartily sick of the backwoods) said that Captain was the only place she'd seen north of Kingston which she'd nd that if ever her husband owned a foot of land in Canada d it might be a part of the Wilson place. The prospect seemed note at that time, as Mr. O'Connor had no means; yet it was years before he owned and lived upon the Wilson property, 300 acres of land, which is still in possession of the family, ose whose energy succeeded in thus making them master and of a fine estate have long since passed away.

g the early settlers of the Township—though not till some Captain Wilson's location—were the Johnstons, in what is times known as the "Johnston neighborhood," from the fact ge number of their descendants of the same name still reside ats. Old Mr. Johnston stopped over-night with Capt. Wilson, ted him where to find his land, which he had "drawn" before On his return, he again stopped at the Captain's, and in an- he latter's question of how he got along, replied that he "had ard scrabble;" whereupon the Captain named the locality rabble," a title which ever since has clung to it, and by which it ow more familiarly known than by any other. At that date e no roads—not even trails—simply "blazes" left by the sur- o had finished up the laying out of the plan of the Township, ne years before by Steadman.

21 Hugh McKenna came into Gloucester, and the same year Captain, afterwards Lt.-Col. William Smyth, who settled ngs, and subsequently became one of the leading men of the y in all affairs of public concern. Among the positions of trust held by this gentleman were that of District Councillor o 1850, Reeve subsequent to that date, Township Treasurer years, Captain of Volunteers during the Rebellion, Lt.-Col. up to the time of his death, one of the oldest Magistrates unty of Carleton, and Rideau Canal Commissioner, by special of the Imperial Government. He died at his old homestead year, in the 84th year of his age.

out the time of the completion of the canal the Township very slowly. A large family named Holden came in in 1821, Holden undertook and completed during the following 821-22) a contract of clearing 50 acres of land for Mr. Bil- ns was then the most extensive single clearing in the settle- ohn Holden was drowned in the spring of 1829, while trying e river on the ice opposite Billings' house.

24 the Hollisters and Carnans became permanent settlers. e latter family is the celebrated Bishop Carman, of the M.E. ow of Belleville—another is now Government Canal Toll Col- he Ottawa Station

29 a nice settlement had sprung up, and as Bytown had then he proportions of quite a town, it was deemed necessary to dge across the river, to make communication easier than it rto been. A subscription was started among the settlers- gs was the most active in promoting the movement, and £25 himself. A sufficient sum was obtained during the o build a bridge during the winter of 1829-30. We have original subscription list, which comprised the following John Cunningham, Hugh McKenna, J. Telford, Wm. Smyth, oxey, John Brush, W. Griffith, — McFadden, Otterson, , B. Billings. The first-named managed the subscriptions tions. This bridge was known for a long time as "The Bridge," and was named Billings' Bridge some years subse- s well as the locality surrounding it, and the Post Office located there.

nce has since developed into a very nice little village, partly n both sides of the Rideau, containing hotel, stores, and me-ops of all descriptions, and a large number of handsome pri- nces. The Village Post Office is on the right bank, on Glou- - three miles from Parliament Hill, by a most excellent road, e of the pleasantest drives anywhere in this section of country. wn Hall is also here situated. It is a tasteful and comme- ling of red brick, with white brick facings, 1½ storeys gothic, ico terminating in a turret, containing fire-proof vault, private lic hall, etc., etc., all designed with due regard to its various nts. It was built in 1874 at a cost of $3,368, exclusive of 10 ldditional for architects' fees, the amount being taken from the lusive of interest) received from the Municipal Loan Fund e balance of which was expended for other local improve lly in connection with roads and bridges.

Although the Billings settlement was the earliest in the Township, many of the present adjuncts of our high state of civilization came first into existence in other parts, from the fact that Bytown was founded at an early day in its history, and the distance separating them only being that of different parts of what is now really one city, the churches, schools, etc., of the town served the people on the right bank of the Rideau till some years after the completion of the canal, when the Township came to be more thickly settled. There was a school teacher but no regular school-house at "the Bridge" before the inception of Bytown. A Miss Burritt was governess at Mr. Billings' at a very early date. One Maitland was the first male teacher in the neighbor hood. A Mr. Colquhoun and a Mr. Collins also taught there at an early day. The latter taught in the first building erected in Gloucester for a school-house. This was a little square log house, built by Mr Billings in close proximity to his own. Children from the families on both sides of the river learned the rudiments in this place, which is now the "hen-house" of the old Billings homestead.

We have already intimated that up to the time of the completion of the canal (1832), the Billings settlement was the only one in the Township. This event was the cause of an influx of population, as it was throughout most of the other Townships of the County, and scattering all over its area, settlements sprang up in every direction which soon developed into little villages here and there, some of which have increased to a very respectable size, and bear evidence of prevailing prosperity, while some others have undoubtedly seen their best days, and present the plainest proof of having fallen into a state of retardment from which time is not likely to resuscitate them.

Of these about the first formed was Long Island Village. This is on the right bank of the Rideau, opposite the foot of the Island, from which it takes its name. The works connected with the building of the Long Island Locks gave it birth, and the discharge of the canal hands, on the completion of these works, gave it its chief growth. It was at one time quite a thriving village. The oldest settlers were Heman and Sylvester Holbert. Some say they came in previous to the settlement of Bytown. If so, they were the only ones who did They afterwards removed to Georgian Bay. Those who came in and settled while the canal was in progress were Wm. Blythe; Cornelius Driscoll, Wm. Findlay, the Wilsons, Geo. Helm, Wm. Cuddy, Jas Moodie, Hugh Blair, James Dunlop, Patrick Nash, John Davey, and a short time afterwards, Nicholas Clark, now one of the leading farmers of the Township. The following also settled in the vicinity about the same time:—Thomas Armstrong, John Gamble, Thomas Byers, Robert Gamble, Richard Hedfron, and Samuel Moore.

The first church in the Township was built here, and the second school-house—next after Mr. Billings'. The church was a Methodist one, since replaced by the one now used by that body.

The present aspect of the place is far from that of a Village, though evidences of a lost prosperity are visible in the many deserted houses, and the ruins of others which Time, the destroyer, has laid his hand upon.

Going eastward from Ottawa, over the Montreal or "King's" Road, the country for miles is almost a succession of Villages. That bordering the Rideau, and which centres towards Cummings' Island, is officially called Janesville, though it is known by every one as Cummings' Island. A little further south-east is Cyrville; down the King's Road a short distance is Rockliffe; some distance further on is Dominion Springs Village; and down near the Russell line is the Village of St. Joseph; while out along the Russell road come in succession Hawthorne, Ramsay's Corners, and Eastman's Springs There are a number of other places where Post-offices are established, but no other settlements to which the name of Village could justly be applied.

Among the first settlers in the vicinity of Janesville, which is the most flourishing Village in the Township, and an important suburb of the Capital, were Geo. Sparks, a cousin of the original owner of the Bytown property, Sergt. Templeton, of the Engineers, and Clements Bradley, son of Capt. Bradley of the old 100th Regiment, who had come into the County in 1818, and drawn land in Goulbourn, Huntley, and March. Gideon Olmstead was also one of the first. These were here when Charles Cummings came in 1836. He occupied Cummings Island, which has ever since borne his name, and his eldest son Robt., now living there and carrying on an extensive business, has been for many years one of the leading men, not only of the Township, but of the County, in commercial, municipal, and political affairs. He was many years Reeve of Gloucester, and Warden of the County in 1876. It is in contemplation by the St. L. & O. R. R. to erect a station on their line at this place, and the P. O. authorities have made arrangements for the establishment of a Post-office at an early day.

Further down the road, in the neighborhood of Rockliffe, Wm Hopkins and Benjamin Rathwell were the earliest settlers. The former is still living. The latter was a very pious man, a Methodist, and one of the earliest local preachers in this part of the country.

St. Joseph, 10 miles from Ottawa, has a hotel, school, church, a number of mechanics' shops, and P. O. with tri-weekly mail. It is almost exclusively settled by French-Canadians, the earliest being Joseph Viseneau, and M. Dupuis, father of the present P. M. of the Village. He was a soldier in the Provincial contingent of the British army during the American War, and drew a pension for services which extended over many battle fields including that of Chateauguay, where he was wounded.

Cyrville is another Village settled exclusively by French. The land was first taken up by Joseph and Michael Cyr, about 1850, and being cut up into small lots was leased at nominal rentals and very long terms to habitants. The place is a nearer approach to the old Seignorial Tenure communities of Lower Canada than any other, probably, west of the Ottawa River. There is a population in the Village of several hundred, though there is scarce a place of business of any kind in its limits. The official name of the Post-office is Delorme. Among the first settlers in this neighborhood, outside of the lands afterwards taken by the brothers Cyr, and long before their time, were John Finlay, Hugh Dempsey, and Sergt. Watt. Further towards the river were Edward Bradburn, John Sharp, David Dowell, James McKay, Nicholas Tremblay, William Kelley, Peter Kimmond, and John Ballantyne.

HAWTHORNE, which has a school, Orange-hall, a number of mechanics' shops, and P.O. with weekly mail, was first settled by C. Law, W. Little, Robt. Bailey, John Hill, John Savage, and T. Payton, about 1832 or 1833.

RAMSAY'S CORNERS, which is very much of a similar place, was

originally settled about the same time by James McGregor, John Stewart, and Sergt. Johnston. Both Villages are surrounded by a good section of country.

EASTMAN'S SPRINGS, further out the Russell Road, is about 12 miles from Ottawa, and owes its existence, as it name implies, to the discovery, at a comparatively recent date, of springs of water possessing very strong parts of various minerals of medicinal and curative virtue in solution. The Springs are situated in what was a few years ago a dense swamp, on the banks of the Bear Brook. There are some half dozen of them, and the variety of their waters is equal to their number. Some years since a joint-stock company in Ottawa bought 40 acres (covering the Springs) from Mr. Eastman, the original proprietor, for $8,000, and erected an expensive hotel, barns, stables, etc., etc, and ran a watering-place for a couple of years, till fire consumed the buildings. During its continuance the establishment bore quite an extended and enviable reputation, but pecuniarily the venture was a failure. There is still a hotel at the place, some dozen houses, and a steam-mill, store, and P.O. It is on the direct road from Ottawa to Williamsburg and Morrisburg, on the St. Lawrence front, which passes southwards through Duncanville, Moorewood, and Chesterville.

That part of the Township was not settled as early as those previously named, the first to take up land in the locality being R. Forsyth, Wm. Hall, James Simms, Wm. Fee, Thos. Grieves, John Clark, the Kettles and Andersons. It is now a thickly settled and prosperous part of the Township.

One of the earliest settlements in the Township, aside from that at Billings', as well as one of the most important, is the neighborhood known as South Gloucester, about twelve miles from Ottawa. The Johnstons, Skeffingtons, Lees, McGees, Browns, and Gambles were among the earliest to locate there. Hugh McKenna and James Telford, elsewhere spoken of, were then considered as belonging to the "South" settlement. There is a hotel, P.O., church, and school here, and many fine farms and wealthy farmers in the neighborhood.

Although settled the first of any Township on the south shore except Nepean, there were several in the County of Carleton which had a municipal organization previous to that of Gloucester—some of them many years preceding it. From the preservation of all the municipal records, however, we are enabled to arrive at a more correct understanding of the affairs of this Township than any other of the ten. From these we find that the Township was independently organized in 1832, and that the first "Town meeting" was held at the house of John Cunningham on the 2nd of January of that year, the following being chosen to occupy the various Township offices:—William Brennan, Clerk; Geo. Sparks and Wm. Johnston, Assessors; John Dunning, Thomas Doxey, Robt. Forsyth, John Freeman, Hugh McKenna, and Gustavus Clements, Pathmasters; Bradish Billings, Patk. Daveny, and M. Dewell, Poundkeepers; John Evans and James Otterson, Town Wardens; Bradish Billings was Chairman of the Commission of Justices under whom the meeting was held.

Some time previous to this there had been a Clerk, Assessor, and Collector appointed by the Quarter Sessions. Mr. Billings was the first Collector so appointed, and the amount of taxes collected the first year was a few cents over $15.

The minutes of the meeting of 1832 give the regulations as to the confinement of stock, with their "marks," the requirements of a legal fence, etc., which are as follows:—

"Free Commoners—

"No hogs to run at large.

"No horse free commoners.

"No sheep free commoners.

"All horn cattle free commoners.

"Recorded—

"Wm. Smyth's mark of horn cattle, sheep and hogs, a split in the right ear.

"Bradish Billings—his mark, a split in the left ear, recorded.

"James Telford—his mark, two splits in the right ear, recorded.

"Fence Regulations

"All lawful fences to be 5 feet high, ten inches between the pieces, and large rails and poles to be of good reasonable size."

In 1834 the names of Clements Bradley, Peter Skeffington, Joseph Coombs, Wm. Thompson, Benj. Rathwell, James Beatty, Valentine Stanbrook, Daniel O'Connor, John Evans, James Johnston, Michael Skeffington, Wm. Fenton, John Finlay, Wm. Smyth, John Cunningham, and Zenias Olmstead appear in connection with the various municipal offices.

Wm. Brennan continued to act as Town Clerk till after the withdrawal of Gloucester from the Ottawa District and the formation of Dalhousie District in 1842. Up to that date from the last above-mentioned, the following names occur in connection with the minor municipal offices:—James Clark, Gustavus Clark, Wm. Kelley, James Bailey, John Burris, Isaac Brown, James Graham, Robt. Ackles, Thos. Paten, James Richie, John Freeman, John Dunning, James McKay, John Lees, Thos. Hodge, Joseph Charlebois, Wm. Halfpenny, John Carson, John Anderson, Wm. Fair, John Cameron, Thos. Jenkins, Herman Holbert, Robt. Lang, Francis Dupuis, Robt. Campbell, Patk. McGee, Peter Thompson, James Rain, John Savage, Patk. Collins, and John Templeton.

Among those who acted as Commissioners at the yearly Town meetings during that time were:—Bradish Billings, John Brush, Danl. O'Connor, Clements Bradley, Peter Tompkins, James Richie, Wm. Smyth, Wm. Fenton, John Cameron, Benj. Rathwell, Robt. Lang, and Wm. Doxey. Of these, Messrs. Billings, Bradley, Doxey, Fenton, Richie, and Smyth, acted as chairman at various times.

The position of Town Warden was filled by the following gentlemen during that period:—Bradish Billings, Wm. Thompson, Benj. Rathwell, Andrew Gamble, Geo. Sparks, Patrick Nelligan, John Ballantyne, John Cameron, Thos. Doxey, James Siveright, and Wm. Smyth.

To give an idea of the contrast between the amount of municipal business now and then, we give extracts, entire, of the proceedings of a couple of the Commissioners' meetings:—

"July 9th, 1834. Bradish Billings and John Brush, Esquires, both His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Ottawa, in the Township of Gloucester, at Wm. Brennan's Inn, held special sessions, pursuant to the Provincial Statutes, which is hereby adjourned (there being no business before them) until the 28th July inst."; and at the meeting held pursuant to adjournment, the following was the only business transacted:—"It is considered that Mrs. Forsyth has to work four days' statute labour, within fifteen days, on the bridge near her own house, as pointed out by the pathmaster, Daniel O'Connor." And below is the full text of the minutes of the ing of 1836:—"1.—Resolved,—That Wm. Kelley shall loads (that is to say) in one-horse Scotch-carts, well load ciently filled, on the Farmers' Bridge, and level the same ing at the place where Esquire Billings' job has ended. 2 —That the sum of 10s. (shillings) shall be appropriated chasing a book for the use of this town, to record a true stat regulations thereof. CLEMENTS BRADLEY, PETER TOMPK

The first contract ever given out in connection with t of the Municipality was let by the Commissioners on No to John Evans, and covered "6½ rods across the swamp, main road and Billings' Mill Creek, pursuant to the 3r passed by the Board of Commissioners the 23rd Oct. la per rod."

The Municipal representation for 1842, the first yea tence of the Dalhousie District, was as follows: Wm. Sm Councillor; Wm. Brennan, Town Clerk; Herman Hulb McGuire, Thomas Doxey, John Freeman, and Alexander Commissioners; Gustavus Clements, Assessor and Collec

The next year (1843) Gustavus Clements was appoint performed the duties of the office three years, being succe Siveright, who filled the office for two years, giving pla Daniel O'Connor—this gentleman acting as Town Cler old District system continued in operation. William S ued to be the District Councillor; B. Rathwell, J. Siv McKenna, Patrick Dunning, Wm. Fenton, Andrew G Whellan, Gilbert Heron, Isaac Brown, Robt. Gamb Richard O'Connor and John Stratford, being Town Warde times during the above period.

In 1843 it appears there were seven public schools in th and a memorandum of the first expenditure of public mone (for that year) is still preserved, and reads thus:—

STATEMENT OF SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS.

Teachers.	Months.	A
Jones & Moore	12	£12
Leydon	9	9
Glosford	12	12
Dunlop	7	7
Clarke	12	12
Monaghan	12	12
Lynch	11	11
Total	75	£75

The first Council and set of municipal officers under inaugurated in 1850 was as follows:—James Siveright, I Bearman, Isaac Brown, Patrick Nelligan, John Cunnin cillors; Thomas Doxey, Clerk; John O'Dougherty, Wil James Clark, Assessors; Michael Skeffington, Collector son, Treasurer; Richard O'Connor, Auditor; George Mc Desmoyers, John Baskerville, Constables.

The Reeves from that year to the present were:— non (1851), Charles Billings and Peter Tompkins (1852 resigning during the year, the latter continuing in the 1858, inclusive); then Donald M. Grant (1859-60-61-62 (1863), Robert Blackburn (1864), James Siveright (18 McGuire (1866), Peter Tompkins (1867), Robert Cumm 1876, inclusive, except 1873, when Henry Robillard position—and Wm. H. Hurdman, 1877 and 1878. Th was Clerk till 1855, when he was succeeded by Charles has performed the duties of the office uninterruptedly ev

The following are the present incumbents of the seve offices:—Wm. H. Hurdman, Reeve; Charles Billings, Johnston, Assessor.

In a Township such as Gloucester—the most pop County—the labour connected with municipal proceed intricate and onerous. The Township is fortunate, hoo sessing both administrative and executive officers who credit, the correct manner in which all business per municipal government of the Corporation is performed evidence of the zeal and ability of the officers themselves judgment of the body of ratepayers who have selected th

OSGOODE.

Judged by its extent, coupled with its chances of within the next decade, as compared with that developi case, and the cases of the other municipalities of the past ten years, Osgoode may fairly be considered a leadi In extent it is the greatest, containing by actual measu acres of land; being 7,321 acres more than Gloucester, size, and nearly four times the area of Torbolton, the si in wealth and population it is third, being behind Nep cester in both, though following Gloucester very closely the value of real property being $1,135,806, which is exc cester by only $369,638, although the population is only being 3,685 in Osgoode, and 7,815 in Gloucester. As c Nepean, the wealth and population of each bear nearly c to each other, each being a trifle less than double in Nep in Osgoode.

Topographically Osgoode presents no marked peculi more generally and more thoroughly in accord with t characteristics of the champaign region, of which i forms a part, than any other Township of the County. surface is exceptionally even, tending to flatness thro tions of it, but in no place so much so as to make it in drainage. Here, as elsewhere throughout the County, land which was at first perfectly worthless on account of has been brought into cultivation by a comprehensive a sive system of drainage, and now ranks with the fines County; and as improvements develop themselves this be increased till Osgoode seems likely to become, at no the leading township of Carleton as a first-class agricult

Geographically it is the most easterly township in being bounded on the north-east and south-east respe Townships of Cumberland and Russell, in the County of the Townships of Winchester and Mountain, in the C das; while its northern boundary is the Township of G its western the Rideau River, separating it from the Tow

s the full text of the minutes of the Town meet-
—Resolved,—That Wm. Kelley shall draw fifteen
in one-horse Scotch-carts, well loaded and suffi-
e Farmers' Bridge, and level the same commenc-
re Esquire Billings' job has ended. 2.—Resolved,
10s. (shillings) shall be appropriated toward pur-
e use of this town, to record a true statement of the
CLEMENTS BRADLEY, PETER TOMPKINS, Comrs."
t ever given out in connection with the highways
was let by the Commissioners on Nov. 8th, 1837,
covered "6¼ rods across the swamp, between the
ngs' Mill Creek, pursuant to the 3rd resolution
d of Commissioners the 23rd Oct. last, at 7s. 6d.

representation for 1842, the first year of the exis-
nio District, was as follows: Wm. Smyth, District
renman, Town Clerk; Herman Hulbert, Patrick
Doxey, John Freeman, and Alexander Scott, School
stavus Clements, Assessor and Collector.
843, Gustavus Clements was appointed Clerk, and
s of the office three years, being succeeded by Jas.
l the office for two years, giving place in 1848 to
this gentleman acting as Town Clerk while the
continued in operation. William Smyth contin-
trict Councillor; B. Rathwell, J. Siveright, Hugh
Dunning, Wm. Fenton, Andrew Gamble, John
Heron, Isaac Brown, Robt. Gamble, Thos. Lee,
nd John Stratford, being Town Wardens at various
ove period.
rs there were seven public schools in the Township,
of the first expenditure of public money for schools
ll preserved, and reads thus:—

EMENT OF SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS.

	Months.	Amount.		
ore	12	£12	3	0
	9	9	2	3
	12	12	3	0
	7	7	1	9
	12	12	3	0
	12	12	3	0
	11	11	2	9
	75	£75	18	9

l and set of municipal officers under the system
was as follows:—James Siveright, Reeve; Thos.
own, Patrick Nelligan, John Cunningham, Coun-
oxey, Clerk; John O'Dougherty, William Fenton,
sors; Michael Skeffington, Collector; John Otter-
chard O'Connor, Auditor; George Morgan, Jerome
nskerville, Constables.
m that year to the present were:—John McKin-
s Billings and Peter Tompkins (1852—the former
e year, the latter continuing in the Reeveship to
hen Donald M. Grant (1859-60-61-62), Jas. Brown
ackburn (1864), James Siveright (1865), John W.
eter Tompkins (1867), Robert Cummings, 1868 to
xcept 1873, when Henry Robillard occupied the
. H. Hurdman, 1877 and 1878. Thomas Doxey
, when he was succeeded by Charles Billings, who
duties of the office uninterruptedly ever since.
re the present incumbents of the several municipal
Hurdman, Reeve; Charles Billings, Clerk; James
.
p such as Gloucester—the most populous in the
tr connected with municipal proceedings is both
ous. The Township is fortunate, however, in pos-
nistrative and executive officers who do it no dis-
manner in which all business pertaining to the
nent of the Corporation is performed being the best
l and ability of the officers themselves, and the good
ody of ratepayers who have selected them.

OSGOODE

extent, coupled with its chances of development
cade, as compared with that development in its own
of the other municipalities of the County for the
goode may fairly be considered a leading Township.
greatest, containing by actual measurement 90,894
ng 7,321 acres more than Gloucester, the second in
ur times the area of Torbolton, the smallest; while
ulation it is third, being behind Nepean and Glou-
ugh following Gloucester very closely in the former,
operty being $1,135,806, which is exceeded in Glou-
9,638, although the population is only as 1 to 2.12,
goode, and 7,815 in Gloucester. As compared with
h and population of each bear nearly the same ratio
being a trifle less than double in Nepean what it is

y Osgoode presents no marked peculiarities. It is
d more thoroughly in accord with the prevailing
the champaign region, of which it geologically
any other Township of the County. Most of its
nally even, tending to flatness through large por-
no place so much so as to make it impracticable of
as elsewhere throughout the County, much of the
first perfectly worthless on account of its low level,
nto cultivation by a comprehensive and non-expen-
ainage, and now ranks with the finest land in the
nprovements develop themselves this tendency will
sgoode seems likely to become, at no distant day,
ip of Carleton as a first-class agricultural section.
it is the most easterly township in the County;
the north-east and south-east respectively by the
berland and Russell, in the County of Russell; and
Winchester and Mountain, in the County of Dun-
thern boundary is the Township of Gloucester, and
leau River, separating it from the Township of North
Gower. It is surveyed in 1½ mile concessions, numbering from the Rideau, while the lots number from the direction of the Ottawa. Its general shape approaches that of a square, its principal points of direction from its eastern corner being N. 24° W., and S. 56° W.

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway passes through its entire length, and has one station, named Osgoode, near the centre of the southern quarter of the Township. The station of Manotick, on the town-line between Osgoode and Gloucester, accommodates the people of the north-western quarter.

It is watered by the Castor River and its branches, which form a confluence further east with the Nation River, emptying into the Ottawa. This stream is so-called after a French word meaning beaver, from the immense numbers of that valuable fur-bearing animal which in early days were found along its banks. Before the actual settlement of the Township, however, they are said to have become almost exterminated by he diligent application of trap and gun in the hands of the North-West and Hudson's Bay fur-seekers, and the Indians who traded with them. Traces of the original builders of the "dams" here and there scattered along the bed of the Castor were still quite numerous and plain till a very recent date; but they are gradually disappearing under the direction of the husbandman and the operation of the plough-share.

With the exception of beaver, otter, and deer—the latter of which were exceedingly abundant—game is said to have been less plentiful throughout Osgoode than in almost any other part of the County; though fish of the finest quality and almost incalculable quantity, and every known variety which frequented our inland waters, were here found. The timber, particularly oak, lining the banks of the Castor and its branches was of an exceptionally excellent character, and in quantity no locality surpassed it. It was drawn even from the banks of the Rideau, and floated by way of the Castor and Petite Nation to the Ottawa and thence to Quebec, that route to the Lower Ottawa being much preferable in a variety of ways to the Rideau route itself.

It was the acquaintance formed by the original oak lumbermen from the St. Lawrence front with the capabilities of the soil of Osgoode while operating on the banks of the Castor that first brought the locality into notice as one worthy of settling in—a locality which had hitherto been looked upon as nothing but one dense and impenetrable swamp. This idea had originally prevailed to such an extent, however, that Osgoode was the latest township in the County to be settled, the first actual settler having located in the winter of 1826-27.

This interesting event was due to Archibald McDonell, of Cornwall, who had, during his lumbering operations along the Castor, selected a spot where the 8th concession line now crosses that stream, on to which he moved with his family at the above date. His route lay northerly from Cornwall till he got into the wilderness where no roads existed, when he took to ice on the Nation River, following it down to the junction of the Castor, up which he drove to the spot he had selected for settlement—where Duncan McDonell, his son, now lives. Duncan was the one who drove his father's team up. It was called his team, though he was only a boy at that time, and for several years it was the only team of horses in the Township.

The survey of the Township had been accomplished some five years previous to Mr. McDonell's settlement, and about two years previous to his first visits on lumbering excursions, or in 1821-2. Wm. McDonald, P.L.S., was the original surveyor, and it had been officially named at or before the time of the survey, after a British nobleman in the public service connected with the management of colonial affairs.

Archibald McDonell, the first settler, above-named, was a native of Glengarry, being a descendant from an army officer who was one of the first Colonists of that County on the disbandment of some of the Highland troops, after the close of the Revolutionary war. He married Catherine, daughter of Alexander McDonell, Scotch by extraction, though American by birth, who had taken arms in the King's cause during the Revolution, and was therefore obliged to fly his native home (Albany, N.Y.) and settle in Cornwall about 1783 or 1784. He (Archibald) was an officer of Glengarry Militia previous to the war of 1812-15, and during that war he was promoted, by successive steps, to the post of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of the General commanding the forces along the St. Lawrence frontier. While acting in this capacity, he was engaged in the most difficult and dangerous duties, which he performed in such a manner as to cause the General to make special mention of him on a number of different occasions in his official reports. At times his duties consisted in bearing important military despatches passing between the commanders of the forces in the eastern and western portions of the Province, and it was no rare thing for him to be in the saddle for two days and nights successively when on such duty, and in a number of instances the urgency of the service was such that he rode two horses to death in a single night. For these services he was granted 800 acres of land by the Government. His wife was also entitled to 200 acres, as the daughter of a U. E. Loyalist; so he drew 1,000 acres in Osgoode—probably the largest single grant ever issued to any one resident of the Township.

The early history of Osgoode is in every way closely identified with that of Mr. McDonell. Being a man of enterprise, ability, and means, he assumed from the very first a leading position in all public matters, and continued till the time of his death, in November, 1853, to exert a prominent influence in the administration of all affairs of a municipal, judicial, magisterial, or military character.

He was the oldest magistrate in the Township, and the one whose services were most called into requisition by the inhabitants who couldn't settle their own affairs amicably. Among his duties in this connection was that of occasionally performing the marriage ceremony. He was the first District Councillor, on the organization of the Township as a municipality in 1833—when it belonged to the District of Ottawa, and the Council met at L'Orignal.

He was Chairman of the first Board of Magistrates who presided at the first Commissioners' Court, or Court of Requests, held in the Township. This was in 1833. Mr. Thomas Baily was Clerk of the Court, and the other sitting magistrates were Duncan McMartin, R bert Grant, Archibald Campbell, Daniel Cameron, and Henry Hanna. He is also said to have been the oldest Militia Colonel in the County.

Soon after settling he opened a store on the left bank of the Castor, just across the 8th line from the present residence of Duncan McDonell (on Lot 25, Con. 8)—the first started in the Township; and he also built upon the same lot the first saw-mill in the Township, in 1835.

He had a family of twelve children, eight of whom were born in

Cornwall, and the ninth, George, now living in Osgoode, was the first child born in the Township. He built the first house in the Township—a commodious one of cedar logs—on the present Duncan Mc Donell homestead, in the winter of 1826-27; and the first frame building erected was the old barn now standing on the same lot. The house became prey to an accidental conflagration, after serving its purpose for nearly half a century. Mr. McD. was known far and wide by the familiar title of "The Squire," or "The Colonel," and held both titles—in reality as well as in name—till the time of his death.

The first Judge who ever held Court in the Township was Judge George McDonell, of L'Orignal. Mr. Baily was Clerk of the first Division Court, when that form of judicature succeeded the old style Court of Requests. This Mr. Baily was an Englishman, who had exchanged mercantile pursuits in the large centres of that country for a pioneer's life in the Canadian backwoods. He came to Osgoode in 1832, when there were scarce a half-dozen families in the whole Township. His former business experience well fitted him for the performance of our clerical duties. He was the first Township Clerk, the first Clerk of the Court of Requests, and the first Division Court Clerk in Osgoode. He now lives at St. Mary's, Ontario, and is one of the very few of the survivors of the pioneers.

After "Squire" McDonell had got on to his location, and before he had hardly got comfortably settled, he discovered that William York had settled on Lot 21, Con. 9, the same day he had come to Lot 25, Con. 8. What is very singular about it is the fact that they were both old neighbors in Cornwall—that neither knew the other had any intention of removing—that they both started from Cornwall for the same destination (but by different routes) with their families on the same day, and that they both arrived at that destination on the same day—each thinking himself the only settler in the Township for some time, till each accidentally discovered the presence of the other.

These two continued the only settlers in Osgoode till the next winter, 1827-28, when Richard Hall and Samuel Loney came in with their families and settled—the former on Lot 19, Con. 9, and the latter on 18 in 9. They had both spent part of the previous winter (1826-27) in clearing small patches and erecting shanties, and making general preparations for a permanent removal next season. No more came in till 1829. Robert Grant, who settled on Lot 24, Con. 10, was the first of these. Between his advent and 1832, three years, the only other settlers who located permanently were Peter McLaren—who settled at Kenmore, the pioneer of that locality; "Squire" Hanna, and Donald McIntosh, ex-Sergeant of Royal Artillery, who settled on the east and west halves, respectively, of Lot 23, Con. 7; the two Cassidy brothers, John McNab, Duncan Cameron, Colin Campbell, Dennis Kearns, Henry Brown, John Farlinger, and Thomas Bailey. About the latter date one Harris and one Hurd had located on the Rideau, opposite to the Garlick settlement, one of the oldest in North Gower, and some distance up river from the new Union Bridge at Wellington.

During the season of 1832 the Rideau Canal was completed, and the number of settlers then commenced to increase, and from that date steadily continued to come in in such numbers, and over such scattered areas, that it would have been quite a matter of difficulty to keep track of them as to time and place, even then; and now, when nearly a half century has passed, and most of those who were cognizant of events then passing have gone the way of life—while those remaining cannot be expected to be full of the memory of what were then the commonest details of every-day existence (though at this distance of time many such would be of interest to their descendants), it becomes a matter of impossibility to trace the various stages of settlement in their properly recurring succession. Nor does this seem necessary, as what records have been preserved are sufficient to show who were the men to take part in the governing affairs of the community from year to year; while the every-day life of all—though not perhaps marked by any peculiarly or particularly exceptional incidents—was still replete with all those experiences of primitive sorrows and sufferings, brightened by occasional periods of rude joys, and tempered by a comparative ignorance, the result of constant inurement to trials which hardened their nature, and brought home the force of the old saw that in certain cases wisdom may be folly.

For instance, the few original settlers never heard of such a place as Bytown till the winter of 1827-28, when the future Capital had had a "local habitation and a name" for over a year. When the breezes favored, the thunder of the rock-blasting by Col. By's sappers could have been heard at intervals, yet our Osgoode pioneers knew nought of the great public work which has given birth to a city, and the political centre of a nation, and their enlightenment on the subject came about in this way:—Two settlers from Gloucester, Hugh McKenna and James Telford lost a yoke of cattle which they owned jointly. At this time settlers had found their way into that portion of Gloucester between Billings' Bridge and the neighborhood known as South Gloucester, and had cut out a road from the latter place, *viâ* the former, to Bytown. The lost cattle took this road to its terminus, and then branched out into the forest. The owners tracked them to the 4th Con. of Osgoode, where they fell in with other cattle tracks, which they pursued till they came to "Squire" McDonell's clearing. This was the first the Gloucester folks knew of any settlement in Osgoode, and *vice versâ*. On telling their new-found friends of Osgoode about Bytown, and the road they had "bushed out" from there, extending at least half-way in their direction, the Squire collected all the settlers together, and they agreed among themselves to cut out a road from their location to connect with the road to Bytown. This was accordingly soon done, and that same winter the Osgoode people—who, by the way, only yet numbered some four families—used to drive to Bytown to procure what few necessaries they required, which they were previously obliged to go to the St. Lawrence front to obtain.

They also then had an opportunity of getting their wheat ground into flour at Wright's mill (Hull), whereas they had previously been obliged to go either by boat or on the ice down the Castor, and up the Nation River to the section where settlements existed, after which they had to transfer their load to wagons (if in the summer-time) and drive to Long Sault Island in the St. Lawrence, opposite Milles Roches, and near Dickinson's Landing. This was the first year. Then Chrysler's mill was built on the Nation River, near the Village of Berwick, which they considered quite handy, till they heard of a town with mills and stores, &c., on the Ottawa. After this they used to go to Hull (or Bytown—after LeBreton's mill was built till about 1835, when Peter McLaren, the first settler in the neighbourhood of Kenmore (where he located in 1832), built a grist mill on the Castor, and at the place where Kenmore since sprang up.

This little village was so named by its fo was from Kenmore, Scotland. He was a li man, attentive to the true interests of the com highly respected by all its citizens. He left death—having lived and died a bachelor. Th centre of the eastern part of the Township, post-office (Arch McTavish, P. M.), 3 genera saw-mill, 1 plough factory, 1 blacksmith-shop shops, and one tailor-shop; besides a school, and Baptist, and over 100 inhabitants. The ship occurred at Kenmore, being that of t buried on the banks of the Castor, just above afterwards built. The funeral was attended b the Township, and there were just enough fo ing the coffin from his house to the burying and only partially chopped out path, which wa the bearers several times missed their footing their charge among the logs and brush while A stranger, an Irishman, who was working h dentally killed by a falling tree very short where the present Catholic Cemetery is, on Lo rate at first was large; and Peter Cassidy an the next called away, and in the early day They were both interred at the last mentione public burying ground in the Township.

The church (R. C.), which was subsequent lot was the first built in Osgoode. It was fo and visited periodically by a priest from Byto the first regular priest. The second church b was the Methodist, just east of Metcalfe Villa present new church. Before the building of Carroll, of Bytown, used to visit the place an He was said to be the first minister Methodis preached the gospel in the Township. The have their spiritual wants ministered to at th shanks, of Bytown, who came out and held them occasionally; but neither they nor the P et in having a church erected for a number of of the Roman Catholic and Methodist.

During Mr. Cruickshank's visits he used t marry all who sought his services in that di casions, he performed this interesting cere one of the early settlers, and a daughter referred to, and some say this was the first m in the Township—though others say that tha Margaret, daughter of Robert Grant, at the ho first. They seem to have happened near the sa John McNab and Grace McDonell, didn't wai them, but went to Bytown, and were mad united in holy bonds.

James Grant, a son of one of the earlie was the first who taught a school, and it wa specially for the purpose, on the ground in the Metcalfe Methodist Church now stands

There was never an attempt at anything l ting out of the Bytown road, as above descr disposition to supplement that incipient high time at least. With that exception and a few o ly be called more than trails, the present roa the Rideau River was the first made. This from the "Quarter Sessions" in 1841, and w of clearing superintended by Mr. Kennedy, Clerk. His title was "surveyor," and he wa called "commissioners." These were Thoma Richard Stethem, and Joseph Coombs. The in store-keeping at the present Village of Met a log trough-roofed shanty, and kept the firs except "Squire" McDonell's above mentio the splendid new store and residence of Mr.

METCALFE, of which the above shanty w probably the most prosperous Village in the Carleton. It is situated 20 miles from Ottaw Station, off which it has a daily mail. It is c a first-rate macadamised road (except 1½ owned by the Nepean and Gloucester Road Township of Osgoode. A full description of head of "Highways" in the general histo Village is on the direct road between Ottawa St. Lawrence front, is situated in the midst of a community, and is the centre of quite a loc part of the place consists of post-office, teleg hotels, 3 general stores, 2 tanneries quite o class steam, grist, and saw-mills owned by carriage-shops, 3 blacksmith-shops, 1 cabine shoe-shops, and a barber-shop. There is on and it is the seat of a Division Court. The T Council Chamber, is here situated; and here much behind the age, the place consisting the rear end of the drill-shed, which the Go jointly erected at a cost of about $1,200 a military excitement succeeding the "Tre Canada.

The Volunteer company which was raised is still in existence as an independent compan

In addition to the business places above m tains a school and four churches Methodist, and Roman Catholic, and has a population of

The first Post-office was opened one conce Village in 1841, and kept by Donald Cameron, of the present Village in 1845, the Postmaster th It then had a weekly mail, and received its p Sir Charles Metcalfe, who had a short time p Charles Bagot as Governor-General of the Can

With the exception of Metcalfe and K n other Village in the Township, though there a blished in various localities and at sufficiently the requirements of the population. The Vernon, near the centre of the southern pa small and pleasant hamlet, where are situate

ORICAL SKETCH OF THE

little village was so named by its founder, Mr. McLaren, who n Kenmore, Scotland. He was a liberal and public-spirited entive to the true interests of the community in which he lived, espected by all its citizens. He left no descendants upon his having lived and died a bachelor. The village is situated in the of the eastern part of the Township, and at present contains a re (Arch McTavish, P. M.), 3 general stores, 1 steam grist and l, 1 plough factory, 1 blacksmith-shop, 1 carpenter-shop, 2 shoe and one tailor-shop; besides a school, 2 churches (Presbyterian odist), and over 100 inhabitants. The first death in the Town curred at Kenmore, being that of Colin Campbell. He was on the banks of the Castor, just above where McLaren's mill was ets built. The funeral was attended by all the grown-up men in nship, and there were just enough for one "change" in carry coffin from his house to the burying place, along a "blazed" y partially chopped out path, which was so rough and uneven that rers several times missed their footing and, stumbling, fell with large amongst the logs and brush while on the way to the grave ger, an Irishman, who was working for John McNab, was acci killed by a falling tree very shortly after, and was buried he present Catholic Cemetery is, on Lot 21, Con. 6. The death first was large; and Peter Cassidy and one of the Kearns were t collet away, and in the early days of the settlement, two re both interred at the last mentioned place, which is the oldest urying ground in the Township.

church (R. C.), which was subsequently erected upon the above the first built in Osgoode. It was for a long time a "mission, ted periodically by a priest from Bytown. Father Lawlor was regular priest. The second church built soon after the above Methodist, just east of Metcalfe Village, and on the site of the now church. Before the building of this, however, Rev. John of Bytown, used to visit the place and hold religious service and to be the first minister Methodist or otherwise who ever t the gospel in the Township. The Episcopalds were more ci ir spiritual wants ministered to at first by Rev. Mr. Cruick of Bytown, who came out and held religious services among ca sionally; but neither they nor the Presbyterian body succeed ving a church erected for a number of years after the building tom Catholic and Methodist.

ing Mr. Cruickshank's visits he used to baptize the children and ll who sought his services in that direction. On one of these s, he performed this interesting ceremony for John Farlinger, the early settlers, and a daughter of William York, above to, and some say this was the first marriage which took place Township—though others say that that of Duncan Cameron to n, daughter of Robert Grant, at the house of the latter, was the hey seem to have happened near the same time; but one couple cNab and Grace McDonell, didn't wait for preachers to come to out went to Bytown, and were made one the first resident n holy bonds.

s Grant, a son of one of the earliest settlers above named, first who taught a school, and it was in a log shanty erected for the purpose, on the ground immediately east of where calfe Methodist Church now stands.

e was never an attempt at anything like a road until the cut of the Bytown road, as above described; nor was there any ion to supplement that incipient highway by others for a long ienat. With that exception and a few others, which could scar lled more than trails, the present road along the right bank of enu River was the first made. This was done under the "Quarter Sessions" in 1841, and was laid out and the work ng superintended by Mr. Kennedy, the present Township His title was "surveyor," and he was assisted by four oth commissioners." These were Thomas McKay, Thomas Gould, Strathern, and Joseph Coombs. The two latter were partners keeping at the present Village of Metcalfe, where they erected ugh-roofed shanty, and kept the first store in the Township. "Square" McDonell's above mentioned on the corner where nold new store and residence of Mr. Campbell now stands.

CALFE, of which the above shanty was the inception, is now the most prosperous Village in the limits of the County of n. It is situated 20 miles from Ottawa, and 10 from Osgoode off which it has a daily mail. It is connected with Ottawa by ate macadamized road (except 1½ miles), which is partly y the Nepean and Gloucester Road Co., and partly by the ds of Osgoode. A full description of both is given under th "Highways" in the general history of the County. The is on the direct road between Ottawa and Morrisburg, on the ence front, is situated in the midst of a prosperous and thriving nty, and is the centre of quite a local trade. The busines the place consists of post-office, telegraph, Montreal office, 2 general stores, 2 tanneries (quite extensive), new and first ean, grist, and saw-mills (owned by Wilson & Bassett), 2 shops, 3 blacksmith-shops, 1 cabinet-shop, 2 tailor-shops, 3 ps, and a barber-shop. There is one physician in the place, the seat of a Division Court. The Town Hall, or rather the Chamber, is here situated; and herein the Township is very hind the age, the place consisting only of a lean-to against end of the drill-shed, which the Government and Township erected at a cost of about $1,200 at the time the wave of excitement succeeding the "Trent Affair" swept over

Volunteer company which was raised in Metcalfe at that time d existence as an independent company.

dition to the business places above-mentioned, Metcalfe con chool and four churches—Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, an Catholic, and has a population of at least 300 persons.

first Post-office was opened one concession west of the present n 1841, and kept by Donald Cameron. It was removed to the site sent Village in 1845, the Postmaster then being John Cameron. ad a weekly mail, and received its present name in honor of les Metcalfe, who had a short time previously succeeded Sir lagot as Governor-General of the Canadas.

the exception of Metcalfe and Kinmore, there is but one llage in the Township, though there are postal facilities esta n various localities and at sufficiently close distances to meet irements of the population. The Village referred to is near the centre of the southern part of the Township a d pleasant hamlet, where are situated a post-office, general store, a half-dozen different kinds of mechanics' shops, a steam grist, saw, and woollen mill, and a drill shed, this being the head quarters of another independent company of Volunteers, which was formerly attached to the 43rd Regiment, now disbanded.

As has already been stated, Archibald McDonell was the first District Councillor sent by Osgoode to represent the Township about 1833, when it belonged to the District of Ottawa. He continued to represent it in the Council, then sitting at L'Orignal, till the formation of the Dalhousie District in 1842; and in this district he was also the first representative of his Township. After two or three years he was succeeded by Arthur Allen, who continued to be District Councillor till 1849, when he was succeeded by Alexander McDonell, the eldest son of "the Squire."

This was the last year of the old district system, and under the first year's operation of the Municipal Act in 1850, the following were the Township representatives:—Arthur Allen, Reeve; John Lee, Deputy; John McDiarmid, Peter McNab, Thomas Kennedy, Councillors; Thomas Baily, Clerk; Donald McIntosh, Treasurer. Mr. Baily is now the only survivor of all the above. He had been continuously Clerk since 1833, the first organization of the Township, and continued to perform the duties of the position till 1856, when he was succeeded by John Kennedy, who has uninterruptedly held the place ever since. The following names in addition to those mentioned above appear as having been appointed to the performance of one of the several municipal duties in 1850:—John McEvoy, Donald Campbell, Duncan McLaren, James Duncan, A. J. Baker, James Dorey, Rev Mr. Lougheed (Supt. schools), James Andrews, Henry Brown, Wm Battler, John C. Bower, John Buchanan, John S. Campbell, James Chisholm, Thomas Cook, Donald Craig, Sylvester Doyle, Thomas Gould, Henry Hartley, Silvina Harris, Richard Heginstall, John Kennedy, Samuel Little, Hugh Matthews, Warren Moon, Michael Martin, Duncan McDonell, James McDonell, Adam M. Rossiter, John O'Brien, Saml Rossiter, Patrick Skeffington, and Leonard Wood.

Mr. Allen, the first Reeve under the new system, served as such till 1855, when he was succeeded by John Dow. John Lee was re-elected Deputy in 1851; but from 1852 to 1854, inclusive, the records do not show the Township as returning a Deputy. In 1855, however, it sent one, in the person of Thomas Cangler.

Mr. Dow's incumbency of the Reeveship, which commenced in 1855, lasted for 16 years, with the single interruption of one year, during which John C. Bower filled the position. He gave place, however, in 1871, to Alex. McEwen, who was re-elected in 1872, and succeeded in 1873 by Ira Morgan, who had been Deputy Reeve since 1856.

Mr. John Kennedy's succession to the clerkship in 1856 has continued to the present time.

Mr. Morgan sat as Reeve till 1876, since, and including which year, A. J. Baker, M.P.P. for Russell, has occupied the position.

Michael Nolan was Mr. Morgan's Deputy in 1873, and was followed in 1874 by Robert Cleland, who has ever since been Deputy; and since the Township became entitled to two Deputies, in 1877, he has been 1st Deputy and James Whiteside 2d Deputy Reeve.

The following is a complete list of the municipal representatives and officials for the present year (1878):—

A. J. Baker, M.P.P., Reeve; Robert Cleland, 1st Deputy; James Whiteside, 2nd Deputy; Arch McDiarmid, James Herbert, Councillors; John Kennedy, Clerk and Treasurer; Colin McNab, Wm. J. Moore, Auditors; John S. Kennedy, Assessor; John McEvoy, Jr., R. B. Stanley, Collectors; Patk. Tierney, Freelk. Wm. Wright, John Ferguson, John Cameron, James Corrigan, Road Commissioners.

This Township pays its Assessors a commission of 1½ of the amount of taxes actually collected. The amount collected for local purposes (i.e. exclusive of all County and school rates) was $1,800 in 1877, and $2,000 in 1878.

In 1877 there were 15 Public School and two Separate Schools, and in 1878, 16 Public, and two Separate Schools. One of the latter is Protestant, and the other a Roman Catholic school. The amounts collected for the several schools in their various sections in 1878 were $[illegible], $140, $195, $340, $400, $350, $175, $400, $300, $200, $550, $225, $140, $190, $245, and $120 for the Public Schools—an average of $228 13⅓; and $290 and $130, or an average of $165 for the separate. In the previous year, the highest expense of any single school was $600, the lowest $152, the average being $380.80 for the Public Schools, and $185 and $180, respectively, for the two Separate Schools.

There is a yearly special tax of 11 mills in the dollar levied to meet interest and sinking fund on the admitted 1500 debentures. Besides road, the only other public improvement of note other than the Public Schools—some of which are a real credit to their respective sections—is the new Union Bridge lately opened at the Village of Welling ton, between Osgoode and North Gower, and which has been mainly referred to elsewhere.

As a matter to which time and circumstance have added a share of interest, which will increase with the growth of years, we might here mention the earliest preserved records of the municipal proceedings of the Corporation. Though they only extend back to the date of the first operation of the Municipal Act, a perusal of the minutes of the first meeting might be of sufficient interest to invite their reproduction entire:

The minute-book has endorsed on the title page, "1850. This Book and the Corporation Seal presented to the Municipality and Inhabitants of Osgoode, by Arthur Allen, the first Town Reeve, in token of his gratitude for the honor conferred upon him.

The following is a transcript of the minutes of the first meeting.

"By virtue of an Act passed in the twelfth year of the reign of Her Majesty, Chaptered 81, to provide by a General Law for the erection of Municipal Corporations and the establishment and regulations of Police in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships, and Villages in Upper Canada

"And by authority of the same, the Council for the Township of Osgoode met at Thomas Baily's house, on the 21st day of January, 1850

"Present all the members

"The Council proceeded to the election of Reeve, when Arthur Allen was duly elected.

"The Reeve having taken the oath of office, the qualifications of the several members duly offered and accepted, viz

"Peter McNab, John Lee, Thomas Cangler, and John McDiarmid.

"It was moved by Mr. McNab, and seconded by Mr. Lee, that the Council do now adjourn till the 8th day of February, at 10 o'clock. Carried

"THOMAS BAILY, *Acting Clerk.*

At the meeting held pursuant to the above adjournment Mr. Baily was permanently appointed Clerk under the new system. Mr. Lee was chosen Deputy Reeve, and a set of 15 standing rules were drafted, submitted, and adopted, for the future government of the deliberative proceedings of the Council. The various Township officers heretofore mentioned as holding office the first year of the present system were also then appointed.

From a visit to an official meeting of the present Council, we are pleased to see the rules above referred to (which embrace the usually recognized principles of parliamentary practice) are more closely observed than in many similar meetings elsewhere throughout the country. The Corporation has been fortunate in being presided over by Chairmen whose aptitude and experience in such matters have tended to make their Council assemblies very fair models of rural municipal bodies meeting for the despatch of public business, and the discussion of whatever seems likely to advance the material interests of their constituents.

NORTH GOWER.

This is the eighth in extent of the ten Townships comprising the County of Carleton, containing 32,960 acres—only March and Torbolton being smaller. It has almost one-half, or 16,346 acres, of this land under a state of improvement—being the largest proportion of any Township in the County, except Nepean, whose proportion is very slightly in advance of one-half. Compared with the adjacent Township of Marlboro', it is very little over one-half the size, while the ratio of valuation is reversed—being nearly double that of its larger neighbor, according to the assessor's returns of each. The exact valuation placed upon it, according to those of 1877, was $264,031, and in 1878, $267,132, which has been increased by the "equalization" process to $520,007. The population in 1878 was reported as being 2,302, represented by 551 ratepayers; and the number of domestic animals reported as being owned by these was 1,517 cattle, 2,442 sheep, 687 pigs, and 712 horses. The amount of taxes collected last year for local Municipal and County rates (exclusive of school moneys) was $2,937.12. The amount received by the Municipality from the Municipal Loan Fund surplus was $5,064, nearly all of which was spent on the improvement of the roads within the Township. With the above remarks as to its present material resources, we might say, as to its geographical position, that North Gower is the central of the south-eastern tier of Townships of the County—being flanked on the north-east and south-west respectively by the Townships of Osgoode and Marlboro', from the former of which it is divided by the Rideau River; being butted on the south-east (across the Rideau, which divides the two) by the Township of South Gower, in the County of Grenville; and having the Township of Nepean lying along its north-western boundary. In shape it approaches that of an isosceles right-angled triangle—the right-angle being at the western extremity, and cornering the Township of Goulbourn; and the exterior side being "bulged" into a convex to correspond with the left bank of the Rideau, which flows by with a gradually sweeping curve, inclining from a nor'-easterly direction, at the first point of contact, to an almost northern course where it leaves its bounds.

The original survey of this Township was performed in September, 1791, by Mr. Steadman, formerly an assistant of Theodore De Pencier who died just previous to completing the survey of Marlboro', the month previous, and who had just before completed the surveys of the Townships of South Gower and Oxford on the right bank of the Rideau. These Townships were then all in the district of Johnstown, and were called "A," "B," "C," and "D," on the "Rideau." They were only "laid out," or the metes and bounds defined, at this time—the concessions and lots not being located till 1793, by John Steadman.

When this latter survey took place, the Townships received their present names. From the fact, probably, that the name of this Township is pronounced "Gore," it is popularly supposed that "Gore" was the original name given it, on account of its shape, as well as that of South Gower; the course of the Rideau between them being in such direction as to give each a somewhat triangular shape. We have even seen this stated in historical and descriptive works of generally admitted reliability. We are assured, however, that this is entirely erroneous, and that the Gowers—North and South—were named, as were the other Townships surveyed at the same time—and in fact nearly all the Townships throughout the whole Province—in honor of a British nobleman of distinction and prominence in public affairs.

The early settlement of North Gower occurred contemporaneously (or nearly so) with that of Osgoode, across the Rideau, and resulted from precisely similar causes, though the settlers in neither place knew of the presence of the others for years after the first settlement. The reason of this was that the outlet for the timber (which was the first inducement to attract strangers within the limits) was entirely different in each case—that from Osgoode going into the Castor, and thence *via* the Nation; whereas that cut in North Gower went into Stevens' Creek, and down the Rideau. Then when the place commenced to settle up, the outside communication from Osgoode was down the Castor and up the Nation, towards the St. Lawrence Settlements, till the road was "bushed" to Bytown; whereas, the base of supplies for the Gower people was up the Rideau to Merrickville.

Stephen Blanchard, Sebra Beaman, and Richard Garlick, were the first men who entered the Township to make any permanent stay. The former located at the site of the present Village of North Gower, in 1820; Mr. Beaman, in the 2nd Concession, about a mile lower down, on the main branch of Stevens' Creek, in 1821; and Mr. Garlick about a mile above the mouth of Stevens' Creek, Lot 24, Con. 1, on the bank of the Rideau, either the same year, or in 1822. These were all lumbermen, and all descendants of U. E. Loyalists from the front Townships. They all had a number of men about them, many of whom, with their families, afterwards became permanent settlers. They themselves, however, did not bring in their own families to live till after 1823. During the summer of that year Peter Jones, an ex-Methodist preacher, who had married Annie Eastman, of Cornwall (both himself and wife being children of U. E. Loyalists), drew land in North Gower, and settling at once upon it, built a house and went to hewing out a home for himself in the wilderness. His location was on the IV. line, just north of North Gower Village. At Richmond on the one hand, and Burritt's Rapids on the other, were his nearest neighbors, except the lumbermen. Many little incidents in the early history of the place are connected with the history of Mr. Jones' family. He preached the first sermon in the Township, and taught the first school, in his own house—though the first scho[ol-house act-]
ually built as such was an 18x18 log "trough"-roofed st[ructure at]
Lindsay's Corners, where Garlick then lived; and the [first teacher]
in that was one Gove, an American.

The next school-house built was near Mr. Jones' pla[ce, where the]
present school is, just below North Gower Village; and [it was the]
first building regularly used for religious services, and the fi[rst]
minister to preach there was Rev. Mr. Williams, a Metho[dist.]

The first building erected specially for religious service[s was a]
Methodist Church built on the N. W. corner of Lot 21, C[on. ...]
replaced by a new edifice, where the same denomination [...]
The first regularly stationed preacher in the Township was [...]
named Farr, who preached in Mr. Jones' house before t[here was a]
church in the neighborhood.

A child of Mr. and Mrs. Jones named either Wes[ley ...]
who afterwards went to the United States and died there [...]
born in the Township; and at the first marriage ceremon[y ...]
in the settlement the knot was tied by Mr. Jones, betwe[en ...]
man and Margaret Buchanan, though Hugh McIntosh [...]
Eastman, who both still live at Merrickville, were said by [...]
been married shortly prior to this. A number of the Ea[stmans (Mrs.]
Jones' family) were among the earliest settlers. Amon[g ...]
William, Nadab, Samuel, Benjamin, and Z. Eastman, [...]
first settled near the Rideau front. Lots 27 and 28, Con. [...]
occupied by them. Their father, John Eastman, was al[so among the]
pioneers; and a brother, Adam, built the first mill in the [...]
a steam saw-mill near the mouth of Stevens' Creek, which [...]
gave rise to the village of Wellington. It was afterward[s ...]
the explosion of the boiler, and the two first-named Eastma[n ...]
and Nadab, were killed by the accident—as was also a [...]
named James Barr, a man named Graham, and two or thre[e ...]

Among the first acts performed by Blanchard, Garlick, a[nd ...]
was to "bush out" a road through the Township. It [...]
general course of Stevens' Creek, and has been described un[der ...]
of "Highways." These people, although the first to un[dertake ...]
operations in the Township, were not the first who came [as ...]
pectors." One Merrick, of Merrickville, accompanied by a [...]
Stevens, had explored with a view to commencing lumberin[g ...]
previous to 1820; but the latter was accidentally drowned b[y the upset-]
ting of a canoe in the creek which still bears his name, and the [...]
event resulted in the abandonment of the undertaking [...]
though now but an insignificant one, was then of some imp[ortance in]
volume—the clearing up of the country having had the [...]
upon its waters.

Of those settling up to and inclusive of 1823, none now [...]
The Garlicks and Blanchards removed to the United St[ates ...]
western part of Upper Canada. Some years afterwards [...]
was a man of considerable importance in the community. [...]
first public-house in the Township, and built one of the fi[rst ...]
the Rideau—the "Bytown." Mr. Beaman was drowned [...]
Landing, on the Rideau, in 1832. A son of his, William, is [...]
dent of Manotick; but he did not come to North Gower till [...]
Mr. B. moved his family in. They were from Augusta [...]
Town" of the St. Lawrence survey. Mr. Jones died quite [...]
the Village of Wellington.

Among those who came in in 1824, were the Eastmans al[...]
William McEwan, Andrew Christie, Stephen Covell, and [...]
These were nearly all of U. E. Loyalist stock from the n[...]
of Cornwall. The two last named settled on Lot 20, C[...]
only one of the above now living—and therefore the olde[st ...]
settler of North Gower—is Wm. McEwan, who first settle[d ...]
Gower Village, but now resides in the northern part of th[e ...]
Lot 3, Con. 2. A brother of his, named David, came in t[...]
fore him, but is long since dead. John and James Walla[...]
John Clark, and Michael Myers came in within a year o[f ...]
McEwan.

John Hazleton, Robert Snay, and M. D. Reilly were [among the]
very first residents. They were all in the employ of Mr. B[...]
former was a lame man, and afterwards taught school, an[d ...]
in the Township who engaged in that occupation. On[e ...]
also said to have been one of the earliest teachers. Rob[...]
of small-pox, soon after coming in—the first death in the [...]
and Rielly died soon after of fever and ague, a disease w[...]
very common occurrence, and most uncommon severity [...]

Among the settlers of 1826 was a Mr. Thompson, w[ho came to Can-]
ada from Scotland in 1817 and settled in South Gower, w[here he lived]
about nine years. He had come in and made improveme[nts, and com-]
pleted arrangements for removal previous to 1826. He h[ad a number]
of sons, several of whom are still living in the Township [...]
the leading farmers of the place. In 1827 Mr. Thom[pson built a]
small frame barn, and there were not men enough in th[e ...]
the time to do the necessary lifting, so he went into the [...]
of his old home in South Gower, and brought out 15 or 20 [...]
"raising," which thereupon went off most successfully [...]
to have been the first frame building erected in North Gow[er ...]
stands on, Lot 25, Con. 3. Mr. Thompson, who died [...]
at the age of 96 years, was a man of more than usual e[...]
ability during his life, and foremost in all public improve[ments ...]
a visit after his settlement in North Gower to his native l[and ...]
the honor, when returning, of being a passenger on the fir[st ves-]
sel which was ever built or sailed upon the Clyde, on it[s ...]
trip

At the above date, there was not yet a school, a chur[ch ...]
a mill within the limits of the Municipality, the neare[st ...]
the [illegible] being at the Village of Richmond

In 1829, when James Lindsay settled where he now liv[es ...]
not yet a church erected in the Township. The Rev. M[...]
Episcopal clergyman from Richmond, used to come out [...]
hold service in the house of John Eastman, Lot 24, Con. 1 [...]
say is now one of the oldest men, as well as one of the ol[dest ...]
living in the Township. He is hale and hearty, with seem[...]
able prospects of a long lease of life yet, though over 75 ye[ars ...]

There are three villages of more or less size and import[ance in North]
Gower—all up to the general standard of apparent prosp[erity, and at]
least one far in advance of the average—viz. in their order [...]
Gower, Wellington, and Manotick. There is another [...]
named Carsonby, where there is a Post Office, but it is only [...]
of farmers' houses, and can scarce be called a village. Dan[...]
William Scott, William Garland, and the Vaughans we[re ...]

is own house—though the first school-house act-
vas an 18x18 log "trough"-roofed structure, near
where Garlick then lived; and the first to teach
e, an American.
house built was near Mr. Jones' place, where the
st below North Gower Village; and this was the
y used for religious services, and the first "regular"
here was Rev Mr. Williams, a Methodist.
g erected specially for religious services was the old
uilt on the N. W. corner of Lot 21, Con. 4, since
lifice, where the same denomination still worship.
ationed preacher in the Township was a Methodist
reached in Mr. Jones' house before there was any
orhood.
and Mrs. Jones (named either Wesley or Jabez,
to the United States and died there) was the first
p; and at the first marriage ceremony performed
knot was tied by Mr. Jones, between Levi East-
Buchanan, though Hugh McIntosh and Phebe
still live at Merrickville, were said by some to have
prior to this. A number of the Eastmans (Mrs.
among the earliest settlers. Among these were
amuel, Benjamin, and Z. Eastman, all of whom
Rideau front. Lots 27 and 28, Con. 1, were first
Their father, John Eastman, was also one of the
her, Adam, built the first mill in the Township ,
r the mouth of Stevens' Creek, which subsequently
ge of Wellington. It was afterwards wrecked by
boiler, and the two first-named Eastmans, William
lled by the accident—as was also another man
man named Graham, and two or three others.
cts performed by Blanchard, Garlick, and Beaman,
a road through the Township. It followed the
vens' Creek, and has been described under the head
These people, although the first to undertake any
wnship, were not the first who came in as "pro
ick, of Merrickville, accompanied by a man named
t with a view to commencing lumbering operations
the latter was accidentally drowned by the upset
creek which still bears his name, and the melancholy
e abandonment of the undertaking. This stream,
significant one, was then of some importance as to
up of the country having had the usual effect

up to and inclusive of 1823, none now survive.
Blanchards removed to the United States, or the
er Canada. Some years afterwards Mr. Garlick
erable importance in the community. He kept the
the Township, and built one of the first boats on
Bytown" Mr. Beaman was drowned at Becket's
eau, in 1832. A son of his, William, is now a resi-
ut he did not come to North Gower till 1826, when
family in. They were from Augusta, the "7th
wrence survey. Mr. Jones died quite recently at
ngton.
came in in 1824, were the Eastmans above named,
ndrew Christie, Stephen Covell, and John Main-
l of U. E. Loyalist stock from the neighborhood
wo last named settled on Lot 20, Con. 3. The
e now living—and therefore the oldest surviving
er—is Wm. McEwan, who first settled at North
ow resides in the northern part of the Township,
rother of his, named David, came in the year be
since dead. John and James Wallace, Cassidy,
hael Myers came in within a year or two of Mr

Robert Snay, and M. D. Reilly were among the
They were all in the employ of Mr. Beaman The,
an, and afterwards taught school, among the first
o engaged in that occupation. One Hathaway is
n one of the earliest teachers. Robert nay died
fter coming in the first death in the settlement,
n after of fever and ague, a disease which was of
ence, and most uncommon severity, in those day
rs of 1826 was a Mr. Thompson, who came to Can
1817 and settled in South Gower, where he lived
He had come in and made improvements and com
for removal previous to 1826. He had a number
om are still living in the Township, and are among
of the place. In 1827 Mr. Thompson raised a
d there were not men enough in the Township at
cessary lifting, so he went into the neighborhood
uth Gower, and brought out 15 or 20 hands to the
reupon went off most successfully This appea-
frame building erected in North Gower, and still
Con. 3. Mr. Thompson, who died quite recently
, was a man of more than usual enterprise and
, and foremost in all public improvements. On
ement in North Gower to his native home, he had
rning, of being a passenger on the first steam ves
til" or sailed upon the Clyde, on its first, or trial

, there was not yet a school, a church, a store, or
mits of the Municipality, the nearest of each of
llage of Richmond
mes Lindsay settled where he now lives, there was
cted in the Township. The Rev Mr. Flood, the
from Richmond, used to come out regularly and
use of John Eastman, Lot 24, Con. 1. Mr. Lind
oldest men, as well as one of the oldest settlers,
p He is hale and hearty, with seemingly favor-
ing lease of life yet, though over 75 years of age.
llages of more or less size and importance in North
general standard of apparent prosperity, and at
e of the average viz in their order of age) North
and Manotick. There is another little hamlet
ere there is a Post Office, but it is only a collection
d can scarce be called a village. Daniel Cameron,
am Garland, and the Vaughans were the earliest
settlers in the neighborhood —though at a much later date than the formation of some of the settlements above noted.

NORTH GOWER VILLAGE is the oldest settled section of the Township, the names of the pioneers of the locality and order in which they settled being previously given. It was not until James Johnston, the present bailiff and hotel-keeper, moved in and built a store and public-house, some 33 years ago, that there appeared any semblance to a village there. In fact there was but one log house then within its present limits. It soon grew apace, however, and before many years was of sufficient importance to have stage connections with outside points, Mr. Johnston being the promoter and proprietor. The Village is surrounded by a magnificent farming country, and now contains four good stores, a large number of mechanics' shops, three handsome churches (Methodist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal, with parsonage, manse, and rectory attached), one graded school with two teachers, two good hotels, and at least 250 inhabitants.

The Town Hall is here situated, and it is also the seat of a Division Court, of which Mr. Beaman (Township Clerk) is the Clerk. This building is a handsome and commodious structure of brick, containing three compartments, with modern conveniences for deposit of records, &c. It was built in 1876, at a cost of $2,600.

A cheese factory (very few of which exist in the County) is in successful operation here. During the past season it manufactured nearly 2,000 cheese, the produce of the milk of from 375 to 400 cows. The market for this article is exclusively foreign.

This was formerly the head-quarters of a Company of the 42nd Regiment, and there is a large drill shed here, erected during the military excitement succeeding the "Trent" affair.

The place has telegraphic facilities, and a daily mail off Osgoode, seven miles distant, on the St. L. and O. R. R. It is 22 miles from Ottawa, 12 from Kemptville, 14 from Burritt's Rapids, and 18 from Merrickville.

WELLINGTON VILLAGE, on the left bank of the Rideau, though still the centre of quite a local trade, drawn partly from the adjacent Township of Osgoode, is not so prosperous a place as formerly—the evidences of this fact being patent to the most casual observer. It has its advantages, however, among which are schools and churches, mills, stores and hotels, tanneries, and mechanics of all kinds, telegraphic and daily mail facilities, the best shipping facilities (by canal), and a convenient proximity (three miles to Osgoode Station; and last, but not least, the new Union Bridge just completed at that point, which will confer a greater benefit upon the place than any other public improvement which could have been inaugurated, or all which have thus far been accomplished.

MANOTICK VILLAGE is situated in the corner of each of the four Townships of Nepean, Gloucester, Osgoode, and North Gower; but the chief part, including the post office and telegraph office, hotels, stores, part of the mills, and a majority of the inhabitants, are in the latter Township. It is not incorporated, yet it is a larger place, apparently, in population, than Richmond, and by all odds the most flourishing and prosperous village in the County of Carleton.

The vicinity was first settled by John Clothier, who located on Lot 2, Con. "A" (afterwards removing to the West); Richard Tyghe next, on Lot 2, followed by Wm. Doughney, on Lot 3. The upper part of Long Island, which here divides the two branches of the Rideau, was owned by Tyghe till 1850. Up to this time there were very few settlers in the neighborhood, in any of the four adjacent Townships, but Mr. M. K. Dickinson, seeing the great facilities for manufacturing operations which the place afforded, purchased the land on both sides the western, or left branch, during that year, and inaugurated operations which have since developed into a manufacturing town of no mean importance, promising at no distant day to become one of the most important places of the kind in Central Canada.

The registered plan of the Village comprises about 50 acres of land, including parts of Lots 8 and 9 on Long Island, in the Townships of Gloucester and Osgoode, and parts of Lots 1 and 2 in the Township of North Gower, though the Village proper covers a very much larger area. In 1859, when Mr. Dickinson (the present proprietor of the mills) purchased, there was but one log house in the Village, which now contains nearly 400 residences, five general stores, one drug store, one school, three churches, five blacksmith shops, four waggon shops, cabinet, carpenter, tailor, shoe, tin, and harness shops, and a population of 400.

It is about 15 miles from Ottawa, with which it is connected by roads (partially macadamized) on both sides the Rideau; 3 miles from Manotick Station on the St. L. and O. R. R., and 8 miles from the C.C R.R., from which a branch line is in contemplation. It is also on the proposed route of the Toronto and Ottawa R.R.

The principal manufacturing establishments already in operation include a saw mill and novelty works, flour and grist mill (60x40, stone, 3 storeys and basement), and carding and cloth factory; and to these are attached wharf, store-houses, sheds, storage, cooper and carpenter shops, &c. The volume of water is abundant and *never failing*, from the fact that it is not *wasted* from the canal, but runs back to it again below the foot of Long Island. Scientific calculations have placed the ordinary practicable supply at 1,800 horse-power.

Mr. Dickinson, the founder of the Village, is a New-Yorker by birth, though his father's family were among the earliest settlers along the St Lawrence. Dickinson's Landing on the St. Lawrence was called after his grandfather. For a large number of years Mr D. carried on the largest forwarding business between Montreal and the Upper Lakes. He was a resident of Ottawa for a long time, and Mayor of that City in 1864-65-66.

The Village has telegraphic and daily mail facilities. Mr. Dickinson named it "Manotick," which is the Indian word for "Long Island," and if more of our founders of Canadian towns would follow his example, by retaining appropriate native names, it would not only add to the euphony of geographical descriptions, but tend toward the development of a patriotic and national spirit.

As North Gower was becoming quite thickly settled at least a quarter of a century prior to the present municipal system, it is reasonable to suppose that it possessed a municipal organization long previous to that date, and our information is to that effect; though, from the loss or destruction of all official records, we are unable to give particulars as to persons or dates. In that year, however, the usual organization was effected, or rather the old one changed, by the election of Messrs. Craig, Callender, Cole, Lindsay and McEwan as Councillors; and at their first meeting, Robert Craig was selected as Reeve,

and the Council proceeded to make the following official appointments:—Alexander C. Hartwell, Clerk; Robert Graham, Treasurer; Joseph Blakeley, John Wallace and James Wallace, Assessors; James Kennedy, Collector; Silas Andrews and James Craig, Auditors.

Mr. Hartwell's appointment was simply a continuation of the Clerkship which he had occupied for a long time previously under the old system. He continued in the office for many years, being succeeded by James Craig, who gave place in 1862 to Mr. Beaman, the present very efficient incumbent of the position, who then succeeded to its duties, which he has ever since ably discharged.

Robert Craig was Reeve every year successively till 1861, inclusive. In 1862, D. Baggs was elected to the Reeveship, and served two years, being replaced by Robert Craig, Jr., who occupied the chair at the Council Board in 1864. In 1865, William Cowan, now County Treasurer, was elected to the position, and re-elected every successive term for four years, when he gave place in 1870 to James Wallace. Mr. Wallace performed the duties of the Reeveship for six successive terms, till 1876, when John Craig, the present incumbent, was elected to the position, which he still retains. Up to 1876 the Township did not return a Deputy. For the current year (1878 the following gentlemen fill the various municipal offices:—John Craig, Reeve; G. K. Dickinson, Deputy; David Baggs, James Craig, Wm. Lindsay, Councillors; James Beaman, Clerk; John Wright, Treasurer; James Moffatt, Assessor; Robert Craig, Jr., Collector.

From the comparative reference to North Gower in the preceding part of this sketch, it will be seen that, taking size, population, and position into consideration (or rather throwing those attributes *out* of consideration, as disadvantages against it), North Gower might with reasonable show of merit lay claim to being the banner Township of Carleton. There are many very excellent farms within its limits; and while on the subject we might remark that at the last Agricultural Show held at North Gower Village the territory including North Gower and Marlboro' Townships), a beautifully executed and valuable gold medal, presented by G. W. Monk, M.P.P., to the owner of the "best kept farm," was won by James Craig, Lot 9, Con. 2, North Gower.

Without wishing to reflect upon the inhabitants of Carleton generally, we give it as our opinion, from actual acquaintance, that the people of North Gower possess to a greater extent—as a people—than those of any of the other Townships, the attributes of energy, public-spiritedness, intelligence and hospitality, which make it a pleasure to be associated or do business with them.

MARLBORO'.

In point of position this Township is the most southerly portion of the County of Carleton. It is bounded on the north-west by the Township of Goulbourn; on the north-east by the Township of North Gower; on the south-east by the Rideau, which divides it from the Township of Oxford, in the County of Grenville; and on the south-west by the Township of Montague, in the County of Lanark.

With the exception of a narrow strip bordering the Township of North Gower, and another strip lying along the left bank of the Rideau, and extending back to a distance varying from one to two Concessions, the Township may be described as a waste and barren tract of land lying directly in the range of the Chats Rapids and Thousand Islands' spur of the Laurentian Mountains, which cover more than three-fourths of its entire area, and reduce the value of the whole to the lowest comparative average of any municipality in the County.

Although traversed by a range of mountains, however, there is nothing in the general configuration of the surface to remind the traveller of his proximity to them—the ground being throughout the whole Township of a tolerably level character, and for the greater part, exceptionally so. But the same barren and bare rock which frowns from precipices or lies in conglomerate masses and irregular form at comparatively high altitudes in other parts of the range is none the less absent here, where, in places, for miles in extent, one can travel without setting foot upon anything but the oldest rock formation known to geological science—a formation planted where we now see it many thousands of years before the existence of human life, as inspired by the popularly accepted Biblical traditions of the Creation of Man.

From a perusal of the field-notes of the original survey of Marlboro', we find that the Township was first laid out by Theodore De Pencier, who commenced the work on Friday, 19th August, 1791, and finished it on the 31st of the same month. His chief assistant was one Steadman, and although De Pencier was originally to survey all that range of Townships north of the Rideau, Steadman appears to have done the work in North Gower, which was next surveyed; hence a belief among the old settlers of N. Gower that De Pencier died about the last above-mentioned date. He appears, however, to have removed to Lower Canada, and followed his profession there for a number of years, afterwards returning, as will be seen in reference to the early settlement. He was a U. E. Loyalist, and seems to have been a happy-go-lucky sort of man, as would appear by the following extract from his notes, now in the Crown Lands Office:—"*Sunday Aug. 31st:* We took the precaution this forenoon to bring with us "a bottle holding five gallons to assist us in our work, which was "commenced, and which, being finished, we reckoned the distance to "the boundary-line, as was accustomed to be done." He laid the Township out in Concessions running parallel with the general course of the River, and numbering from it—the lots numbering upwards, from below.

As is well known to all who know aught of this section, the Burritt family were the first who settled in Marlboro'; and for very many years the history of that whole section of country was no more nor less than the history of that family, whose position was the most prominent, and whose influence most wisely exerted and most beneficially felt, of any or all the other settlers who came into its limits until it got to be a comparatively old Township.

On the 19th of April, 1793, three brothers of the Burritt family, Stephen, Edmund, and Daniel, came from the St. Lawrence front, where they had fled from their former home in Connecticut after the close of the Revolutionary war, being U. E. Loyalists, and having borne arms in the King's service, and settled, the two former on Lots 26 and 22 respectively, in Concession I. Daniel was then just verging on manhood, and as soon as he came of age, in 1795, he drew and settled upon Lot 25. With the Burritts came Ashel Hurd, a U. E. Loyalist

from Arlington, Vermont. The Hurds and Bu
friends while serving together in General Burgoyne
Hurd, father of Ashel, was killed at the Battle o
officer. A brief reference to the ancestry of t
found in the biographical sketch of Alex. Burrit
Registrar of Ottawa.

Theodore De Pencier, who had surveyed the
previously by marking the corners of lots around
and running the lines of the first two Concessions,
small clearing on Lot 18, Con. 1, and built a shant
lot was not settled upon till 1816, when his son Lu
De Pencier, still living in the Township, came and
it the year after the American war. Thus the
above-mentioned were the only settlers in Marlbor
nearest were at Brockville, for some years after the

The next to arrive were Wm. Bullis and Richa
the Mohawk Valley in New York State. They we
lists, but were among those induced to exchange h
same time by the Proclamation of Gen. Simcoe, t
Upper Canada. These men were brothers-in-law,
the former occupying Lot 20, and the latter 19, bo
They lived and died on the above lots, but most o
have since returned to the United States.

Wm. Sowles, a U. E. Loyalist of Burgoyne's
shortly after the Burritts and Hurd, locating on
not a permanent settler—returning to the St. La
after a few years' residence.

David Grant, a Scotchman, settled on the east
1798. By the year 1812—which is so well rememb
settlers on account of the stirring scenes it brough
boro' settlement, which had already assumed the
Rapids, was quite a prosperous little communit
stream, and ascending with the numbering of the
were the families then living in the Township:—
cier clearing and shanty (no one yet occupied it), w
of civilization; Lot 19, John Bullis, son of the
20, Richard Olmstead; Lot 21, Ashel Hurd; Lot
(son of Edmund); Lot 23, Joshua Losey; Lot 24,
25, Daniel Burritt; Lot 26, Stephen Burritt; Lot
Lot 28, Richard Fisher; and Lot 29, a Mr. Norto
1, beyond which not a single settler had yet enter

On the south side of the River, in Oxford To
but five families, viz.:—Abel Adams (who was the
come in in the year 1805, on Lot 6; Alex. McRe
Harris, on Lot 4; and James Lane and one Bonga
With the exception of some of the Adams fam
Harris, all the above, with their descendants, hav
other parts.

Quite a number went to "the front" from t
during the war of 1812-15. Among them was W
contracted disease while on duty at Prescott, fro
home. Stephen Burritt was a Lieut.-Colonel du
Hurd was a Captain; and Henry Burritt, a Lie
drew a pension during life for distinguished se
When the old County of Carleton was established
ting off of the Dalhousie District—Stephen Burrit
5th Carleton Militia, being succeeded in command
turn by Henry Burritt, which latter gentleman held
up to the change in the system by the passage of

Stephen Burritt, Jr., was the first District Cou
sented the united Townships of North Gower,
boro', Oxford, Wolford, and Montague—all of wh
old Johnstown District, before the formation of th
When the latter was set off from the former, wit
Town, he continued to represent Marlboro' in the
that Township and North Gower being still unite
though in effect it mattered little, as the latter
some years subsequently.

The old stock of Burritts were all very active
and among the foremost in the whole country.
affairs were managed by a few Magistrates. Of t
the affairs of the six Townships above-mentioned,
of the present century, were the Burritts and Tr
boro', Wm. Bongard of Oxford, John L. Reid o
Church, and one or two of the Merricks, of Merr
ber of these continued to exercise a controlling i
second quarter of the century, up to the operatio
Act in 1850.

In the year 1824 the Burritts and Mr. Hur
what proved a very liberal subscription toward b
through their influence it was supplemented by a
ter Sessions, and the bridge became an accompli
substantial wooden structure, on the site of the
the first ever built across the River Rideau.

Stephen Burritt, in his capacity as Magistrate
marriage ceremony, and the young people were w
and wide to seek his services. The first ceremo
formed was when he married two Americans, na
well Seaton, to two of Mr. Olmstead's daughters
This was the first marriage ceremony ever perfor
Carleton, or in fact anywhere north of the Ridea
ton subsequently returned to the United States.

The first regularly-appointed Town Clerk w
son of Daniel, when N. Gower was still a par
The Town meeting appointing him was held at
1823. This was the oldest public-house in the
having been used as such from the time of
about 1798. The Town meetings continued to b
years, but they are now held in the Town Hall,
modious frame building erected some years ago
and costing some $800 or $900.

Mr. Burritt continued to act as Clerk till the
Edward Mills was the first to fill
operation, followed by Thomas Johnston, each
for a number of years. Both these gentlemen w
military settlers who centred at the Richmond
former was a son of Sergt. Mills of the Regulars
of Volunteers during the Rebellion. The
master of Malakoff, a country office in the no

ICAL SKETCH OF THE

on, Vermont. The Hurds and Burritts had become serving together in General Burgoyne's army ; and Tyrus of Ashel, was killed at the Battle of Sopus under that rief reference to the ancestry of the Burritts will be biographical sketch of Alex. Burritt, the present City Ottawa.

De Pencier, who had surveyed the Township two years marking the corners of lots around the outside limit, the lines of the first two Concessions, had already made a g on Lot 18, Con. 1, and built a shanty thereon ; but the ettled upon till 1816, when his son Luke, father of Peter still living in the Township, came and took possession of fter the American war. Thus the Burritts and Hurd oned were the only settlers in Marlboro', and in fact the at Brockville, for some years after their arrival.

to arrive were Wm. Bullis and Richard Olmstead, from Valley in New York State. They were not U. E. Loyal- re among those induced to exchange homes and flags at the the Proclamation of Gen. Simcoe, then Lt.-Governor of a. These men were brothers-in-law. They came in 1796, ccupying Lot 20, and the latter 19, both in Concession 1. nd died on the above lots, but most of their descendants turned to the United States.

les, a U. E. Loyalist of Burgoyne's army, came in very the Burritts and Hurd, locating on Lot 23 ; but he was ent settler—returning to the St. Lawrence front again ears' residence..

ant, a Scotchman, settled on the east half of Lot 24 in e year 1812 –which is so well remembered by the oldest ccount of the stirring scenes it brought forth the Marl- ent, which had already assumed the name of Burritt's quite a prosperous little community. Beginning down scending with the numbering of the lots, the following es then living in the Township :—Lot 18, the De Pen- and shanty (no one yet occupied it), was the farthest sign n ; Lot 19, John Bullis, son of the original settler ; Lot Olmstead ; Lot 21, Ashel Hurd ; Lot 22, Calvin Burritt und) ; Lot 23, Joshua Losey ; Lot 24, Duncan Grant ; Lot urritt ; Lot 26, Stephen Burritt ; Lot 27, Abel Runnalls; hard Fisher ; and Lot 29, a Mr. Norton ; all in Concession hich not a single settler had yet entered.

outh side of the River, in Oxford Township, there were ilies, viz.:—Abel Adams (who was the first settler, having he year 1805 , on Lot 6 ; Alex. McRea, on Lot 5 ; Hebron ot 4 ; and James Lane and one Bongard, both on Lot 3. xception of some of the Adams family, and one son of he above, with their descendants, have long since gone to

number went to "the front" from this little settlement war of 1812-15. Among them was Wm. Bullis, Jr., who isease while on duty at Prescott, from which he died at hen Burritt was a Lieut.-Colonel during the war ; Ashel Captain ; and Henry Burritt, a Lieutenant. The latter sion during life for distinguished services and wounds. ld County of Carleton was established long before the set- he Dalhousie District Stephen Burritt was Lt.-Col. of the Militia, being succeeded in command by Daniel, and he in ry Burritt, which latter gentleman held the Lieut.-Coloneley ange in the system by the passage of the Militia Act.

Burritt, Jr., was the first District Councillor. He repre- nited Townships of North Gower, South Gower, Marl- d, Wolford, and Montague –all of which were then in the wn District, before the formation of the Bathurst District. atter was set off from the former, with Perth as District ontinued to represent Marlboro' in the District Council ip and North Gower being still united for local purposes ; ffect it mattered little, as the latter was not settled till subsequently.

stock of Burritts were all very active men in public affairs, he foremost in the whole country. In those days, local managed by a few Magistrates. Of those who conducted f the six Townships above-mentioned, for the first quarter nt century, were the Burritts and Truman Hurd of Marl Bongard of Oxford, John L. Reid of Wolford, and Dr one or two of the Merricks, of Merrickville ; and a num- continued to exercise a controlling influence through the ter of the century, up to the operation of the Municipal

ear 1824 the Burritts and Mr. Hurd headed and raised a very liberal subscription toward building a bridge, and r influence it was supplemented by a grant from the Quar , and the bridge became an accomplished fact. It was a wooden structure, on the site of the present bridge, and r built across the River Rideau

Burritt, in his capacity as Magistrate, used to perform the remony, and the young people were wont to come from far seek his services. The first ceremony of the kind per when he married two Americans, named Slocum and Ros , to two of Mr. Olmstead's daughters, Polly and Charlotte. e first marriage ceremony ever performed in the County of in fact anywhere north of the Rideau. Slocum and Sea ently returned to the United States.

regularly-appointed Town Clerk was George L. Burritt ted , when N. Gower was still a part of the Municipality. meeting appointing him was held at Olmstead's tavern in was the oldest public-house in the County of Carleton, used as such from the time of Olmstead's settlement. The Town meetings continued to be held here for many hey are now held in the Town Hall, Lot 9, Con. 5– a com ame building erected some years ago by Robert Mackey, some $800 or $900

ritt continued to act as Clerk till the Municipal Act came Edmund Mills was the first to fill the position after its ollowed by Thomas Johnston, each performing the duties years. Both these gentlemen were descendants of the s who centred at the Richmond colony in 1818. The n of Sergt. Mills of the Regulars, and himself an offi- ers during the Rebellion. The latter is now Post Malakoff, a country office in the northern portion of the

Township. He has been for many years among the leading men of the Township in the conduct of public local affairs.

Among the other earliest settlers coming into the Township (northern part) at the time Richmond was founded, in 1818, were the Dempseys, Moores, Goods (four brothers), and Dunbars. Along the river front scarce a single settler came in after the American war, till the time of the building of the canal. The only one who did so is said to have been Luke De Pencier, in 1816, on Lot 18, and Hebron Harris, who settled on Lot 4, Con. 1, having removed from the same Lot in Oxford Township, across the river, where he had settled pre vious to the war.

In 1826, John Pierce, from Ireland, grandfather of the present Reeve, settled on Lot 7, Con. 5, when his nearest neighbor was at Berry's, on the River road. One Hicks then lived there, who subse quently returned to the United States, whence he had come. The Harbinsons and Mackeys were among the next earliest settlers in the Pierce neighborhood, after Mr. Pierce himself.

John Pierce, son of the original settler, and father of the present Reeve, was the first Reeve of Marlboro'. His incumbency of the office extended over a long period, beginning with the present muni cipal system, and his successor was R. Mackey, son of the Mackey above-mentioned, who also continued in the office a number of years

William Kidd succeeded Mr. Mackey, and was Reeve for a number of years. He was born at Perth, his father being one of the pioneers of that Town. He is a brother of Richard Kidd of the Carp, so widely known. He is one of the most active and useful business men in this section of the County, and one whose advice is not only listened to, but sought after, on all public matters. He is an extensive farmer, and carries on a large cheese factory.

In 1871 Mr. Kidd resigned, and was succeeded by Hugh Conn for the balance of that year.

James Mills filled the position from 1872 to 1874 inclusive, and William Hill thence to 1877 inclusive Wm. John Pierce being the incumbent of the office for 1878.

Thomas Wiggins, the present Township Clerk, has held that posi tion for the past eighteen years, having succeeded Mr. Johnston above-mentioned. The Township was never entitled to a Deputy Reeve.

The following are the municipal officers for 1878:—Wm. John Pierce, Reeve ; John Pratt, Thomas Cook, F. L. Waldo, Alexander Powell, Councillors ; Thomas Wiggins, Clerk ; Edward Mills, Trea surer ; James Taylor, Assessor ; James Powell, Collector ; Reid Waldo, Joseph McCordick, Auditors.

Edmund Burritt, son of Stephen and father of Alexander Burritt, Registrar of Ottawa, was the first child born north of the Rideau River, and therefore, of course, the first in the County of Carleton, as well as in the Township of Marlboro'. He is still living at Easton's Corners, in Grenville County, in his 86th year. The first born female child north of the Rideau was Harriet, daughter of Edmund Burritt, Sr., which happened just about the time of the birth of Edmund, above-mentioned.

The oldest man now living in the County, who was born in it, is Daniel H. Burritt, who, with his family, still residing near Burritt's Rapids in Marlboro', is the only one of the old Burritt stock left in the County of Carleton, except the Ottawa City Registrar. He was born in 1804. Stephen Hurd, son of Ashel, now living in the Village of Burritt's Rapids (but in the Grenville portion of it), is the oldest man living (except Edmund Burritt, of Easton's Corners) who was born in Marlboro', the year of his birth being 1802, and the locality, Lot 21, Con. 1. He married a Burritt, and was for a great number of years one of the leading citizens of Marlboro'. He is still a remark ably vigorous and intelligent man, possessed of the keenest faculties and most surprising memory of events which transpired in the early days of the first settlement in Carleton.

The first teacher in the Township was "Squire" Sowles. He was not a professional, but held evening classes during the winter seasons, at his own house. The first professional teacher was Henry Burritt, who taught before he was fifteen years of age

The first school-house, specially built as such, was erected in 1822 on Lot 24, Con. 1, and is still in use, but not as a school. Some years ago it was replaced by a new school, and the old one purchased and removed by Major Campbell, who repaired and added to it, and now uses it as his private residence at the Rapids.

The first church built in the Township was the English Church yet standing. This was in 1831. The Rev. Henry Paton was the first clergymen who preached in it. He was subsequently A... Paton, of Belleville, at which place he afterwards died. There had been preachers of the various Christian denominations regularly periodically holding services for years before this in the houses of the settlers.

When the Burritts came to the Rapids, in 1793, there was no settlement nearer than Brockville or its immediate vicinity ... had to go there for all necessaries, and to get their flour, &c. In about the second year after, or in 1795, Wm. Merrick, a U. E. Loyalist, settled at what has since been known as Merrickville, ... soon after built a mill there. This mill site at Merrickville ... formerly located by one Stevens, a U. E. Loyalist, who had ... Nova Scotia immediately after the acknowledgment of Amer... dependence, but had subsequently removed to Upper Canada. Before commencing building operations, however, he decided to inspect the water-power at the Chaudière. He accordingly went ... after examining the privilege afterwards located on the Hu... Philomen Wright, in 1800, he decided in favor of his or... tion. When returning, he went up the creek which still bears ... name in North Gower, and while there was upset by the recoil of ... gun in shooting at some ducks, and accidentally drowned ; and Mer rick, who some say accompanied him on his trip to the Chaudière, fell into possession of his claim, and founded what has since become to be quite an important inland Town, bearing the name of its founder.

The Town which the Burritts founded, and which also bears their name, is likewise a pleasant and prosperous country village. Its situation on the Canal affords it ample shipping facilities during the season of navigation. The Rapids, which give name to the Town, afford fine water-power, which is liberally taken advantage of. In order that navigation may overcome the Rapids, a canal about a mile in length, with a single lock, is built past them. The place is 10 miles from Kemptville, on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, the nearest railroad station ; 5 miles from Merrickville, about 35 from

Ottawa, and 15 from Irish Creek, the nearest point on the Canada Central Railroad. It has telegraphic and daily mail facilities, and is the centre of quite a local trade, the business houses including 2 general stores, 1 bakery, 1 millinery shop, 2 shoe shops, and 1 tin and stove store. The manufacturing industries are represented by 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill, 1 steam shingle-mill, 1 cheese factory, 1 woollen factory, 1 tannery, 3 blacksmith shops, 3 waggon shops, and 1 cabinet shop. Educational and religious facilities are not wanting, there being 2 churches (Methodist and Episcopal), and 2 public schools, while there is also an Orange Hall in the place. There are a large number of very substantial and comfortable private residences, and a population which must considerably exceed 300. Accommodation for travellers is found at two very fair hotels; and altogether "the Rapids" is a very pleasant country town. It is the only approach to a Village in the Township of Marlboro', and the greater part of it, including post and telegraph offices, principal hotel, business houses, mills, and canal, is on the south side of the river, and consequently in the Township of Oxford, in the County of Grenville. It is not incorporated, belonging in part to each rural municipality in which it is situated, the public business of the southern section being transacted at Oxford Mills, eight miles distant, where the Town Hall is.

For Division Court purposes, Marlboro' is grouped with the Township of North Gower, with the seat of the Court at North Gower Village.

By comparison with the other Townships of the County, Marlboro' is fifth in territorial extent, seventh in extent of area of improved land, eighth in point of valuation of real estate, and eighth in population. The figures representing its material resources, as shown by the latest assessment returns, are as follows:

Value real property	$176,879
" "	4,700
Total valuation	$181,579
Total number of acres	57,295
" " " improved	16,386
" population	1,991
Number ratepayers	450
" of cattle	1,580
" sheep	2,647
" hogs	707
" horses	717

The Township received $4,520 (exclusive of interest) from the Municipal Loan Fund surplus, which was chiefly expended in local improvements. This amount at $2 per head shows the population to have decreased nearly 300 since 1871, allowing the assessor's late returns to be correct. There is no doubt but that it has fallen back to a considerable extent, for it is for the most part an exceptionally poor Township, and many of its former inhabitants have been exchanging their homes within its rocky limits to those of richer soil and fairer promise in the North-Western States and Territories, the Province of Manitoba, and the District of the Saskatchewan.

It is scarce necessary to remark that the Township of Marlboro' was called after one of the mightiest warriors and greatest men of ancient or modern times; and if the practice is to be palliated of calling Canadian parishes in honor of British noblemen, the proud position which the Duke of Marlboro' bears upon the scroll of fame leaves the honor with the Township which is named after him, rather than adds to the honor of him from whom that name was chosen.

GOULBOURN.

As the history of the Richmond Colony above spoken of was also the history of the Township of Goulbourn till the former was set off as an independent Village by the operation of the Municipal Act, in 1850, little further remains to be said of Goulbourn, except as we now find it. In extent it is the sixth Township in the County, containing an area of 55,080 acres, of which 17,642 are described as "improved." In population it is also the sixth, containing 2,401 souls. In value of real property it is likewise sixth, taking assessors' returns, and the same according to the system of "equalization," the former reporting it at $457,885, and the latter at $782,897. In the general average of its soil the latter report would show it to be not far from the general average of the ten Townships within the County. In position it lies upon the south-western face of the County, being bounded on the north-west, north-east, and south-east respectively by the Townships of Huntley, Nepean, and Marlboro', and on the south-west by the County of Lanark.

We have previously remarked that there is every variety of soil within its limits, and even much of its surface where there is no soil whatever, nothing but bare rock. These varieties range from the very best to the most worthless imaginable, there being a moderate amount of the former, too much of the latter, and a very great deal of intervening degrees, large proportions of which cannot be classed as medium. The "great fire" of 1870, and subsequent ones in many places, have swept most of what valuable timber was then left upon it, except where it was in isolated patches; and altogether the dreariness and feeling of desolation experienced by travelling through many parts of it exceed those imparted by contact with the wildest imaginable waste of forest, simply, for long distances nought intervening to break the line of the horizon but the few charred stubs still standing among impenetrable "windfalls" of their mates.

There are fairer views and brighter scenes, however, to be met. Many of the early settlers were men who faced the difficulties they were destined to encounter with the most manly fortitude and persistent energy; and even though not a few toiled a lifetime in vain effort to make comfortable homes where the poverty of the soil bade defiance to success, yet others, who were fortunate enough to make selections of good or medium lands, have lived to see their efforts rewarded in well-kept farms and waving fields, whose yearly returns have finally brought comfort, and in many cases even affluence, to the pioneers, their children, or their children's children. These various evidences are so scattered and diversified as to make any general descriptive term inapplicable to the Township as a whole; but taking it all in all, it scarce seems to us worthy of the name of a really desirable locality, either by comparison or in the abstract, although many individual parts of it are much above the form which might justly be designated as such.

The topographical character of the surface is regular, without being even, an intermixture of swamp and plateau, nowhere abrupt, yet ever recurring. No streams o water it, save the branches of the Goodwood, elsewhe even in the days of the earlier settlements, when the in all the small streams was more reliable and lasti sufficient force and fall anywhere combined to utiliz way to the purposes of moving machinery.

Besides Richmond, above described, there are a Villages in Goulbourn, none, however, of any size or of these is Dwyer's Hill, where is a Post Office, near t boundary of the Township, on the Perth and Richmo two chief reasons of the locality being so named are name itself Mr. Dwyer having located on the " earliest settlers in the vicinity. There is a tri-weekly Office, and also a small store, the only evidences of kept by a Mr. Rathwell.

Munster, situated near the central part of the T called by a number of the old residents who were ori section of Ireland some 15 years since, when the Pos established. It has tri-weekly mail, off Ashton, Besides the Post Office, it contains a small store, shops, a school, temperance hall, Orange hall, church, lately built by the Methodists, at a cost The Hills, Shillingtons, and Brownlees were among th in the neighborhood of the Village.

Rathwell's Corners, called from a man of that nam taught school there for very many years, is a short Stittsville, on the Canada Central. There is no Pos it is the seat of the Township Hall. It is in the mid- viting tract of country, and dilapidation and deter threaten its existence, though it was in the early days quite a little Village, with a couple of steam mills vicinity, and any quantity of tradespeople.

Stittsville, so called from Jackson Stitt, one of the of 1818, was a little hamlet near the Huntley line, tion of which has all been drawn to the village w mile further south, on the completion of the Ottaw Canada Central. The places are now known as Old ville. The former has now little more than a loca though it scarce deserves either, from the wretched character of its surroundings; while the latter, tho in an inferior part of the country, is the centre of qu containing two very fair general stores, a good ho tradesmen's establishments. It is a telegraph station 14 miles distant from Ottawa, and has a daily mail. T hereabouts were a branch of the military colony o Stitt, above named, there was one Walker, two McCa and two or three Alexanders brothers of a large fam whom settled further north about the same time, o Huntley.

There are two other Villages in the Township, As corner, and Hazledean in the north corner. The concession southerly from Ashton station on and is situated on both sides of the line dividin of Carleton and Lanark. It is quite a smart littl with many encouraging evidences of material prosp improvement, and surrounded by many very fair few really fine ones. The business portion of the pla by 3 general stores, 3 waggon-shops, 3 blacksmith-sh shops, 1 harness-shop, 2 tailor-shops, 1 tannery, saw-mill, with shingle-mill attached. James Conn has just erected a very handsome and commodious s store, at a cost of $3,000. There are 2 fair ho 1 school, 1 telegraph office, 2 churches (Episcopal an and it has a daily mail both ways, off Ashton Stat miles from Ottawa.

The lands hereabouts were located chiefly by the of 1818, though some civilians came in in the same latter. Alexander and Donald Clark, brothers, wh 9th Concession of the Township of Beckwith, just time, and Malcolm Drummond, w[illegible] McFadden, a native of Tyrone[illegible] settled the same year on the same lot [illegible] Village, on the Goulbourn side, and George [illegible] the same regiment, settled near by at the same [illegible] West, also of the army, settled at the same [illegible] present Village, but left for some other part [illegible] later, having sold out their claims. John St[illegible] present Reeve of Goulbourn, settled [illegible]

Mr. McFadden, now in his 92nd year [illegible] 1818 in Ashton or vicinity; though Joseph S[illegible] of the 99th regiment, wh[illegible] [illegible] at the age of 99 or 100 [illegible] know him well.

The leading citizen of the place in the for many a day subsequently, was John S[illegible] who came in in the "20's, w[illegible] mill in the place engaged [illegible] ing, and carried on a prosperous [illegible] years.

[illegible] Corners. About 18[illegible] [illegible] a Post Office at the place. At [illegible] [illegible] Sumner was the first Postmaster [illegible] Cone, the present incumbent.

As regards the circumstance of calling [illegible] its name, some say that it was what M[illegible] [illegible] English ancestors. Mr. Sum[illegible] [illegible]

And while on the subject of names, we might

ntermixture of swamp and plateau, with the changes , yet ever recurring. No streams of any importance e branches of the Goodwood, elsewhere described; and s of the earlier settlements, when the volume of water streams was more reliable and lasting, there was not and fall anywhere combined to utilize a single water- poses of moving machinery.

hmond, above described, there are a number of small lbourn, none, however, of any size or importance. One er's Hill, where is a Post Office, near the south-western Township, on the Perth and Richmond Road. The ns of the locality being so named are explained by the r. Dwyer having located on the "Hill" among the in the vicinity. There is a tri-weekly mail. The Post a small store, the only evidences of a "village," are Rathwell.

uated near the central part of the Township, was so ber of the old residents who were originally from that nd some 15 years since, when the Post Office was first has tri-weekly mail, off Ashton, 7 miles distant. st Office, it contains a small store, two blacksmiths' l, temperance hall, Orange hall, and nice brick built by the Methodists, at a cost of over $3,000. ngtons, and Brownlees were among the earliest settlers hood of the Village.

Corners, called from a man of that name who lived and here for very many years, is a short distance south of he Canada Central. There is no Post Office here, but the Township Hall. It is in the midst of a most unin- country, and dilapidation and deterioration seem to stence, though it was in the early days of the Township illage, with a couple of steam mills in the immediate ny quantity of tradespeople.

so called from Jackson Stitt, one of the military settlers little hamlet near the Huntley line, the business por- has all been drawn to the village which sprung up a ath, on the completion of the Ottawa branch of the . The places are now known as Old and New Stitts- mer has now little more than a locality and a name, deserves either, from the wretched and inhospitable surroundings; while the latter, though also situated art of the country, is the centre of quite a little trade, very fair general stores, a good hotel, and various ablishments. It is a telegraph station on the C.C.R.R. from Ottawa, and has a daily mail. The early settlers e a branch of the military colony of 1818. Besides ned, there was one Walker, two McCaffreys (brothers), e Alexanders (brothers of a large family), a number of urther north about the same time, on the 3rd line of

wo other Villages in the Township, Ashton in the west azledean in the north corner. The former is one therly from Ashton station on the C. C. R. R., l on both sides of the line dividing the Counties Lanark. It is quite a smart little country village, uraging evidences of material prosperity and healthy and surrounded by many very fair farms and not a mes. The business portion of the place is represented ores, 3 waggon-shops, 3 blacksmith-shops, 3 carpenter s-shop, 2 tailor-shops, 1 tannery, 1 steam grist and shingle-mill attached. James Conn, the Postmaster, a very handsome and commodious stone building for cost of $3,000. There are 2 fair hotels in the place, graph office, 2 churches (Episcopal and Presbyterian), ly mail both ways, off Ashton Station, which is 25 wa.

ereabouts were located chiefly by the military settlers some civilians came in in the same year. Among the er and Donald Clark, brothers, who located on Lot 26, of the Township of Beckwith, just across the County lin Drummond, who took up the next Lot, 26. Wm ative of Tyrone and ex-soldier of the 100th Infantry, year on the same lot, where he now resides, in the Goulbourn side, and George Rickey and one Jones, of nt, settled near by at the same time. McRorie and e army, settled at the same time, not far from the l it left for some other part of the country some time d out their claims. John Stewart, grandfather of the f Goulbourn, settled here also the same year.

lee, now in his 92nd year, is the only surviving settler n or vicinity; though Joseph Stenzel, an ex-Sergeant, ment, who settled on Lot 3, 9th Concession, in 1819, n full possession of his mental and physical faculties, or 100 years, as is confidently affirmed by those who

itizen of the place in the early days of Ashton, and subsequently, was John Sumner, of English descent. the "20's" with considerable means, erected the first engaged rather extensively, for that day, in lumber on a prosperous general business there for many

s always known in those days by the name of Sumner 1840, or a short time subsequently, Mr. Sumner su [illegible] e place. At a meeting of the citizens to choose a ded to retain the old one but Mr. Sumner, unlike re recent times, did not care to be honored by having a er him, and influenced the Post Office authorities to of Ashton, which it has ever since borne. Mr first Postmaster, and was succeeded later by James nt incumbent.

he circumstance of causing Ashton to be picked upon that it was what Mr. Sumner called his private rge pot ashery he carried on there, and of which part he was very proud, as it proved exceptionally remuner called it in honor of Ashton under Lyne, of his English ancestors. Mr. Sumner still lives at enjoying the rewards of a busy and useful life.

on the subject of names, we might mention that the Township itself was called after Sir Henry Goulbourn, an officer of high rank and distinguished ability in the British Civil Service, and at one time Colonial Secretary.

The naming of Hazledean, the only remaining Village in the Township, is not hard to guess at when it known that the land of the heather was and is well represented among its people, from its first settlement. It also was settled in 1818 by a few of the military, and in 1819 considerable additions flowed in by emigration from Ireland and Scotland. The brothers Hodgins were among these latter. One of the original settlers of that family still survives, a very aged man.

The locality selected by these people was one which it is difficult to equal, and almost impossible to excel. No finer land is to be seen in the County of Carleton, and not many finer farms in Ontario, than some of the best in the neighborhood of Hazledean, which is situated very pleasantly in the midst of a most delightful agricultural country, about thirteen miles from Ottawa, whence it has a tri-weekly mail.

The Village itself, though a very pleasant little place, is small, containing but one general store, a convenient number of tradesmen's shops, a school, two churches (Episcopal and Methodist), a Temperance Hall and an Orange Hall.

Accident by fire, which consumed the old Town Hall of Goulbourn, makes any reference to its early municipal history non-official, from the fact that the Township records were consumed at the same time—1872. This had been built as early as 1853, at a cost of £80 stg., on Lot 17, Con. 7, then owned by Carleton Cathcart, who was for a very long time the Township Clerk. By reference to the minutes of the first meeting of the old District Council, however, in 1842, we see that Goulbourn was then the most populous Township in the District—or at least it contained the greatest number of ratepayers; as we find it was the only one of the ten Townships (except Nepean, which then included Bytown) returning more than a single representative. William Mackey and Robert Grant were the two who represented Goulbourn in the District Council the first year of its existence.

In 1850, the year of the first operation of the Municipal Act, the following gentlemen sat in the Council:—Thomas Garland, Reeve; and James Henderson, James Shillington, Thomas McCaffrey, and William Hodgins, Councillors. The Township seems to have become dis-entitled to a Deputy-Reeve this year, on account of the withdrawal of Richmond as a separate corporation.

Lewis Connor had been Township Clerk for many years up to 1850, when Carleton Cathcart was appointed to the position, and has held it ever since, except during a period of a couple of years, when he resided in the western part of Ontario.

Mr. Cathcart, whose historic name is but the exponent of the antecedents of his family, is one of the finest men we have met in the county. His father, Wm. Cathcart, was a native of Fermanagh, Ireland, near Lough Erin; and his mother a very near relative of Sir Guy Carleton, whose history is elsewhere referred to. Mr. Cathcart's father was a man of letters, and while following literary pursuits in Dublin, attracted the attention of Lieut.-General Earl Cathcart, then commander-in-chief in Ireland, who presented him with an ensign's commission in the 18th Regiment of the line, from which he subsequently exchanged to the 89th, in which he served with distinction through the Anglo-American war of 1812-15. After its close he returned with his regiment to Ireland, but in 1821 sold out his commission and returned to Canada, settling in Goulbourn in 1822. He had a son, John, a color-sergt. in the Light Company of the 89th; and when all the Light Companies were brigaded he was chosen sergt.-major of the brigade. He was thrice specially mentioned in General Orders for exceptional bravery. At the battle of Lundy's Lane he was five times wounded, and while in that condition upheld both colors of the brigade when all within reach, on both sides of him, had fallen mortally wounded. He was a most promising officer, a man of the greatest courage, and wonderful physical strength and agility, besides being a finished scholar; but he died young, from the effects of wounds and exposure to hardships while in his country's service. This family was a distant branch of the same family to which the Earl of Cathcart belonged, and a military spirit pervaded it all through. It was the Earl of Cathcart who had command-in-chief of the mixed naval and military expedition which the British Government despatched to seize the Danish fleet, as a precautionary measure against its falling into the hands of Bonaparte after Lord Nelson had destroyed the fleet of the French; and it was his son, Major-Gen. Cathcart, whose reputation is as wide as that of the British arms, from his Crimean experience, who acted as his father's aide-de-camp on the day the Earl presented the commission, with considerable pomp and ceremony, to the present Mr. Cathcart's father, on Dublin Square.

The ex-officer of the 89th, as well as his son Carleton, were among the most enterprising of the early residents of Goulbourn. The latter built the first steam-mill in the place, and the first of any kind except Lyon's, at Richmond, and Sumner's, at Ashton. It was situated on Lot 17, 7th Concession, and cost £1,000 stg., but had scarce commenced operations when it was accidentally destroyed by fire; and a few days subsequently lightning consumed all Mr. Cathcart's other buildings. He was further afflicted by the untimely death of a favorite son. He now resides alone, having also lost his wife, and devotes his time to literary pursuits and attending to Township affairs.

Of those who held the position of Reeve of Goulbourn between 1850 and 1873 (the first year in which the Township for a second time returned a Deputy), Thomas Garland held the position the longest. Robinson Lyon also held it a number of terms.

In 1873 John Scott was Reeve, Hiram Sykes, Deputy, and James Stevenson, John Kemp, and James Simpson, Councillors. During this year a new Town Hall was erected at Rathwell's Corners, a very ordinary wooden structure, which still stands but not as a monument to the liberality of the Council of 1873, or a credit to the Township.

In 1874 R. E. Lyon was Reeve, and Hiram Sykes continued to be Deputy till the present year (1878); Neil Stewart succeeding Mr. Lyon in 1875, and retaining the position of Reeve ever since; while the present Deputy is John Kemp. The Township officers are: Carleton Cathcart, Clerk; Lewis Morton, Assessor; Donald Robinson, Collector; and Robt. Acton and Wm. Egleson, Auditors.

The amount of $6,941.14, received by the Municipality from the Municipal Loan Fund, has been invested; and the interest is annually applied to the School Fund. In addition thereto, 5 mills in the $1, or one-half of the total assessment, was applied to school purposes during the current year; the other half of the tax levy the balance of one cent in the $1 of total valuation being used for municipal government and local improvements.

HUNTLEY.

This Township is the seventh rural Municipality in point of size in the County of Carleton, containing by actual measurement 55,080 acres. In 1871 it was the sixth in population ; and according to the various assessment returns of 1878 it still retains the same relative position, containing 2,401 souls. By the same authority it is also sixth in point of wealth ; but by the "equalization" system—a much fairer way to judge—it is only eighth. It is one of the Townships facing the County of Lanark, by which it is bounded on its south-west side, while its limits otherwise extend to the Townships of Fitzroy, March, and Goulbourn, on the north-west, north-east, and south-east respectively.

It is watered by the Carp, and a few small tributaries of the same, the main branch of which enters it near the eastern corner of the Township, flowing in a general north-westerly direction across its entire breadth into Fitzroy.

The physical topography is smooth, except a portion of the northern corner extending beyond the valley of the right bank of the Carp. The valleys of both the main branch and affluents of this stream are exceedingly level—so much so that within the limits of the entire Township there is not a good water-power mill-site. The greatest of these valleys in extent, both in length and breadth, as also in richness of soil, is that of the main branch. The valley proper of the main stream varies in width from one to three miles. It is almost entirely composed of the very finest soil, and many of the best farms in the County are here to be seen. This is also the case—though not in so marked a degree—with sections through which the small streams run ; the valleys are not so extensive, the best of the soil is scarce equal to that of the main valley, and the change occurs more quickly, though not so strongly marked. In fact we may say that there are but three sections of the entire Township fit for occupation ; the Manion settlement, near the centre of the southern quarter ; the Robertson settlement, near the centre of the western quarter ; and the valley of the Carp.

The first-named settlement was established in the summer of 1825, when John Manion (died seven years ago) and Thomas Mordy (two years dead) came in with their families, followed the same fall by John Kennedy, and in 1826 by James and Martin Manion. These composed the only families in the settlement for a number of years—at least till as late as 1831 or 1832, when the laborers off the Rideau Canal flocked in to a considerable extent, and formed scattered settlements in every [illegible]

The Robertson settlement was so-called from Hon. Peter Robertson, a man of means and influence, who was rather an enthusiast on emigration matters, and was the founder of many colonies of Irish emigrants throughout the Province at various points and periods. One of the chief of these was that now known as Peterboro', at the present time one of the finest and most populous towns in Canada. It is the County seat of the County of the same name, which was given it in honor of Hon. Mr. Robertson's first name—Peter. He was not so fortunate, however, with his Huntley colony, and no one has to look farther for the cause than [illegible] extreme difference of the quality of the neighboring lands [illegible] the "Robertson" settlers, whose descendants still live in the locality, were John Forrest and family, including four grown [illegible] ; James White and family, and Patrick O'Keefe and family, including Patrick, jr., and John, then young men. This was in the [illegible] 1825, and though quite a large number of families came in [illegible] that time, the settlement did not grow till the time [illegible] the "Manion" settlement also had their [illegible]

One of the first things done by Mr Robert[illegible] 100 acres, Lot 15, Con. 8, [illegible] Most of the settlers then were Roman Catholics [illegible] a Catholic church was soon after erected on the lot, a log [illegible] Father Heron, and, later, Father Cullen, of Bytown [illegible] early preachers for many years, and [illegible] at periods varying from two [illegible]

[illegible] the Township was under greater disadvantages [illegible]

[illegible] Huntley realized any of [illegible] advantag[illegible]

[illegible] weakness of the settlement [illegible]

[illegible] before W. H[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of the T[illegible]

[illegible] Commons M[illegible]

[illegible] Amond[illegible]

[illegible] church, and [illegible] Lot 9, C[illegible]

Almonte, by the mail route [illegible] from Ottawa, kept by G. M. K[illegible] They all have a tri-weekly mail, [illegible]

In the section of the Township [illegible]

[illegible]

Mountains, if not in their picturesque effect and natural grandeur, at least in the "rocky" character and absolute worthlessness for agricultural purposes of its surface ; while the general effect caused by the "bush fire," which left nothing of value of what was once a dense forest, is one of desolation and dreary solitude. Altogether, one is inclined to pity those who were so unwise or so unfortunate as to have located in such a place as Western Huntley, when so many splendid chances lay open to them in other directions, and to blame them for remaining there while there is still an acre of the "Great Lone Land" unclaimed. And they are beginning to feel this way themselves. Emigration commenced some years ago [illegible] from the poorer townships to the North-West, and [illegible] the past year more have gone forward from Huntley to seek a [illegible] home than in any two preceding [illegible]

Among the descendants of the first pioneers who still live at [illegible] held public positions in connection with Township affairs are John Manion, the present Deputy Reeve, and [illegible] Councillor. Each has been in the Council in [illegible] many years, the former having occupied a seat [illegible] County Council Boards for nearly a generation.

We have left the Carp settlement to be refer[illegible] was the oldest settled portion of the Townshi[illegible] tages of location and fertility of soil it suffere[illegible] progress of its development, but increased an[illegible] very first, until it is now a fertile valley of cult[illegible] with superior residences, and exhibiting on every [illegible] and prosperity among its inhabitants such as [illegible] favored sections of the Province.

In regard to the first settlement of this loc[illegible] John Kavanagh and William Mooney, who ca[illegible] 1819 or 1820, were the first settlers here, as also [illegible] ship. They were from neighboring parishes in [illegible] perary, Ireland, and settled, one on each half o[illegible] Mr Cavanagh felled the first tree in the Town[illegible] necessary amount of supplies with him to last th[illegible] after erecting a log shanty, went to work clearing[illegible] however, after making a start, returned to Hull [illegible] wherewithal to carry on land-clearing operation[illegible] was thus left the only resident in the Township.

We find, as a usual thing, that whenever any[illegible] made in regard to the early settlement, or early [illegible] settlers themselves, they are apt to put the ti[illegible] (whatever it may be) too far back. It is somewh[illegible] that although Messrs. Mooney and Cavanagh a[illegible] the enjoyment of an unusual amount of physic[illegible] they both make a mistake of the opposite kind. [illegible] they came into Huntley in 1820, yet a number [illegible] till they had been there at least two years, positiv[illegible] there were quite a number of settlers there in [illegible] when Mr. Alex. Workman, now of Ottawa, set[illegible] 24, Con. 4. At that time no settler was yet [illegible] miles of that spot, though up the "3rd Line," [illegible] Carp Village, a number of families had already [illegible] various parts of the Carp Valley, the following w[illegible] Wm. Mooney and John Cavanagh, above-mention[illegible] Wm. Erskine, Wm. Montgomery, Lieut. Campb[illegible] James and Hugh Dorning, the Argue brothers[illegible] David and John Lowery. After working away [illegible] weeks without seeing another soul, or hearing an[illegible] nature or the wild beasts, Mr. Workman and h[illegible] startled by the sounds of a woodman's axe in th[illegible] faintly and by spells wafted by favoring bree[illegible] carefully the direction, one led the way with a [illegible] "blazed" an occasional tree to prevent losing th[illegible] Finally they reached the banks of the Carp, wh[illegible] deep and unfordable stream. They at once set [illegible] tree across it, and by the time they had accompli[illegible] chopper (who had heard the sound of their axes[illegible] turn) made his appearance, and proved to be S[illegible] out a couple of days previously located near by, [illegible] out a home in the wilderness. Although the[illegible] meeting was a joyful and cordial one. They th[illegible] work and scored and hewed that the top side o[illegible] felled, thereby making quite a passable foot-bri[illegible] thereafter used by the new found friends in their [illegible] the regular crossing by the settlers of the [illegible]

Mr. Workman only remained about three [illegible] when he became undeceived as to the charms [illegible] life in the Canadian backwoods, and returned t[illegible] remained several years, coming back to Bytown [illegible] which time he has been so closely identi[illegible] [illegible] and matters tending to the pro[illegible] religious, educational, and material inte[illegible] [illegible] as to make his name familiar as a hou[illegible] [illegible] interest to every resident not only of [illegible] of the whole County of Carleton. He was [illegible] [illegible] of a large family of boys, whose f[illegible] Derry, when a very young man, to Philadelph[illegible] [illegible] number of years, finally returning to [illegible] Antrim. The young race of Workmans turne[illegible] far more than ordinary ability and energy. A nu[illegible] a new home in Canada, and of these, Alexander [illegible] [illegible] known as the able Superintendent of th[illegible] Asylum at Toronto, was another; and Thomas[illegible] [illegible] M.P. for Montreal, is a third. [illegible] Workman's admitted energy and ability would [illegible] [illegible] which he first embarked and spent thre[illegible] [illegible] his baggage in a single ox cart on which to [illegible] [illegible] must have travelled [illegible]

[illegible] shows that the difficulties [illegible] were not only much greater than they [illegible] [illegible], but that they were so nearly insurmountab[illegible] which kept the most of them to their places after [illegible] was then utter inability [illegible]

Mr Workman tells many amusing [illegible] early history of Huntley which came [illegible] three years residence. Soon after his location, a[illegible] other members of his household than John Coburn[illegible] brought to Canada with him, and who liv[illegible] [illegible] as servants. Mrs. Coburn was taken sud[illegible] was within miles, and no doctor within m[illegible] ever, ran for the wives of Sergt. Cowie and an[illegible] who had but lately moved in, and Mr. Workman[illegible] river front in March, where he expected to find [illegible] [illegible] for nothing. Mr. Coburn, howe[illegible] nate, and the two women referred to returne[illegible] through swamps and mud, and clambering over [illegible] streams. Before their arrival, however, Mrs. C[illegible] critical moment, and the child which greeted th[illegible] to the cabin, was the first born in the Townsh[illegible] [illegible] "child," who is now a prominent citizen ne[illegible] of age, one day recently, Mr. Workman obser[illegible] knows the most exciting race I ever had in my [illegible] you were born.

RICAL SKETCH OF THE

ne present Deputy Reeve, and Edward Kennedy, a Each has been in the Council in various capacities for , the former having occupied a seat at the Township and uncil Boards for nearly a generation.

e left the Carp settlement to be referred to last, though it dest settled portion of the Township. From its advan- ation and fertility of soil it suffered no drawbacks in the its development, but increased and improved from the until it is now a fertile valley of cultivated fields, covered or residences, and exhibiting on every hand proofs of wealth erity among its inhabitants such as class it with the most tions of the Province.

rd to the first settlement of this locality, it appears that anagh and William Mooney, who came together in either 20, were the first settlers here, as also the first in the Town- y were from neighboring parishes in the County of Tip- land, and settled, one on each half of Lot 11, Con. 2, and agh felled the first tree in the Township. He brought the mount of supplies with him to last through the season, and ng a log shanty, went to work clearing land. Mr. Mooney, fter making a start, returned to Hull to work, and earn the al to carry on land-clearing operations, and Mr. Cavanagh ft the only resident in the Township.

l, as a usual thing, that whenever any mistakes of date are gard to the early settlement, or early history, by the early emselves, they are apt to put the time of the occurrence t may be) too far back. It is somewhat singular, however, gh Messrs. Mooney and Cavanagh are still living, and in ent of an unusual amount of physical and mental vigor, make a mistake of the opposite kind. They both agree that into Huntley in 1820 yet a number who did not come in d been there at least two years, positively came in 1821; and quite a number of settlers there in the spring of 1820, Alex. Workman, now of Ottawa, settled on Lots 23 and At that time no settler was yet located within several nt spot, though up the "3rd Line," south of what is now ge, a number of families had already come in; while in ts of the Carp Valley, the following were already located: ey and John Cavanagh, above-mentioned; David Cavanagh, ne, Wm. Montgomery, Lieut. Campbell, Sergt. Campbell, Hugh Dorning, the Argue brothers, the Hodgins's, and John Lowery. After working away at clearing for some out seeing another soul, or hearing any sounds but those of the wild beasts, Mr. Workman and his man were one day the sounds of a woodman's axe in the distance. It came by spells wafted by favoring breezes, and after noting e direction, one led the way with a compass, and the other an occasional tree to prevent losing their way on the return. y reached the banks of the Carp, which was at that place a nfordable stream. They at once set to work to fell a large it, and by the time they had accomplished this, the strange ho had heard the sound of their axes and sought them in his appearance, and proved to be Sergt. Cowie, who had of days previously located near by, and commenced hew- ome in the wilderness. Although they were strangers, the s a joyful and cordial one. They then and there went to ored and hewed flat the top side of the tree they had by making quite a passable foot-bridge, which was often sed by the new found friends in their visits back and forth. egular crossing by the settlers of the locality for many years. rkman only remained about three years in his new home, came undeceived as to the charms and romance of pioneer Canadian backwoods, and returned to Montreal, where he everal years, coming back to Bytown in its earliest days.

time he has been so closely identified with all public in- s and matters tending to the prosperity and advancement gious, educational, and material interests of the present to make his name familiar as a household word, and his nterest to every resident not only of Huntley and Ottawa, County of Carleton. He was a native of Antrim, Ire- of a large family of boys, whose father emigrated from n a very young man, to Philadelphia, Pa., where he re- number of years, finally returning to Ireland and settling The young race of Workmans turned out to be men of an ordinary ability and energy. A number of them sought ada, and of these, Alexander is one. Dr Workman, own as the able Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Toronto, was another and Thomas Workman, a ... nd M.P. for Montreal, is a third. When a man of Mr. energy and ability would throw up an under- hich he had embarked and spent three years of time, and ge in a single-ox-cart on which to make his way back to , as he must have travelled it through the forest, t for the great portion of amply shows that the difficulties in the way of the re not only much greater than they themselves had sup- hat they were so nearly insurmountable that the one thing the most of them t their places after they once got there tter inability to leave.

rkman tells many amusing incidents in connection with the y of Huntley which came under his knowledge during his residence. Soon after his location, and before he had any ers of his household than John Coburn and wife whom he t to Canada with him, and who lived with him at that vants Mrs. Coburn was taken suddenly ill. No woman miles, and no doctor within many more. Mr Coburn, how- r the wives of Sergt. Cowie and another neighbor of his t lately moved in, and Mr. Workman hastened out to the March where he expected to get Dr. Christie ... y for nothing. Mr. Coburn, however, was more fortu- the two women referred to returned with him, wading mps and mud, and clambering over sloughs and swollen efore their arrival, however, Mrs. Coburn had passed the ent, and the child which greeted them, on their entrance , was the first born in the Township. On meeting the ," who is now a prominent citizen nearly three score years day recently, Mr. Workman observed to him. "God most exciting race I ever had in my life was the morn e born."

To a young man who contemplated being the head of a family, such incidents were not calculated to form an inducement to remain in the wilds, while any other prospect or occupation remained open.

Lieut. Campbell, above spoken of, settled on Lot 16, Con. 3, Sergt. Campbell, on Lot 10, Con. 2 the year after Cavanagh and Mooney came, and they were both here when Mr. Workman came. As he certainly came in 1820, the first settlement was made as early as 1819, and possibly as early as the fall of 1818. George Erwin and Hugh Erwin settled on Lot 3, Con. 3, in the fall of 1820; also Robert Johnston, on Lot 10, Con. 3. Robert, Andrew, William, and Thomas Alexander, brothers, settled on the third line, between Carp Village and Goulbourn, in 1821, or possibly the fall of 1820 and John Acres settled on Lot 11, Con. 3, in 1821 also at the same time James Moran (who had come to Canada and been living in Hull since 1819) settled on Lot 11, Con. 1.

Henry McBride, of Carp Village, settled there in 1821. He is the only resident settler of that early date yet surviving, except Cavanagh and Mooney above mentioned. Of those who were in the Township when he came, or who settled during the same season (besides those above-named), were the following: Samuel and Stephen Morehead, George Carter, David Kennedy, Wm. Cram (an Englishman), John McEwan, Thos. McCord, Joseph Simpson (whose son was a lieutenant in the army), Wm. Hayes, Dennis Hogan, Thomas Rivington, John Coburn, Roger Wilton, Richard Williams, W. Lusk, Thos. Murphy, William Johnston, and Wm. and Andrew Maxwell.

Of these, Stephen Morehead was soon after killed by a falling tree and his was the first accidental death in the Township. George Carter met the same fate some time after.

The first marriage which took place in the Township ... been that of a sister of Murphy, above-named, a widow whose husband had died soon after settling. His was the first death ... Township, and he was buried on the site of the present cemetery ... Lot 17, Con. 4, which is, therefore, the oldest burying ground. His widow's second husband was a resident of Montreal, whither ... also returned after the ceremony. There was a wedding ... more than one, of residents of Huntley, previous ... one referred to was that of Wm. Mooney, the first settler, to ... Hodgins. The ceremony was performed at Richmond, by ... Whitmarsh, then acting as commissary of the military settlement, and also a magistrate.

The first school in the Township was taught by a Miss Mills, in a log shanty built for the purpose, on Lot 19, Con. 4. This continued to be used many years, but has been long since replaced by ... more in keeping with the changed circumstances of the settlers and settlement.

The first church built in the Township was the "3rd Line" Church (Episcopal), and the first clergyman ... Rev. Mr. Flood. But there had been reg... dically held long before that, at different private residences, chief at Mr. McBride's; when Mr Glen, Presbyterian M... mond, used to call on his way to and from Fitzroy. H... first to hold public religious services in Huntley, and Mr. McBride's was the first house in which such were ...

We find on reference to the oldest records of March ... when it was organized, the Township of Hun... with for municipal purposes. The records do not show when H... ley withdrew as a separate municipality ... of Huntley, until a comparatively recent date ... by fire, it is impossible to establish ... considerable time previous to 1840, ... who was the first District Councillor ... sented it for many years as such, and always sat at ... the Dalhousie District was set off (1842). He ... District Councillor sent by the Township to ...

Mr. McBride was a native of Tyrone, Ireland ... in Huntley commenced at once to take ... interest in municipal matters. He was the oldest M... in the Township. He was the Road Commissioner ... and along with his colleague, ... road in the Township that now know... by the way, is the finest road within the M... a great part of its course through ... Bride continued to be returned as D... tion of the Municipal Act, after which he was many years R... position which he held till his services to the ... trict and County Councils, extending ... terminated only when physical infirmities ... the duties of the position. He is st... now the oldest surviving settler in the Township, ... nagh and Mooney. His memory of ... in our grandfathers' days is fresh and ...

The first mail facilities ever placed within reach of ... Huntley were established th... man of considerable influence, who settl... Con. 3. His was also the first ... office was named Hopperville, ... Huntley P.O. The ... store, Orange hall, school, and ... mail off Stittsville, on the C. C. R. R., from which it is 7 miles distant, while from Ottawa the distance ... was quite a representat... of Ottawa.

Aside from the Post O... the Township. This is "... hamlet, of more than us... built on both sides the Ca... crosses it. The Ottawa and Arnprior ... telegraph offices, ... 1 splendid steam grist and flouring mill, 1 cabinet shop, ... shop, 2 blacksmith shops, 2 harness shops, 1 tin and ... shoe shops, 1 tailor sh... and 1 cheese factory ... Station a little over 8 miles from O... over 20, and from A... brick town hall, which cost $1,30... hall, school, 3 churches Episcopal, P... is the seat of a Division Court, of which ... Clerk) is the clerk, and Alex. J...

estimated as fully 300. It contains many convincing evidences of improvement and prosperity, and taken altogether it strikes a stranger as being the most pleasant and thriving Village in the County.

In referring more particularly to the municipal representatives of the Township since 1850, the earliest year of which authentic records are preserved, we find the following gentlemen occupied the several positions credited to them that year

J. E. Fenton, Reeve ; Wm. E. Bradley, Robert T. Holmes, Henry McBride, David Morehead, Councillors ; James Lowery, Clerk ; Robt. Johnston, Sr., Edward McDonald, Wm. Doherty, Assessors ; Saml. Johnston, Collector ; Wm. Montgomery, Treasurer ; Geo. H. Preston, Wm. Mooney, Auditors.

In 1851 the same Council was elected entire. The same year John Fenton was appointed Clerk, and has continued to act ever since. James Lowery, the previous Clerk, had acted in that capacity a great many years previous to 1850.

In 1852 J. E. Fenton was again elected Reeve ; but was succeeded in 1853 by Henry McBride, who retained the position till 1868, inclusive. The latter was the first year in which Huntley sent two representatives to the County Council, and John Caldwell was the Deputy. From 1868 to the present time, the honors of Reeve and Deputy have been divided between John Caldwell, John Holmes, Edward Armstrong, Thomas Rivington, Samuel Mooney, and John Manion, the two holding those positions this year having monopolized the greatest share. Mr. Armstrong has been over a dozen years in the Council, five of which he has been Deputy-Reeve, and four Reeve. Mr. Manion has been in the Council continuously since 1854. The following are the Municipal Officers for the present year

Edward Armstrong, Reeve ; John Manion, Deputy-Reeve ; James Wilson, Henry McBride, Edward Kennedy, Councillors ; John Fenton, Clerk and Treas. ; John Cavanagh, Assessor ; Alex. Morin, Collector ; Edward Horan, John Johnston, Auditors.

The $5,321 principal and interest received from the Municipal Loan Fund was all applied to local improvements

The rate levied for 1878 was 8 mills in the $, and the amount collected, $6,855.29, applied as follows:—Various purposes under head of County rates, $2,321.61 ; Educational purposes (in addition to various receipts for that purpose from other sources), $388 ; interest and sinking fund on Town Hall debentures, $280 ; and the balance to municipal government and various local improvements.

In the early days of the settlement game, both large and small, was particularly plentiful, especially wolves, bear, and deer. The former were not nearly so destructive, however, as they were in some other parts of the country, or even the County. The pig-pen and sheep-fold sometimes suffered, but there is not one instance on record of a human being killed, and only one instance of an attack by wolves This was the case of an Indian, who lived upon the banks of the Carp. On a hunting tour one day he was belated and treed by wolves. He stayed on his lonely perch all night, relieving the monotony of the monotony of the programme by shooting an occasional wolf, which the others immediately devoured. He kept this up till his ammunition was exhausted, by which time he had killed more than remained, and as they had all been devoured in turn he supposed the survivors had had enough to eat, therefore when daylight came, and they took their departure, he at once descended and started quietly for his home. It appears, however, he came down too quickly, for he soon discovered that the pack was again on his heels. The chase proved an uneven one, and by the time he arrived within a short distance of his cabin, the foremost brute was upon him. He crashed its brain with his tomahawk, but this delayed him till another spring upon him, and he found himself in a death struggle with the whole pack. He bravely cut away, growing weaker every moment, but every stroke making one less wolf. The noise of the fierce struggle attracted his squaw, who arrived at the spot just as the last wolf had her chief by the throat and had borne him to the ground. Seizing his gun, which he had thrown from him on the first attack, she clubbed it and killed the savage monster with one lucky blow, just in time to save her husband's life. When they came to count the wolves they found he had killed nineteen with his tomahawk, and she had finished the twentieth with the gun. The early life of the pioneers was full of such adventures as the above, which they came to look upon as quite commonplace, though to us of to-day they are quite the rivals of the scenes of the days of chivalry. In fact we are skeptical enough ourselves not to give credence to the above story, but for two good and sufficient reasons first, every detail is solemnly vouched for by that proverbially correct individual, "the oldest inhabitant," as well as corroborated by a host of others ; and secondly, it isn't a "bear story

Reference has previously been made to the exceptionally poor character of the northern corner of the Township. This formation is rather peculiar, being a spur of the Laurentides, which cross the Ottawa at the foot of the Chats. Here there are portions which are quite approaching that character which might be termed mountainous, the only part of the Township where the topography exhibits an exceptional elevation. These mountains are almost entirely of rock, in places as smooth as a dancing floor for acres in extent, in others grooved and cut up by deep seams, in others again there are masses of huge size and every conceivable shape, piled in such form as to make sure after acre inaccessible even to the foot of a mountain-goat, in still other places the upheaval, which has evidently left the surface as it is, many cycles of time prior to the "creation of man," has placed the molten strata in regular order and at various angles of inclination to the zenith while everywhere the plainest evidences of tremendous heat are apparent, which, gradually dying out, left broad areas in the condition first described, which seems to have varied to the other named forms by the occasional bubbling out, as it were, of the gases generated within the molten mass after the surface had become cooled

This interesting formation runs down to the north-east limit of the Carp Valley, and the peculiarity of the division is not less marked than the character of the divisions themselves. What is called the "Upper Road" from Carp Village to Fitzroy Harbor passes along at the base of the mountain ; and for miles in fact all the way to the Fitzroy line and beyond some can reach out the hand on one side and touch the forbidding rock of the mountain, which rises in many places very abruptly, and in others more gradually, to a height of several hundred feet ; while a single step toward the other hand places him upon the gently descending and beautifully even plain which finds its lowest point at the edge of the Carp River, whose gliding, glittering stream can be seen for miles winding its way along its peaceful course, and flanked by a country which, though limi has no superior in excellence or in the attractiveness or general effect in this whole land of mountain forest and stream, and rich fields, pleasant hamle homes.

In looking over the Township papers we notice th of land in the Township have been advertised this y taxes, and the fact that a large portion of this has offered without finding a bidder, but confirms what we p the western part of the Township of Huntley. In le Assessor's valuation we find whole lots (200 acres) m $25. And though there are many thousand acres in t which are really not worth paying taxes upon, yet th good character of parts of it brings it up to about th various Townships of the County in point of gener chiefly contributes to render it, upon the whole, one portant minor municipalities of the Metropolitan Dominion of Canada.

FITZROY

This is the most north-westerly portion of the Cou and is bounded on the north-west by the River Ottaw east by Torbolton, on the south-east by Huntley, and west by the County of Lanark. It presents a great and surface ranging in the one case from the most level and most broken, and in the other, from that of little utter worthlessness to a quality of superior excellen 55,014 acres of land being almost the exact size of Hu over 4,000 acres more of improved land within its limit ation of its real estate is almost double, or $744,522 by ment (which was made $912,279 by the "equalization County Council). It is the seventh Township in exten value, and the fourth in population the number of t last officially returned at 3,425, of whom 614 are rate in addition to their lands, 3,050 cattle, 2,880 sheep, 1,2 horses.

The early settlement of Fitzroy was due to Charle Leith, near Edinburgh, Scotland, and its early histo timately identified with that of the Shirreff family.

Emigrating from Scotland in 1817, Mr. Shirreff "Creek," in the County of Durham, Upper Canada, as h and purchased land there near the present town of P "King" Stevens, as he was familiarly called a so pioneer settlers in that locality. As this was the formed on the north shore of Lake Ontario, and as it ha earliest day been a place of commanding position and ance, we might here diverge to say that the pioneers a came in in 1791, when the nearest settlement on the ea nec, and on the west at Niagara there being a partly a tary post at Little York, now Toronto. They were fo Ashford, Harris, Johnston, and Stevens with their fam Loyalists who had borne arms in the King's service an to fly their country and leave valuable possessions behi confiscated on the establishment of independence. The into Nova Scotia, another to New Brunswick, while lingered near the British Indian post of Fort Niagar pr ty might yet be restored, and they allowed to fo home at Poughkeepsie, N.Y. However, by the Sim o, who had just been appointed Lieutenant-Gove Canada, and to whom—as a British officer during the least two of them were personally known, they decided then unexplored wilderness of the North Shore, and Niagara, in 1791, drove their stock all the way around the mouth of Niagara River, on the beach, and thro while their families came in a gun-boat despatched for t pose by Lieut.-Gov. Simcoe. The first night of the Stevens gave birth to a male child, "King," above m lot purchased by Mr. Shirreff covered the locality and a clause in the deed stipulated that a certain very l maple tree under which "King" Stevens first saw ligh be cut down. This condition was faithfully observed, whole County for miles around has been for the past t one continuous stretch of the most beautiful fertil maple braved the storms (till age and decay caused a few years ago), a monument to the first-born of t Shore of Ontario. Mr. Stevens died but recently, in t Mariposa, nearly 90 years of age, and Myndert Har vivor of the original settlers who was then a boy of e at Port Hope in the latter part of 1878, 95 years of ag

Although these men's fathers were obliged to go or Napanee by boat, and across the "Carrying Pla years to get their gristing done a trip which under t ble circumstances occupied a full week and were obl undergo many other similar disadvantages, yet the pla a prosperous and thriving community, with mills schools and churches, before Mr. Shirreff's settlem why, under such circumstances, he should have left t hospitable region as Fitzroy then was, is hard to und upon the ground that, being a man of means, influen the authorities were anxious to settle up the region they even then contemplated some highway of commun the East and the West which afterwards resulted in the Rideau Canal, and tendered him a grant of 3,000 he would settle at "The Chats." He accepted the o out at "Smith's Creek," moved down to Hull in the f during the winter of 1818-19 he moved up with his fa his sons Robert and Alexander, and settled at the Ch his land grant in what is now the Township of Fitzro not surveyed for three years subsequently, by Col Brockville, and went to work to clear land and lay t what at one time promised to be a town of much Village now known as Fitzroy Harbor

He started to clear land on Lot 25, 10th Concess house built in Fitzroy was the one then erected on that by Alexander Henderson With the exception of engaged in Mr. Shirreff's service, no settlers came in till 1823. Many of the early settlers of the neighbo however, worked for him between those periods, and

sd by a country which, though limited in extent, excellence or in the attractiveness of its landscape, in this whole land of mountain and valley, and , and rich fields, pleasant hamlets, and happy

r the Township papers we notice that 1,961¼ acres nship have been advertised this year for sale for t that a large portion of this has previously been ding a bidder, but confirms what we previously said of f the Township of Huntley. In looking over the m we find whole lots (200 acres) marked as low as there are many thousand acres in the municipality ot worth paying taxes upon, yet the exceptionally parts of it brings it up to about the average of the s of the County in point of general quality, and to render it, upon the whole, one of the most im unicipalities of the Metropolitan County of the da.

FITZROY.

st north-westerly portion of the County of Carleton, the north-west by the River Ottawa, on the north , on the south-east by Huntley, and on the south ty of Lanark. It presents a great diversity of soil ing in the one case from the most level to the roughest and in the other, from that of little value or almost as to a quality of superior excellence. It contains d being almost the exact size of Huntley; but it has nore of improved land within its limits, and the valu state is almost double, or $744,522 by the last assess made $912,279 by the "equalization" system of the It is the seventh Township in extent, the fourth in urth in population the number of the latter being rned at 3,425, of whom 614 are ratepayers, owning, ir lands, 3,050 cattle, 2,880 sheep, 1,241 pigs, and 950

lement of Fitzroy was due to Charles Shirreff, from burgh, Scotland, and its early history was very in i with that of the Shirreff family.

on Scotland in 1817, Mr. Shirreff chose "Smith's unty of Durham, Upper Canada, as his future home. nd there near the present town of Port Hope, from , as he was familiarly called - a son of one of the in that locality. As this was the first settlement rth shore of Lake Ontario, and as it has from the very a place of commanding position and leading import re diverge to say that the pioneers above spoken of when the nearest settlement on the east was at Napa est at Niagara there being a partly abandoned mill York, now Toronto. They were four in number Johnston, and Stevens with their families all U.E. borne arms in the King's service and been obliged y and leave valuable possessions behind them, to be establishment of independence. They scattered, one , another to New Brunswick, while two of them British Indian post of Fort Niagara, hoping their t be restored, and they allowed to return to their oughkeepsie, N.Y. However, by the advice of Gen just been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Upper hom—as a British officer during the Revolution at were personally known, they decided to settle in the wilderness of the North Shore, and meeting at Fort drove their stock all the way around the Lake from gara River, on the beach, and through the forest, e came in a gun-boat despatched for the special pur n Simcoe. The first night of their arrival, Mrs h to a male child, "King," above mentioned. The Mr. Shirreff covered the locality of the incident, deed stipulated that a certain very large and stately which "King" Stevens first saw light) should never is condition was faithfully observed, and though the nches around has been for the past two generations tretch of the most beautiful fertile fields, the long storms (till age and decay caused it to succumb but a monument to the first-born of the whole North Mr. Stevens died but recently, in the Township of 00 years of age, and Myndert Harris, the last sur tal settlers who was then a boy of eight years died he latter part of 1878, 95 years of age.

e men's fathers were obliged to go to Kingston Mills rat, and across the "Carrying Place," for several gristing done a trip which under the most favora occupied a full week and were obliged for years to er similar disadvantages, yet the place had become thriving community, with mills and stores and lies, before Mr. Shirreff's settlement there; and rcumstances, he should have left it for such an in as Fitzroy then was, is hard to understand, except hat, being a man of means, influence, and energy, re anxious to settle up the region through which ntemplated some highway of communication between West which afterwards resulted in the building of and tendered him a grant of 3,000 acres of land in "The Chats." He accepted the offer, and selling ock," moved down to Hull in the fall of 1818, and of 1818-19 he moved up with his family, including d Alexander, and settled at the Chats, locating all what is now the Township of Fitzroy (though it was three years subsequently, by Col. Sherwood, of ent to work to clear land and lay the foundation of promised to be a town of much importance the n as Fitzroy Harbor

lear land on Lot 25, 10th Concession, and the first rroy was the one then erected on that lot, now owned nderson With the exception of those who were rreff's service, no settlers came into the Township of the early settlers of the neighboring Townships, for him between those periods, and even after the latter date. It was to him, and Mr. Wright, at Hull, that many of the first settlers in Torbolton, March, Huntley, and Goulbourn looked to procure employment to tide them through their seasons of difficulty and scarcity, and procure the means for going on and clearing up their several claims. He used to pay £5, or $20, per acre for clearing, which looks like a liberal sum; but the prices of all necessaries of life were so high that it was no better than a hand-to-mouth occupation, even with the most able and willing woodmen.

When Mr. Shirreff settled at The Chats, the opinion of the public and military men of the Empire, so far as that opinion was developed, in regard to the proposed military canal, was in favour of the Ottawa and Huron route; and it was the anticipation of the final carrying out of this scheme which would undoubtedly have been done by the Home Government, at for the threatened unpopularity in Parliament of any very expensive Provincial undertakings—that induced him to select this particular spot. He was always a very strong advocate of the Huron route, as a matter of public policy, aside from his personal interests; and even after the Rideau Canal was commenced he was influential in agitating a discussion for a change of location, which *did* effect a change of plan, though the original location was retained.

Pending this decision, and while the discussion was still going on, his son Alexander undertook an exploratory expedition at his own expense across the country from The Chats to Penetanguishene. The amount of cash paid by him to men and for supplies during the trip was £106 18s. 6d., or $427.70. We see from a document afterwards laid before Sir John Colborne, the Lieut.-Governor, that Mr. Shirreff's plans were highly commended by Col. By, but the Government never saw fit to remunerate him; although he was at the time Government Engineer, acting as overseer of the works at Bytown, and obtained leave, while the works were in abeyance pending the decision above mentioned, to carry out the exploration. During this expedition he discovered and named Muskoka Lake and River, and the name of all the surrounding country, now known as Muskoka District, owes its origin to him.

When Mr. Shirreff became convinced that all hope was gone of the Huron route being opened up, he left The Chats and settled in Bytown, where he was appointed the first Government Collector of timber dues in 1835, a position which he held till his death in 1847. In this connection it might be of interest to note that the first timber ever floated past The Chats was taken out in the N. W. corner of Fitzroy, near the present Town of Arnprior, by a man named Tufts.

While Mr. Shirreff remained at The Chats, he continued to be one of the most enterprising and public spirited men then, or ever since, in that Township. He built a saw-mill near the mouth of the Carp, on Lot 23, Con. 12, in 1830; and a grist-mill at the same place in 1837. He was also extensively engaged in lumbering and mercantile pursuits during the twelve years following 1830. Long before that he followed the latter business, having carried on the first store in the Township.

There were other mills in the Township however, before Shirreff's. The first saw-mill was built in 1824, by Alex. McMillen and Donald Dingwall, two of the earliest settlers in the Township, who also carried on one of the first stores for many years. It was situated on the right or lower delta of the Missisippi, where Mr. Learmonth's mill now is. The first grist-mill and for many years the only one in the Township was built on the Carp, at what is since known as the "Laudon settlement," by Herman Laudon, in the fall of 1821. He was the son of a U. E. Loyalist who settled in the Township of Augusta after the Revolution; and he himself was a captain of Provincial Dragoons during the war of 1812-15, and was present in several engagements, including Ogdensburg and Chrysler's Farm. At the time he settled in Fitzroy, where he drew a grant of land for his military services, there were only four settlers at The Chats—Charles Shirreff, Alex. McMillen, Donald Dingwall, and Richard McArthur, besides a few families of men who were in Mr. Shirreff's employment. Mr. John Laudon, son of the above, still lives on the old homestead. He is even yet a vigorous, active man, though over 85 years old. He is the oldest in years, and also (except one) in length of residence, of any of the original inhabitants. In fact he is the only one now living who came in prior to 1825 save Mr. Forbes, of Mohr's Corners, or probably for some time later. Col. Mr. Laudon was the oldest magistrate in the Township, the Chairman of the Board of Magistrate—comprising the commission which held the first Court of Requests, and one of the leading men of the County during his whole life among them. This first Commission was composed, besides himself as chairman, of Andrew Dickson, of Fitzroy, and John Buchan, of Torbolton, the Court District comprising those two Townships. They still comprise one division of the County Court, which is here held in the Fitzroy Town Hall at Mohr's Corners. In his magisterial capacity Squire Laudon performed numerous marriage ceremonies, one of which that of John Wilson, who settled on the Pickenham Road, and Eliza, daughter of John Riddel, of the same place was the first marriage rite solemnized in the Township, as well as the first wedding of residents of the Township.

Mrs. John Marshall, now a widow living with her son, who is one of the councillors, is the oldest female settler surviving. She came from Vermont, where she was born in 1801, with her husband, in the month of March, 1824, and they settled towards the N.W. quarter of the Township in Chats Lake just above the rapids. At this time the only residents of the Township were those already mentioned as being at The Chats the Laudons, the Dicksons on the 7th line, and the Forbes in the 6th concession. Mrs. Marshall and John Laudon spent Christmas together, with their families, fifty-three years ago in Fitzroy.

Up to the year 1823, Mr. Shirreff, with those in his employ, appear to have been "monarchs of all they surveyed," and to have monopolized the honour of being the only inhabitants of the Township for a period of four and a half years. In the winter of 1821-22, his two sons, having [illegible] of a military colony being settled in Lanark, procured the [illegible] of two brothers named Hudson, who were half breeds, and sons of an officer in charge of the North-West Fur Co. trading post situated at Indian's Point, on the North Shore, and started on an exploring expedition to discover them. They traversed Fitzroy and several adjoining Townships in the County of Lanark, particularly Ramsay, without finding a solitary settler, or any evidence of a white man ever having preceded them in any of the localities visited, though they explored the country thoroughly, and were absent over a week.

In August, 1823, however, Andrew Forbes, and John, his brother (who died in 1825 the first death in the Township), settled on the west half of Lot 18, Con. 6, and in the early part of the following winter (1823-24) the whole family came down from Perth, where they

had lived two years previously. William Forbes came between those periods (autumn of '23) and settled near the same place. After a short residence he removed to Packenham, in the adjoining County, but is now again residing in Fitzroy, near Mohr's Corners. They were the next settlers in order to the Shirreffs, and were followed very shortly after by Andrew Dickson, who settled on the east half of their lot (18, 6), and who, after making preliminary preparations, brought all his father's family in as permanent residents.

The only others who settled up to 1825 have been mentioned in the order in which they came. During that year Thomas McCormick came in on the 4th line; Edward Owens, John Grant, and Thomas Fraser on the 7th line; Alexander McMillen on the 9th; and Cornelius Gleeson on the 10th. The Halliday family settled on the river front the same year; also, Henry Willis and John Marshall, on Chats Lake. James Keating, from Brockville, settled in 1825 on the Mississippi. He obtained Lot 15 Con. 6, from a Capt. Wright, of Brockville, for the performance of settlement duties on other 600 acres adjoining, for the said Wright. The Lowerys and Hamiltons came in early in 1826, and settled near the Huntley town line some of both families taking land in that Township, and some of the former family had previously settled in Huntley. After this the settlement developed rapidly, and the settlements spread over all parts of the Township. Among those coming in about the same time, and the first to settle along the Ramsay line, were Henry Morehouse and Henry Willis; John Seely, an ex-soldier of 1812-15, who had lost an arm at Lundy's Lane; Squire McVicar, Squire Richie, and the Russells.

Among the experiences of the early settlers there was a lack of many of those severer privations which the pioneers of some other localities were obliged to endure, particularly of those whose settlement took place at an earlier date. For instance, from the very earliest settlement except in the case of the Shirreffs, who had the river for their highway to the mills and storehouses of Hull the inhabitants had means within easy reach of converting their grain into flour a difficulty which assumed a most serious character in other sections. Then, again, the school system of the country had disclosed a certain form of development in the older settlements which put it more easily within the reach of the people of Fitzroy to provide their children with a fair amount of educational facilities as soon as it was required, and the same with the opportunities of enjoying religious worship, and also of the more worldly adjuncts of civilization the purchase of articles required in the every day experience of "life in the clearings." Still, there was a time when the first few settlers used to go to Perth to mill; and on many occasions they have trudged through the forest on foot, over that distance of fifty miles, returning with a supply of stores packed on their backs; and on several occasions, during his first years in the settlement, Squire Landon walked all the way to Brockville, and then back, carrying articles he had purchased, which could not be procured any nearer. The plan at that time was for the settlers to take turn about in going to mill or to the store. On one occasion, Mrs. Dickson was carrying her contribution of wheat to the neighbor's house who was going to take the "grist" of the settlers, when she unfortunately lost the only darning needle in the settlement. This necessary article could not be procured short of Perth, and the "grist" then only went to Landon's mill, which had by that time been erected. So a number of people turned out and searched two or three miles of road over which she had come, till the treasure was recovered. On another occasion, a couple of daughters of one of the settlers, who had been in service at Perth, returned home, and brought a small parcel of tea as a present to their mother. At that time tea was worth several dollars per lb., and could not be procured short of Perth, and the old lady, though very fond of the beverage, refused the nice gift, as it would "put her in the notion" of tea drinking again something which she had, by a grand effort, broken off since her settlement in the woods.

It was no unusual thing for the settlers to get lost and be away thus for a night or two, or even more, at a time. On several occasions Mr. and Mrs. Landon got lost while trying to make their way home from a beaver-meadow in the vicinity, where they had been saving hay; and in one of those cases they were obliged to spend the night in a tree, to avoid destruction by wolves. Various individuals were occasionally caught in the same way, and one certain young lady attained quite a local reputation by being "treed" over night, by wolves on two different occasions, after which she was christened, by common consent, the "Swamp Angel," a sobriquet by which she was familiarly known thereafter.

In 1832 Mr. Shirreff erected at The Chats a square hewed log building, specially for the purpose of a school through the week, and for holding religious services on the Sabbath. This was both the first school-house and the first church in Fitzroy, the first teacher who occupied it being a man named Ramsay. The next school in order of date was taught by a Miss Clarke, a sister in law of a shoe maker, named Devine, who settled at an early day at Hubbell's Falls. It was in an old log building erected for a house by Mr. Forbes, in 1827, on the 6th Line, at the present site of Mohr's Corners.

The combined church and school house erected at The Chats by Mr. Shirreff was common property for all religious denominations, and was for years the only place in the township where regular public services were held, though ministers of all the Protestant Churches had visited the settlements and preached in the houses of the settlers some years previous to its erection. The Methodists were the first who found their way to the confines of the new settlements, Rev. Mr. Playfair, of Perth, being the first who ever held a public religious service in the place. Rev. Mr. Adams, of the same denomination, (resident in Packenham), also paid the settlements regular visits nearly as early as Mr. Playfair. The first Presbyterian Minister who came to The Chats was the Rev. Alex. Mann, afterwards of Packenham, and the first who came into the settlement as a representative of the Episcopals was the Rev. Hannibal Mulkins, an Englishman, who afterwards returned to his native land, and but recently died there. The first church ever erected specially for that purpose was a frame building where the 9th line Presbyterian church now stands.

An event of stirring interest at the time of its occurrence was the birth of Jessie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Dickson, the particular occasion of the unusual interest being the fact that it was the first birth in the settlement, as also in the whole Township. She is now Mrs. Lees, of Ottawa, wife of Robert Lees, Q.C., County Crown Attorney. The first male child who saw light in Fitzroy was William Owens, now living on the 3rd line.

The first, and for a long time the only Post Office in the Township was at The Chats. It was kept by Mr. Shirre[ff] ... carried in winter on the ice, and in summer by ca[noe] ... pioneer stage driver and mail carrier, Moses H... wards of Aylmer.

The Chats, now for many years past called Fi[tzroy Harbor] ... growing and promising town 30 years ago, but ... dences on every hand of prolonged retardment and ... outvieing in that respect the once flourishing and ... dilapidated, Village of Richmond. It contains ... ever, a small steam shingle mill, several mechanic ... kinds, 1 temperance hotel the Dunkin Act being ... ship), 1 school with two teachers), and 4 church[es] ... byterian, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic.

There is also a water-power, saw and grist mill ... the Mississippi, on the site of the first saw mill built ... McMillan and Dugwall, now opened by George La... leading business men of the community. Mr. Le... man, who came here from his native land some ... by energy and square dealing acquired a very larg[e] ... a large and lucrative trade, and placed himsel[f] ... among the leading men of the Township, in agric[ultural] ... and municipal affairs.

Among the other leading residents of the place ... son of one of the first settlers of Torbolton, and ... Laren, of Buckingham, who keeps a large store; ... Church of England clergyman, who takes a leadin[g] ... affairs of all kinds, and carries on a large farm; a... the only descendant left in these parts of the found[er] ... the first pioneer of Fitzroy. He is the son of Robert ... the other son of old Mr. Shirreff, died here a short ... of the pioneers. He was never married.

Mr. William Shirreff has documents in his po[ssession] ... old, proving the Shirreffs to have been intimately ... Dunbars and Creichtownes, Burgesses of the City ... Sheriffs of Leith, more than two centuries ag[o] ... orders issued "for their Majesties' service" whi... cousin, one of his ancestors, to have been a major in th[e] ... Regiment." The name of "Capt. Robert Campb[ell]" ... appears in the same documents, as a contemporary ...

Fitzroy has ample mail and telegraphic commun[ication] ... miles by road from Ottawa, and 12 from Arnprior ... daily mail, while the Montreal Telegraph Co. have ... Although in a state of decadence now for many yea[rs] ... [Harb]our is still the same important place in the Tow[nship] ... are a number of other villages in other parts.

The one next in importance is variously called M[ohr's Corners, Hubbell's] Falls, and Galetta. The latter is the name it ... registered plan, and at the Post-Office Department ... the centre of the western corner of the Township, o[n] ... the falls of the stream. It was named originally H[ubbell's Falls after] Dr. Hubbell, of Brockville, who leased, in 1823, ... water privileges at the falls were situated from th[e] ... for a period of 21 years. He did nothing with th[e] ... till 1832, when he sold his goodwill to James S... built a mill there. This was the beginning of w[hat has] been a thriving little settlement. Subsequently M[r.] J. G. White ... purchased property a little fur[ther] ... where he built another grist and saw mill. Mr. Wh[ite named it] Galetta which is his own middle name, and the V[illage contains] ... 4 churches, 2 grist and 2 saw-mills, a shing[le mill] ... ... mill, store, P. O., telegraph office, and a n... ... The P. O. was formerly kept at the "... Corners" a short distance further south, which w[as the] principal place of the two, but lately all the plac[e ...] ...ing P. O.) have removed to Galetta, and the two for[m] ... one village. The Town Hall is situated at ... was built on the first establishment of municipal ins[titutions under the] Baldwin Act, in 1850, at a cost of £100. There ... ... of superior private residences at tha[t] ... still called Mohr's Corners. The place is some ... Ottawa and about 6 miles from Arnprior, all which ...

The other villages in the Township are Antrim ... former on the 4th line, and the latter on the 7th an[d] ... Road. Each was named after the native p[lace] ... early settler. The former ... farmers houses, where there is a P. O., ... looking hamlet, containing two stores, a lar[ge] ... shops, a telegraph office, and P.O., with a daily ma[il] ... miles distant. It is on the direct Ottawa and Arn[prior road] ... miles from the former and 12 from the latter ... Frasers, &c., already mentioned, the early settler[s] ... Croskey, Wm. Anderson, John Donaldson, and ... smith. There is a drill shed here Kinburn being ... No. 4 Co., 42nd Regiment.

Both Antrim and Kinburn are located in the centr[e] ... of a most perfectly level country, of the most magnit... an agricultural point of view and some of the very ... in Carleton, but in Ontario, are to be seen imme... Kinburn.

The medicinal mineral waters which abound in ... County are supposed to underlie a great part of th[e] ... wells in different sections inclining to a saline or ... Lot 10, Con. 2, there is one of the finest mineral sp[rings] ... where water of highly medicinal properties, and in ... ance, is at all times procurable. An enterprising citi[zen] ... (whose late performances in connection with ... ... and later clever evasions of the Canadian ... will be fresh in every one's mind leased the propert[y] ... since, built hotel, stables, bath-houses, &c., &c., ... all trains at Packenham, on the C. C. R. R., till h... contravention to the established laws of ... resulted in closing up the place, which is disinte[rested] ... having been of real merit, and no small benefit.

From the total absence of all official records of a... uncertainty of the memory of man when uncorrob[orated by document]ary evidence, we are unable to name the precise da[te] ... became an organized municipality. It was long p... ever, as the District Councillor used to proceed t... regular meeting of his colleagues for many years. A...

...ICAL SKETCH OF THE

...hats. It was kept by Mr. Shirreff, and the mail was ...winter on the ice, and in summer by canoe by that veteran ...e driver and mail carrier, Moses Holt, of Hull, after ...liner.

...s, now for many years past called Fitzroy Harbor, was a ...l promising town 30 years ago, but it now presents eve...ry hand of prolonged retardment and general decadence, ...that respect the once flourishing and prosperous, but now ...Village of Richmond. It contains 4 general stores how... steam shingle mill, several mechanics' shops of different ...perance hotel the Dunkin Act being in force in the Town ...l with two teachers), and 4 churches Methodist, Pres...iscopal, and Roman Catholic

...also a water-power, saw and grist-mill a short distance up ...pi, on the site of the first saw-mill built in the Township by ...l Dingwall, now opened by George Learmonth, one of the ...ness men of the community. Mr. Learmonth is a Scotch...me here from his native land some 30 years ago, and has ...d square dealing acquired a very large property, secured ...lucrative trade, and placed himself in the front rank ...ading men of the Township, in agricultural, commercial, ...l affairs.

...e other leading residents of the place are David McLaren, ...the first settlers of Torbolton, and brother of James M... ...ckingham, who keeps a large store ; Rev. D. P. Merritt, a ...England clergyman, who takes a leading interest in public ...kinds, and carries on a large farm ; and William Shirreff, ...endant left in these parts of the founder of the place, and ...eer of Fitzroy. He is the son of Robert Shirreff ; Alexander, ... of old Mr. Shirreff, died here a short time since the last ...rs. He was never married.

...am Shirreff has documents in his possession over 200 years ...the Shirreffs to have been intimately connected with the ... Creichtownes, Burgesses of the City of Edinburgh, and ...eith, more than two centuries ago. He has also original ... "for their Majesties' service" which prove Robert Dun... his ancestors, to have been a major in the "Earle of Argyle's ... The name of "Capt. Robert Campbell, of Glen Laon, ...e same documents, as a contemporary brother officer.

...s ample mail and telegraphic communications. It is 35 ...l from Ottawa, and 12 from Arnprior, off which it has a ...hile the Montreal Telegraph Co. have an office at the place. ...a state of decadence now for many years past, Fitzroy Har... ...e same important place in the Township, though there ... of other villages in other parts.

...next in importance is variously called Mohr's Corners, Hub... ...nd Galetta. The latter is the name it bears on the officially ...an, and at the Post-Office Department. It is situated near ... the western corner of the Township, on the Mississippi, at ...e stream. It was named originally Hubbell's Falls, after ... of Brockville, who leased, in 1823, the lot on which the ...ges at the falls were situated from the Clergy Reserves, ...t 21 years. He did nothing with the property, however, ...en he sold his goodwill to James Steene, who at once ... there. This was the beginning of what has ever since ...ng little settlement. Subsequently Mr. Steene sold out to ... and purchased property a little further down stream, ...lt another grist and saw-mill. Mr. Whyte named the place ... is his own middle name, and the Village now contains a ...rches, 2 grist and 2 saw-mills, a shingle mill, carding and ..., store, P. O., telegraph office, and a number of mechanic... ...P. O. was formerly kept at the "suburb" called Mohr... ...hort distance further south, which was until of late the ... of the two ; but lately all the places of business includ... ...e removed to Galetta, and the two former hamlets are now ...illage. The Town Hall is situated at "the Corners," and ...the first establishment of municipal institutions, under the ... in 1850, at a cost of £100. There is a handsome church ...e of superior private residences at that part of the Village ...ohr's Corners. The place is some 40 miles distant from ...bout 6 miles from Arnprior, off which it has a daily ma... ...villages in the Township are Antrim and Kinburn the ...4th line, and the latter on the 7th and on the Packenham ...was named after the native places of the majority of its ...ly settlers. The former is little more than a collection of ..., where there is a P. O., but the latter is quite a prosper... ...amlet, containing two stores, a large number of mechanic... ...raph office, and P.O., with a daily mail off Packenham, 7 ... It is on the direct Ottawa and Arnprior Road, about 35 ...he former and 12 from the latter. Next to the Grant, ...already mentioned, the early settlers here were W... ...n. Anderson, John Donaldson, and George and Joseph ...e is a drill-shed here Kinburn being the head-quarters of ...2nd Regiment.

...im and Kinburn are located in the centre of broad stretches ...ectly level country, of the most magnificent character from ...l point of view and some of the very finest farms not only ... but in Ontario, are to be seen immediately surrounding

...inal mineral waters which abound in various parts of the ...upposed to underlie a great part of this Township, many ...ent sections inclining to a saline or bituminous taste. On ...2, there is one of the finest mineral springs in the country, ...l highly medicinal properties, and in the greatest abund... ...times procurable. An enterprising citizen named Checkley ...performances in connection with clever counterfeiting ... later clever evasions of the Canadian Police authoriti... ...in every one's mind leased the property a number of years ...otel, stables, bath-houses, &c., &c., and ran stages to meet ...Packenham, on the C. C. R. R., till his little adventure in ... to the established laws of finance was discovered, and ...losing up the place, which is disinterestedly spoken of as ...f real merit, and no small benefit.

...total absence of all official records of an early date, and the ...f the memory of man when uncorroborated by document ... we are unable to name the precise date at which Fitzroy ...ganized municipality. It was long previous to 1842, how... ...District Councillor used to proceed to Perth to attend the ...ng of his colleagues for many years. At the first election, however, there was a very exciting time. John Neil, of the Antrim settlement, ran against one Gillan, a lumberman at The Chats. It was a contest of Irish against Scotch. It nearly filled the bill of the ancient Donnybrook, or the more recent battles of *civilized* times "short, sharp, and decisive" barring the shortness, for it lasted two days, and was decisive in establishing the superiority of the Irish at least in point of numbers by the return of Mr. Neil. The Scotch were so badly beaten, in fact, that they did not "show their hands" again for years. Mr. Neil continuing to sit in the District Council till Dalhousie was set off, and in that Council he was also Fitzroy's first representative. He continued to represent his Township in the District, and afterwards the County Council (with the exception of one break of about six years), till the present year (1878), when he voluntarily retired. The occasion was taken advantage of by his friends throughout the Township, who presented him with a magnificent gold watch, suitably inscribed, which cost $250, accompanied by an address couched in the most respectful and affectionate terms.

The interruption in his representative term occurred between 1848 and 1855, during which years James Steene and Robert Carss sat in his place. The former was the last District Councillor and the first Reeve under the operation of the Municipal Act in 1850.

The entire Municipal Council for 1850 was composed as follows:

James Steene, Reeve ; William Dean, James Howe, Robert Carss, W. P. Taylor, Councillors ; Thos. Elliott, Clerk.

Robert Elliott succeeded Thomas as Clerk from 1852 to 1858. During the latter year W. P. Taylor succeeded to the position, and has ever since continued to perform the duties therewith connected. Mr. Taylor is an Englishman, a gentleman of fine abilities and intellectual attainments, and makes an excellent official. He is also Division Court Clerk of the Division embracing Fitzroy and Torbolton, which sits at the Fitzroy Town Hall. On Mr. Taylor's place we saw an extensive apiary ; and his account of the results of the venture, financially, prove the County of Carleton to be a first-class section of country for bee-keeping a branch of agricultural industry which might be very profitably followed here if it were only extensively engaged in.

For the present year the municipal representatives and Township officials are as follows:

Allan Fraser, Reeve ; Chas. Mohr, Deputy ; Thos. Marshall, David McLaren, John Elliott, Councillors ; W. P. Taylor, Clerk ; Archibald Riddell, Treasurer ; Francis O'Neill, Assessor ; Augustus Marshall, Collector ; Thos. G. Somerville and John Forbes, Auditors.

The whole of the money received by the Township from the Municipal Loan Fund distribution $6,850 was applied to the improvement of roads and the building of bridges.

The schools throughout the Township are fully up to the standard of any rural municipality in the county and the same can be said of the state of all local improvements, and the general management of the Township's municipal affairs.

We have heretofore omitted to mention as a particular fact, what is patent from the general description that in real wealth, material resources, and all the attributes of a high state of enlightenment, this Township, if not already at the head of the list in this County, is as compared to size and population very far in advance of the average ; and this specialty in its favor bids fair, from its many natural advantages chief among which is the exceptional excellence of the soil of a great portion of its area to go on increasing till Fitzroy shall stand without a peer in the metropolitan county ; and this sentiment we find endorsed by very many whose ability and great experience should give preponderance to their well-considered opinion.

TORBOLTON

Is the smallest of the ten Townships which comprise the County of Carleton. The exact quantity of land at the ordinary summer water level is 25,626 acres, being 2,367 less than March, the next smallest Township, and but little above one quarter of Osgoode, which is the largest.

In shape it is that of a right-angled triangle, with the exterior side "bulged" into a concave, which is indented here and there by little bays or indentations of the Ottawa, which forms its northern boundary.

In position, it is the most northerly Township of the County ; being bounded on the north, as above observed, by the Ottawa, as it sweeps in a comparatively regular north-easterly to south-easterly circular course from the foot of the Chats Rapids to the head of Nepean Bay ; on the south-east by the Township of March ; on the north by the Township of Fitzroy ; and cornering, at its southern extremity, the northern corner of the Township of Huntley.

The surface of the Township is for the most part very even exceptionally level in fact over a large proportion of its area. Much of it is flat, without being low ; and in such as this is where the best of the land is to be found ; the higher ridges which break its general level at a few inland points being usually formed of rock, though in some cases of sand, while the soil of the level portions, which comprise the greater part of its area, is a variety of hard clay, clay loam, and black alluvial deposit, the whole being interspersed in a heterogeneous manner, and all varieties being oft times found within a very small radius. The quality of this peculiar soil as to fertility is scarce excelled anywhere, and the results indicate an amount of productiveness which at once brings ample reward to the toil of the husbandman, and at the same time proves its capacities to be at least equal to that of any similar climate of which we have any knowledge.

The streams which water the territory or rather drain it and of which there are quite a number, are so small as not even to have the distinction of a name ; except the Constance, emptying the Lake of the same name in the Township of March. It enters Torbolton almost at the line between the 4th and 5th Concessions, and running in an extremely crooked and zig zag course, yet preserves an even direction, sometimes on one side of the line, sometimes on the other, but scarce leaving it an eighth of a mile in its course across the Township, till it empties into a small inlet on the south shore of the Ottawa, called Sand Bay. The land for a considerable distance on both sides of the stream, for its entire length, is low as well as level so low that none of it has never yet been brought into cultivation. It is, in fact, one dense swamp, and its primeval wildness may be judged from the fact that although the country all along on both sides is well settled, and mostly cleared and cultivated, yet the valley, so to speak, of the River Constance is still a famous resort of all manner of wild fowl, deer, and even bear. In truth this spot is a sort of hunter's paradise, and

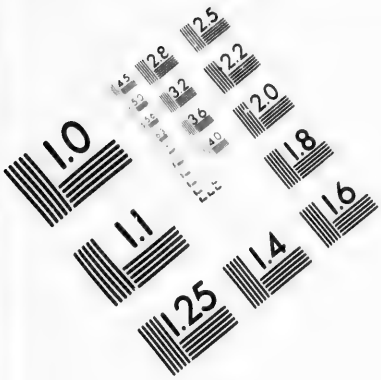
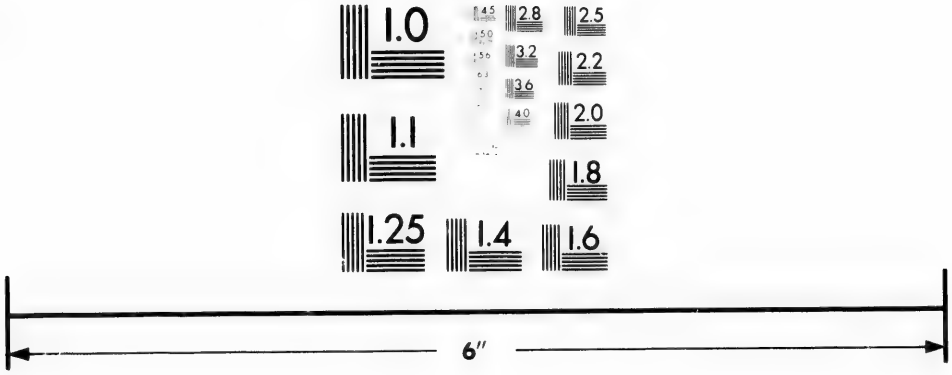
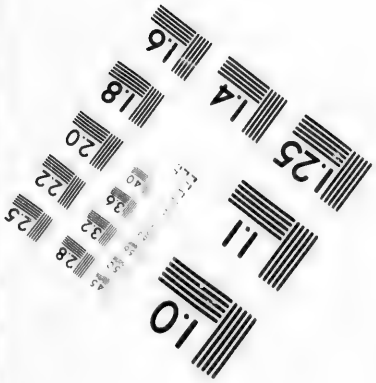
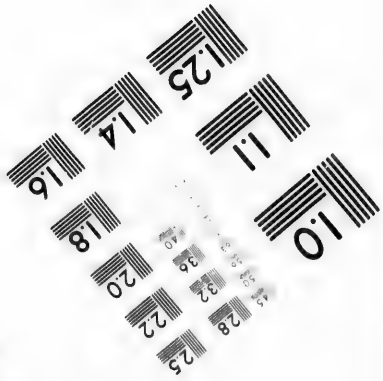


IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)







Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

the "sports" of Ottawa have only to don a sombrero, shooting coat, and tremendous pair of top-boots with fringed leggings, shoulder a gun and game-bag, borrow a half-dozen or so of dogs from their friends, and take passage from Aylmer on one of the Union Forwarding and Railway Co.'s boats, which will set them off at Raven Hall, a hunting lodge built by John G. Street, a sporting gentleman of the Township of March. It is situated on the extremity of a little point of land jutting into Sand Bay, near the mouth of the Constance, and is the resort of sporting-men from far and wide. The Ottawa sport above-mentioned must, however, bring along money enough to buy game, etc, from those who know how to take it. They should bring along plenty of refreshment—including a black bottle of medicine to keep off the effects of black flies, wet feet, etc., when they sit quietly in the lodge, eat, drink, and have a glorious time generally, and return with their borrowed dogs and purchased ducks or deer, as the case may be, full of the most wonderful bear stories, including daring adventures and hair-breadth escapes. It's just splendid. The Ottawa sports "know how it is themselves," and so do we. But we speak seriously when we say that few such places exist within a reasonable distance of centres of civilization as the neighborhood of the Constance and Sand Bay. To our own knowledge quite a number of bear, any quantity of deer, water-fowl innumerable, and fish by the cart-load, have succumbed to either line or trigger during the autumn last passed; and the place bears reputation as just the one for a pleasant and profitable outing—for a day, or a week, or indefinitely.

Proceeding up the river from Sand Bay (which is itself of somewhat circular shape, with a diameter of about a mile and a half) we soon come to the mouth of Buckham's Bay. This is a body of water of very regular shape, about two miles long, and a quarter of a mile wide its entire length. It is situated entirely in the 4th Concession, and its lateral dimensions lie parallel with the direction of the concession lines, or nearly south-east from mouth to head. It takes its name from Mr. Buckham, one of the first settlers in the Township. It is separated from the river and Sand Bay by a strip of land from a half to one mile in breadth, rising towards the centre, which on account of its quality is of absolutely no value, being almost pure sand—which fact gives the name to the Bay on the other side. It is also bounded on the inland side by a rising plateau; and from the fact that it is thus land-locked, and perfectly wind-locked also—if the term may be used—it is the reserve-ground, or rather water, for the surplus log-supply of all the lumbermen who own the immense mills of the Chaudière and vicinity. In prosperous lumbering seasons, before the above mills have cleared out the supply in their own booms, Buckham's Bay is filled, completely jammed, with saw-logs, from end to end.

Further up the river, and within the Torbolton limit, the only other points worthy of remark are the Government quarries. One of these is situated on Lot 21, and the other on Lot 27, both on the river front. They both contain immense quantities of cut-stone designed for the construction of the Chats Canal, which has been referred to in another place. The lower quarry contains some fifteen acres of the finest cut-stone ever quarried. It has all been lying in its present position since previous to the abandonment of that great work in 1856.

Unlike many of the old Townships of Upper Canada, and even some of the County of Carleton, Torbolton was surveyed previous to its first settlement. The contract was taken from the Government by Reuben Sherwood, of Brockville, but the surveyor who did the actual work was John McNaughton, well and widely known throughout the Ottawa Valley. He still resides in the suburb of Ottawa City, a very old man.

The name—from the native parish of Scotia's immortal bard, in Ayrshire—must have been given to the Township at the time of the survey, as this took place during the winter of 1822-3, and it was already known as Torbolton when Mr. Buckham settled upon Lot 15, 4th Concession, in September of the year 1824. He came upon the lot on the 28th May, which was Monday; Capt. Baird, who had located the previous Saturday, on Lot 19, a short distance up the river, being the first settler, and himself the second.

The system of issuing free grants to actual settlers had been abandoned the previous year, except to those whose service in the army or navy had entitled them to land, in which cases it continued to be drawn as before. Mr. Buckham was therefore the first purchaser of land in the Township of Torbolton. He paid £10 (Halifax cy.) for the first lot he bought—200 acres.

Lieut. White and Lieut. Ibbitson, both of the army, followed Capt. Baird and Mr. Buckham the same season (1824), and settled on Lot 13, river front. At the same time Lieut. Grierson, of the navy, settled on Lot 20, just above Capt. Baird. These four comprised all the settlers in the Township in 1824, except one named McLaren, who was drowned two years afterwards by the upsetting of his canoe when returning from South March, where there was thus early a post-office established, and whither he had been to receive a letter from his mother in Scotland. His body was subsequently recovered and buried by some three or four settlers, the only ones along the shore at that time. This was the first death in the community.

Lieuts. White and Ibbitson did not remain quite two years, when they removed to Montreal. A son of the latter is now clerk in the Recorder's Court of that city.

In the year 1825, the population of the Township was increased by the arrival of several new settlers. These included a brother of Lieut. Grierson above-named, who was also an ex-navy officer, and settled in close proximity to his brother on the river front; David Maclaren, an ex-hardware merchant of Glasgow, who settled on either Lot 24 or 25 river front, his brother above-mentioned having settled on the other of the two; James and Elizabeth Wier, a young Scotch couple who settled, and still reside, on Lot 6, 4th Concession; and Archibald Stirling, a brother of Dr. Stirling, now of Caledonia Springs, who very soon became disgusted with the place and left. Mr. and Mrs. Wier also left in about a year, and went to Lower Canada, where they lived some twenty-five years, afterwards returning to the same place.

During the summer or autumn of 1826, Welton Slack, an Englishman, settled on Lot 4, 6th Concession; Thomas Truckle, an ex-soldier, on Lot 1 in the 6th; and Wm. Aldridge on Lot 4 in 7th Concession. The latter soon after returned to France, and Truckle subsequently died in hospital at Kingston; so it may be said that in the spring of 1827 three years from the first settlement—with the exception of Mr. Slack above-mentioned, the following were the only residents of the Township, in ascending order, beginning with John Buckham, who was lowest down the river, then Capt. Baird, then the brothers Grierson, both ex-navy lieutenants; and up near the extreme corner David Maclaren.

Of these, the only now living are Mr. Buckham, st energy, and far younger in appearance than most men many seasons come and go; the widow of Capt. Bair the old homestead, and is now over fourscore years also over 80 years of age.

The Griersons, while they lived, were among th residents of the Township; and now they are gone th by a numerous list of descendants, settled mostly in of the Township, and all well-to-do and highly respec

Mr. Maclaren, who during his life was one of the and public-spirited men of the Ottawa Valley, ha which do him no discredit. His son James is an activ and greater public and private business enterprises p other man whom the Ottawa country has ever posse owner of some of the largest milling, lumbering, an interests in the Ottawa Valley; a controlling share very wealthy financial corporations, and President of tawa. He is a resident of Buckingham, in the Pro Another son is a D.D. and Professor of Theology at Knox College, Toronto. Old Mr. Maclaren died at th years since.

Those settlers mentioned as being along the riv continued to be the only ones in the Township for a and the only ones along the river front for a considera as the central and rear parts of the Township were when settlement increased anywhere—as it did very time. In fact it is not till since the great fire of 1 tlement of the place has received anything which m quickening impulse. One of the drawbacks is sai the large quantities of land drawn by ex-army an not those who settled in March alone, but many who Townships, who were unwilling to sell at prices to en to purchase. In the nature of things, however, these by one to exist, and Torbolton may now be said to r improving municipality, and a very desirable one speaking—to locate in, if with a view to following agri and we might go a little further, and say that consideri advantages of intercommunication, the permanent on of soil, the existing ones of comparatively cheap lan with others possessing equal intrinsic value of soil a location—Torbolton is at the present moment perhaps ble location in many respects within the County of above or similar purposes.

Proceeding to trace the slow but sure increase whi year 1826 above referred to—and no wonder it seeme to the pioneers—we find that in 1834, eight years afte ber of residents had increased to 30, whose names a herewith given:-

In the 1st Concession—Wm. Cahill, C. Keegan, Jan Patrick Dolan, and John McDonell.

In the 2nd Concession—D. Maclaren, James Brown, William Ross, Robert Dolan, Andrew Ha Gibson.

In the 3rd Concession—Robert Richards, Alexan William Munro.

In the 4th Concession—John Buckham, John Gri Hawley, John Headley, Lieut. John Grierson, Lieut. James Grierson, and Henry Penny.

In the 5th Concession—George Young, Henry Flo Taylor.

In the 6th Concession—William Slack, Leonard Walton Slack; and

In the 7th Concession—William Aldridge.

Of these thirty, twenty-seven owned the landed The other three were apparently "squatters" at th some of them, or perhaps all, became owners afterwa the following remark opposite to their names on th preserved by the Township Clerk, from which th gleaned, viz.:—"Has no title to the land." The th and located as follows:—Henry Penny, 22 in 4th; in 5th; Henry Flood, 6 in 5th Concession.

On these different lots, and at that comparatively 25 settlers had clearings. The largest of these be (generally known as Captain) Baird, and amounted t acres of Lieut. John Grierson, and 45 of John Buck largest. Quite a number only had two acres each total acreage of clearings in the whole Township acres.

There were at that time in the Township 5 "si (which were the best class), 1 saw-mill, 13 horses, 3 cows, 20 "other horned cattle," and a total populati Some of the 30 families contained but a single indivi was that of Lieut. Baird, containing 16 members—t Lieut. John Grierson, which contained 12.

During the next 11 years, up to 1845, the numb had only increased to 62, only 50 of whom had clear perty, the largest of which was John Buckham's, of amount of stock owned was 31 horses, 70 oxen, and 13 cial papers makes no estimate of the population. Fo 1849, the last previous to the operation of the Baldw ber of ratepayers had only been increased by three, o The total value of real property was £4,260 16s highest amount assessed to any single individual, and assessed as high as £200, viz.:—(In the order named) John Buckham, Lieut. John Grierson, Lieut. D. Ba (formerly Lieut.) John Grierson. Quite a number low as £3 each.

Matters jogged along thus slowly—never receding gressing a little—till an impetus of improvement ov ship soon after the "great fire," which has rolled u the 1878 Assessment Rolls as follows:

No. of acres improved.....
Value of Real Property.....
" Personal Property.....
" Taxable Income.....

Total.....

nts ; and up near the extreme corner of the Township,

only now living are Mr. Buckham, still a man of great
ounger in appearance than most men who have seen so
ne and go ; the widow of Capt. Baird, who resides on
d, and is now over fourscore years ; and Mr. Slack,
s of age.

s, while they lived, were among the most prominent
Township ; and now they are gone their places are filled
st of descendants, settled mostly in the northern part
and all well-to-do and highly respected citizens.

, who during his life was one of the most enterprising
ted men of the Ottawa Valley, has left a posterity
discredit. His son James is an active partner in more
c and private business enterprises probably than any
the Ottawa country has ever possessed. He is chief
f the largest milling, lumbering, and manufacturing
Ottawa Valley ; a controlling shareholder of several
ancial corporations, and President of the Bank of Ot-
resident of Buckingham, in the Province of Quebec.
D.D. and Professor of Theology at the University of
oronto. Old Mr. Maclaren died at the Gatineau many

s mentioned as being along the river front in 1826
the only ones in the Township for a number of years,
s along the river front for a considerably longer period,
d rear parts of the Township were settled up first,
increased anywhere—as it did very slowly for a long
is not till since the great fire of 1870 that the set-
place has received anything which might be called a
nlae. One of the drawbacks is said to have been
ties of land drawn by ex-army and navy officers—
ettled in March alone, but many who settled in other
were unwilling to sell at prices to encourage any one
the nature of things, however, these causes ceased one
and Torbolton may now be said to rank as a rapidly
icipality, and a very desirable one—comparatively
ate in, if with a view to following agricultural pursuits ;
a little further, and say that considering the increasing
tercommunication, the permanent ones of superiority
ating ones of comparatively cheap land—when classed
essing equal intrinsic value of soil and advantages of
lton is at the present moment perhaps the most desira-
many respects within the County of Carleton for the
purposes.

o trace the slow but sure increase which succeeded the
referred to—and no wonder it seemed very, *very* slow
—we find that in 1834, eight years afterwards, the num-
had increased to 30, whose names and locations are

ncession—Wm. Cahill, C. Keegan, James Grierson, Jr.,
and John McDonell.

Concession—D. Maclaren, James Maclaren, John
n Ross, Robert Dolan, Andrew Hawley, and Hugh

oncession—Robert Richards, Alexander Munro, and

oncession—John Buckham, John Grierson, Jr., James
Headley, Lieut. John Grierson, Lieut. D. Baird, Lieut.
and Henry Penny.

oncession—George Young, Henry Flood, and Jeremiah

oncession—William Slack, Leonard Shouldice, and
and

ncession—William Aldridge.

ty, twenty-seven owned the landed they lived on.
were apparently "squatters" at that time—though
r perhaps all, became owners afterwards—as we find
mark opposite to their names on the document still
e Township Clerk, from which the information is
"Has no title to the land." The three were named
llows :—Henry Penny, 22 in 4th ; George Young, 4
Flood, 6 in 5th Concession.

rent lots, and at that comparatively recent date, only
clearings. The largest of these belonged to Lieut.
n as Captain) Baird, and amounted to 70 acres. Fifty
John Grierson, and 45 of John Buckham, were next
number only had two acres each of clearing. The
clearings in the whole Township aggregated 374½

t that time in the Township 5 "sided log-houses"
best class, 1 saw-mill, 13 horses, 30 oxen, 36 milch
horned cattle," and a total population of 157 souls
families contained but a single individual ; the largest
t. Baird, containing 16 members—the next, that of
rson, which contained 12.

ext 11 years, up to 1845, the number of ratepayers
sed to 62, only 50 of whom had clearings on their pro-
t of which was John Buckham's, of 100 acres. The
owned was 31 horses, 70 oxen, and 130 cows. The offi-
s no estimate of the population. Four years later, in
evious to the operation of the Baldwin Act, the num-
had only been increased by three, or to a total of 65.
of real property was £4,260 16s ; £270 being the
assessed to any single individual, and only five being
s £200, viz. :—(In the order named) D. H. Maclaren,
Lieut. John Grierson, Lieut. D. Baird, and Captain
John Grierson. Quite a number were assessed as

d along thus slowly—never receding, but always pro-
till an impetus of improvement overtook the Town-
he "great fire," which has rolled up the figures on
ent Rolls as follows :

Unimproved	6,815
al Property	$130,480
sonal Property	11,870
xable Income	300
Total	$143,650

Which amount (or rather that on the Rolls of 1877, which was $146,180) was however increased by the "Equalization of Assessment" Committee of the Council at its June Session, 1878, to $263,854.

In addition to the above there are 327 horses, 815 cattle, 658 sheep, and 304 pigs, the property of 222 persons, representing an aggregate population of 888 souls. Taxes are paid in addition by 33 non-residents.

On consulting the Township records we find it was first organized as an independent Municipality in the year 1831. As every one knows, the affairs of the Township were regulated at that time, and long subsequently, by yearly meetings of all the "householders." The Clerk was a sort of Sec.-Treas., Auditor, and entire Council combined. The following is a copy of the minutes of the first "Town meeting" :—

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Township of Torbolton, held by publick notice, by authority of James Grierson, Esq., and Benjamin Street, Esq., Magistrates for the District of Bathurst, the following officers were appointed to serve for the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-One :

"Township Clerk, John Buckham ; Assessors, David Maclaren, James McFarlen ; Collector, Daniel Baird, Esq.; Overseers of Highways, John Grierson, Esq., Robert Richards ; Constable, Mr. Gardner; Poundkeeper, Patrick Cochlin.

"Held in the house of Lieut. James Grierson, on Monday, the 3rd day of January.

"JAMES GRIERSON, ESQ.,
"Pre-sident."

The Town meeting for 1832 was held at the house of John Buckham, James Grierson, Esq., presiding, and the following officers elected :—John Headley and William Adams, Assessors ; Lieut. D. Baird, Collector ; Lieut. John Grierson, Overseer of Highways ; and James Grierson, Jr., Poundkeeper. John Buckham continued to fill the position of Township Clerk up to 1841, inclusive, a period of 11 years. At this meeting the following resolutions were passed as Town laws for the year :—

"*First*, that log fences be four and a half feet high, of four substantial logs—rail fences the same height, composed of six rails.

"*Second*, that pigs be allowed to run at large from the first of May to the first of November.

"*Third*, that bulls be not allowed to run at large for the same period.

"*Fourth*, that the half of the Statute labor be given between the 20th and 30th of June, and the other half between the 20th and 30th of October."

Below we give lists of the Township officers down to the present time :—

1833.—Andrew Hawley and Wm. Adams, Assessors ; David Maclaren, Collector ; Robt. Richards, Lieut. John Grierson, and Wm. Aldridge, Overseers of Highways ; Wm. Munro, Poundkeeper ; John Smith and Henry Penny, Town Wardens ; John Brown, Constable.

1834.—Andrew Hawley and Peter Keegan, Assessors ; David Maclaren, Collector ; Leonard Shouldice and Jeremiah Taylor, Town Wardens ; John Milford, Constable.

1835.—William Aldridge and Walter Slack, Assessors ; Andrew Hawley, Collector ; Daniel Baird and David Maclaren, Town Wardens.

1836.—Robert Richards, Assessor ; Andrew Hawley, Collector ; John Grierson, Jr., David Maclaren, and Wm. Adams, Commissioners.

1837.—Wm. Adams, Assessor ; Andrew Hawley, Collector ; John Headley, John Grierson, Jr., and John Smith, Commissioners.

1838.—John Buckham, Assessor ; Andrew Hawley, Collector ; Commissioners as in previous year.

1839.—John Buckham, Assessor ; John Headley, Collector ; John Grierson, Jr., Andrew Hawley, and Saml. Anderson, Town Wardens.

1840.—Robert Richards, Assessor ; John Headley, Collector ; David Davis, John Grierson, Sr., and Henry Penny, Town Wardens.

1841.—Andrew Hawley, Assessor ; David Maclaren, Collector ; John Grierson, David Davis, Thos. Coghlan, and Alexander Munro, Town Wardens.

In 1842 the law came into force which set off Dalhousie as a separate District, and Mr. Buckham, who had been Clerk since the first organization of the Township (during some of which time he had also been Collector), resigned to assume the duties of District Councillor. John Smith, who succeeded him, retained the position till 1852, inclusive, a period of ten years. The full list of municipal officers for the year 1842 was as follows :—

District Councillor, John Buckham ; Township Clerk, John Smith ; Assessor, Duncan Ross ; Collector, Thomas Coghlan. School Commissioners, John Smith, Henry Penny, David Maclaren, Capt. Grierson, Leonard Shouldice.

In 1843 Duncan Ross was Assessor and Collector. In 1844 the officers were all the same. In 1845 the changes were : District Councillor, Capt. James Grierson ; and Assessor and Collector, Robert Richards. In 1846 Andrew Hawley was Assessor, and Thomas Coghlan, Collector. In 1847 all the officers of the previous year retained their places. In 1848 David Maclaren succeeded Capt. Grierson as District Councillor, and Duncan Ross was appointed Assessor. All the officers for this year retained their positions during 1849, which was the last year of local municipal government under the heretofore existing system, by the District Council, regulated by the yearly "Town meetings."

The minutes of the first Council meeting under the operation of the Municipal Act are given below. To use a common expression, they are "short and sweet ;" and it is quite evident that the *Patres conscripti* of those days, at least in the Township of Torbolton, stood not upon nice points of order—nor "talked against time" for seven hours at a stretch—nor wasted time and money in fruitless discussions upon the ruling precedents of Parliamentary practice. Such high-toned legislation is left for our law-makers of the present day. Below are the minutes :—

"At a meeting of the Municipal Council of the Township of Torbolton, held in the house of David Maclaren, Esq., on Monday, the 21st of January, 1850, by virtue of a notice to that effect issued by the Township Clerk, in terms of the Statute, 12 Vic., Cap. 81, Sec. 24.

"Present, D. Maclaren, Esq., John Buckham, Esq., James Grierson, and James F. Grierson.

"Moved by James Grierson, seconded by John Buckham, Esq., that D. Maclaren, Esq., be elected Town Reeve.—Carried.

"Moved by John Buckham, Esq., seconded by James F. Grierson, that this Council adjourn till Monday, 11th Feb., at 2 o'clock, p.m.—Carried.

"DAVID MACLAREN, T. Reeve."

In 1851 the same Clerk (John Smith) and Reeve officiated.

In 1852 James Grierson was Reeve, and in 1853 he continued in office, and Thomas G. Somerville succeeded Mr. Smith as Clerk. These gentlemen then continued to occupy their respective positions for the next two succeeding years.

The following changes then occurred. John Buckham was elected Reeve in 1856, Alex. Maclaren succeeded Mr. Somerville as Clerk in 1857, and John Smith was reappointed to the Clerkship in 1858. The positions of Reeve and Clerk were then filled as above till 1865, when John Headley was elected Reeve. In 1866 Mr. Smith retired from the Clerkship and was elected Reeve, with George N. Headley as Clerk. Next year, 1867, George Buckham succeeded to the Clerkship, which he still continues to hold; while Mr. Smith retained the position of Reeve till the present year, when James Mills was elected to the position. Below is a complete list of the Municipal officers for 1878:—

James Mills, Reeve; John Low, John Armitage, James Shaw, Wm. McDonell, Councillors; George Buckham, Clerk and Treasurer; William Newham, Silas Sullivan, Auditors; Thomas Wilson, Assessor and Collector.

There is no Town Hall in the Municipality, the meetings being held in the school-house of No. 2 Section, Lot 10, 2nd Concession.

On the distribution of the surplus caused by the settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund, Torbolton received $1,685.25 (including interest), which was chiefly spent in opening and improving roads and building bridges.

The oldest yearly statement of receipts and expenditure now existing is for 1837, and we reproduce it here, as a matter of interest to our present financiers:—

"1837.	£.	s.	d.
July 14th, Received from District Treasurer ..	6	5	6
Aug. 22nd, " from Wm. Ross 5s. fine for non-performance of statute labor, and 2s. 4d. Constable fees	0	7	4
	£6	12	10
Aug 22nd, Cash paid J. Tivins, Constable	0	7	6
" do " " "	0	12	6
Dec. 6th, Pd. John Brown, per order of Commissioner	5	0	0
	£6	0	0
Balance on hand	0	12	10
	£6	12	10

Times have changed, truly, in financial as in legislative matters, since 1837.

The hardships and privations of the early settlers form a fruitful and interesting theme in the history of Torbolton, though probably no more so than in all new Townships of this western world; the early history of one section being so similar as to be almost identical with that of another, differing only in the personal experiences of the various pioneers of the different localities, who have come and gone their respective ways of life, and left their several reminiscences to remind us what was suffered by our ancestors in conquering from the primeval wilds the fair inheritance enjoyed by the present population of this County and Province. Instances could be related without number, not only of the dangerous adventures and hairbreadth escapes of the men, but the women also had their share; and the courage and fidelity they displayed in battling with circumstances so hostile to their womanly antecedents, and in overcoming the difficulties and dangers of extremely trying situations to which they were in oft-repeated succession exposed, challenge our warmest admiration for the noble and heroic conduct of the mothers of Carleton and Upper Canada; and though space forbids that anecdote or incident of pioneer life should be largely drawn upon in this brief sketch, it might be as well to mention an occasional one by way of comparison or contrast of our people of then and now; or rather of the surrounding circumstances which made the people what they were and what they are, as circumstances always have and always will.

We have spoken above of Mr. and Mrs. James Wier, who were the first settlers in the Township back from the river. They came in poor —as most of our best settlers did in those days—and Mr. Wier was obliged to seek employment in the distant settlements in order to procure the necessaries of life. He was wont to go to Richmond (where Capt. Lyon had built a mill), or to Hull, for flour; which, after working to earn, he carried on his back through an almost impenetrable forest and intervening swamps, with no other guide than his own intuitive knowledge of "forest ways," aided by occasional "blazes" of the surveyors. Sometimes he would be belated, and to avoid destruction by the wolves, which held full sway by night, he was obliged to take to a tree with his flour and wait for the dawn to drive the savage brutes to their lairs. On one occasion he was delayed a number of days by some accident at the mill, and while thus absent the supplies at home entirely failed; and to add to the difficulties of the situation, the cow (they were the fortunate owners of a cow, which few possessed at that time had strayed away, and Mrs. Wier was obliged to live for some days on "browse," boiled like "greens," supplemented by a few berries, which latter were very scattered and difficult to obtain.

On another occasion, during her husband's absence, Mrs. Wier went out in the "bush" to search for the cow, which was wont to go astray and get lost. She had two little children with her, and after wandering about a long time she attempted to cross a stream by means of a fallen tree, carrying her children as best she could. When but part way across she slipped, and fell into the water. She was completely stunned, and after a considerable time—she could not tell how long—she recovered, and found that she had been lying partly covered with mud and water, while her children had both managed to crawl out of the water and were playing on the bank. After further fruitless search, she managed to find enough berries to appease the hungry cries of the little ones; and as darkness approached she improvised a shelter by bending small twigs together, and fastening them at the top with other twigs, then breaking off more twigs to form a bed, and here, in the midst of the forest, lost, she passed the weary vigils in watching her children, in momentary and mortal dread of the wolves, whose savage howling, now approaching and again receding, made night hideous in all directions. Her husband returning next day, and seeing unmistakable evidences of a somewhat continued absence, immediately set about searching, and his grief and fear for the safety of his wife and little corresponding joy and gladness when the lost w

Such incidents as the above were of so frequ days as to come to be looked upon as matte experienced them. The settlers upon the riv advantages of position which precluded many o and adventure so common to those located m instance, in the matter of procuring flour, etc canoe, go down to Pinhey's Mill, or (as wa water supply failed them) to Le Breton's at t the water was so rough day times as to make it breeze fell with the sun, when the settler wou night in paddling down to the mills. Next da ground, and waiting for night again, start on his storms would intervene to prevent an immediat unusual occurrence for the settlers along Buc several days, and in some cases a week or ev trip to mill.

In regard to facilities for intercommunic Torbolton, on account of the general flatn tenacity of its soil, coupled with the contin settlement, put its inhabitants at a disadvanta pared with those of other localities perhaps les ways. It was many years after Bytown becam before a road even existed where the main ro bolton *via* South March. The Township of I more thickly settled than Torbolton—consequ or rather had roads (all were execrable), where Therefore the settlers along the North river f obliged to go to Bytown through Huntley, th miles, instead of 26 to 28, as it now is. In the now called the "Torbolton Road," *i.e.* the 4th could scarce be called a road, being a danger tempt its passage except in winter, on runner was the first man who ever drove a team thro which was then noted as quite a local event—a for that distinction by the loss of a valuable times badly mired, but managed to drag throug

Mrs. Buckham was also the first woman w ride over the road, and as a scrap of informatio ladies of to-day, who spin along in luxurious riages, over Nicholson pavements and macad make a note of the trip. Mrs. Buckham ha horse-back, and returning, when she came to bolton Road" from the Huntley route, by whi the horse, which had been over the way with disposition to take the near cut; so as it was g ing she was good for it if the horse was, she le the streams and sloughs, the horse was several and on several occasions Mrs. Buckham was o crawl over creeks and gulleys on fallen tim flounder through as best he could, and re-mou side. Thus she pursued the uneven tenor of he forest without a single settlement for ten mil darkness, mud, and bogs, and overhanging b nigh dragged her from her horse; but at las sound at home, none the worse for the adve fancy, as not many women of now-a-days woul

As to the advantages of religious and edu could only be judged in a negative way, or fr former homes, as neither schools nor churche the events detailed above as marking the histo ments. The difficulties and inconveniences att those most necessary adjuncts of civilization and so thoroughly realized by all who know an early history as to make further reference ther to note the occasions—so far as we have been a rately—when they began to disappear by the much-needed improvements.

The date of the building of the first school tain. It was a log structure, erected on the ri perty of Lieut. Baird, by a few of the neighbo at that time almost the only inhabitants of th structors were also paid by the private means the term of instruction was at first only duri The hand of time has returned to the dust the pioneer of the present prosperous Public Scho ship of Torbolton.

The building of churches was a matter of than that of schools; though regular public many years' precedence, in point of time, to school instruction. A gentleman named Glen ter of Scottish extraction, received a grant of the British Government on condition of coming new settlements. He happened to fall in Richmond, both being there in connection with They thus became acquainted, and went toge land. After making their selections, Mr. Bu upon his, while Mr. Glen returned to Richmon dence—intending in the course of a short time in Torbolton. Meanwhile, he came regularly t ment, and held services in Mr. Buckham's hou all the way from Richmond and back, through there being, of course, not a vestige of a roa roads there were no horses.

Mr. Glen's great interest in the spiritual wel his devotion to the cause of his Master, are am mendous difficulties he willingly encountered, came, in spreading the glad tidings of Him wh saved. His exemplary devotion to the cause of fied, led to his melancholy death, which resu years from his arrival in the country. This wa of inflammation proceeding from an illness w by wet, cold, and fatigue encountered during o gious journeys from Richmond to Torbolton; a yet unfinished—the spirit of this good man, in who gave it, deprived the community of one of bers, and society of one of its highest ornament

The date of his holding the first religious se

fear for the safety of his wife and little ones soon gave place to
ding joy and gladness when the lost were found.
incidents as the above were of so frequent occurrence in those
to come to be looked upon as matter-of-fact by those who
ed them. The settlers upon the river front, however, had
es of position which precluded many of the scenes of hardship
nture so common to those located more in the interior. For
in the matter of procuring flour, etc., they could take their
o down to Pinhey's Mill, or (as was often the case when
pply failed them) to Le Breton's at the Chaudière. Usually
was so rough day times as to make it necessary to wait till the
ll with the sun, when the settler would generally occupy the
paddling down to the mills. Next day he would get his wheat
and waiting for night again, start on his return. Very frequently
ould intervene to prevent an immediate return; and it was no
occurrence for the settlers along Buckham's Bay to consume
ays, and in some cases a week or even more, in making the
ill.

egard to facilities for intercommunication, the Township of
n, on account of the general flatness of its surface and
of its soil, coupled with the continued backwardness of its
nt, put its inhabitants at a disadvantage in that respect, com-
th those of other localities perhaps less favored in some other
t was many years after Bytown became a place of some note,
road even existed where the main road runs now from Tor-
a South March. The Township of Huntley was earlier and
ckly settled than Torbolton—consequently had better roads—
had roads (all were execrable), whereas Torbolton had none.
e the settlers along the North river front of Torbolton were
to go to Bytown through Huntley, the road being 38 to 40
stead of 26 to 28, as it now is. In the course of time, what is
ed the "Torbolton Road," *i.e.* the 4th line, was cut out, but it
ree be called a road, being a dangerous undertaking to at-
passage except in winter, on runners. Mr. John Buckham
first man who ever drove a team through it—a circumstance
as then noted as quite a local event—and he came near paying
distinction by the loss of a valuable team, which got many
lly mired, but managed to drag through alive.
Buckham was also the first woman who had the temerity to
the road, and as a scrap of information to our young married
to-day, who spin along in luxuriously-cushioned spring car-
ver Nicholson pavements and macadam turnpikes, we just
note of the trip. Mrs. Buckham had been to Bytown on
ck, and returning, when she came to the fork of the "Tor-
oad" from the Huntley route, by which she had come down,
e, which had been over the way with her husband, evinced a
on to take the near cut; so as it was getting late, and think-
was good for it if the horse was, she let him go. In crossing
ms and sloughs, the horse was several times literally mired,
everal occasions Mrs. Buckham was obliged to dismount and
er creeks and gulleys on fallen timber—letting the horse
through as best he could, and re-mounting on the opposite
nus she pursued the uneven tenor of her way, through a dense
thout a single settlement for ten miles at a stretch, through
, mud, and bogs, and overhanging branches which betimes
ged her from her horse; but at last she arrived safe and
home, none the worse for the adventure—such a one, we
not many women of now-a-days would care to undertake.
the advantages of religious and educational facilities, they
y be judged in a negative way, or from past experience of
nnes, as neither schools nor churches existed for years after
s detailed above as marking the history of the early settle-
The difficulties and inconveniences attending the absence of
st necessary adjuncts of civilization are so well understood
oroughly realized by all who know aught of Canada and its
ory as to make further reference thereto unnecessary, except
ne occasions—so far as we have been able to trace them acci-
hen they began to disappear by the introduction of these
ded improvements.
ate of the building of the first school-house is not quite cer-
was a log structure, erected on the river front on the pro-
ient. Baird, by a few of the neighbors adjacent—who were
ne almost the only inhabitants of the Township. The in-
were also paid by the private means of a few citizens, and
of instruction was at first only during the winter season.
of time has returned to the dust the little log building, the
f the present prosperous Public School system of the Town-
rbolton.
ilding of churches was a matter of even much later date
of schools; though regular public religious services had
rs' precedence, in point of time, to either public or private
truction. A gentleman named Glen, a Presbyterian minis-
ttish extraction, received a grant of 400 acres of land from
h Government on condition of coming out and locating in t
ements. He happened to fall in with Mr. Buckhan
l, both being there in connection with the location of claims.
became acquainted, and went together in quest of their
tor making their selections, Mr. Buckham at once settled
while Mr. Glen returned to Richmond, as a temporary resi-
tending in the course of a short time to settle permanently
ton. Meanwhile, he came regularly to the Torbolton settle-
held services in Mr. Buckham's house. He used to walk
y from Richmond and back, through the pathless forest—
ng, of course, not a vestige of a road—and had there been
e were no horses.
en's great interest in the spiritual welfare of his friends, and
on to the cause of his Master, are amply attested by the tre-
difficulties he willingly encountered, and persistently over-
spreading the glad tidings of Him who died that all might be
is exemplary devotion to the cause of Christ, and Him cruci-
to his melancholy death, which resulted in less than two
s his arrival in the country. This was caused by an attack
nation proceeding from an illness which was superinduced
ld, and fatigue encountered during one of his periodical reli-
neys from Richmond to Torbolton; and thus—with his work
shed—the spirit of this good man, in its return to the God
it, deprived the community of one of its most beloved mem
society of one of its highest ornaments.
te of his holding the first religious service—which was also
the first held in the Township—was in the latter part of the summer, or early autumn of 1824; and the place was Mr. Buckham's new house.

This house was the first erected in Torbolton, and is still occupied by Mr. Buckham and his family. It is a very fair specimen of a country farm-house, even now, and was looked upon as something extraordinary at the time it was built.

This continued to be used as a place of public religious worship for many years, and till the Presbyterian church was built on Lot 20, 3rd Concession. The first wedding ceremony performed in Torbolton took place in this house, and was the marriage of John Smith, afterwards and for many years Reeve of Torbolton, with Jeannette Ferguson, a niece of Mrs. Buckham. Numbers of Torbolton's loving couples had previously entered the "holy bonds," but the ceremonies were performed elsewhere, there being no resident clergyman—nor is there now—within the Township.

What has been said above in regard to the *first* settlers, *first* house, &c., is not absolutely or literally correct, although true by application: reference being had to *permanent* settlement. There *had* been a settlement, however, on Lot 12, 6th Concession, long before any of the above-mentioned gentlemen ever saw Torbolton. One La Pottie, a French-Canadian, located there at a very early day, and erected a log house on the little point of land which juts out between Sand Bay and the body of the river. He hunted, fished, trapped, and kept a sort of frontier tavern and store combined; and was considerably patronized by raftsmen and others engaged in the lumber trade of the Upper Ottawa. He lived there many years, but he had gone to other parts when the settlements above referred to were formed in 1824; though his habitation still stood, and time has not yet quite erased all traces of its ruins.

Having briefly referred to the chief points of interest in the history of the Township, in a rather discursive way, we might sum the whole up in a very few words by saying that this, the most northerly in position and smallest in extent of any of the Townships of the County of Carleton, was settled but a fraction over a half century ago: that while its early development was slow, its history was replete with the usual incidents and accidents of toil and suffering, difficulties and dangers, joys and sorrows, which are the natural and certain accompaniments to all new settlements; that the courage, energy, perseverance, and indomitable spirit of the pioneers overcame these obstacles one by one, as the offspring of the Anglo-Saxon race have done before and since, and will ever continue to do; that a great impetus has of late been given to its development, which promises at no distant day to make it a very populous and exceedingly prosperous community; and finally, that as an integral part of an extensive and almost exclusively agricultural community—such as the County of Carleton is, and must continue for many years to be—it is, considering the various advantages of each independent section, a more desirable point for location than the average, and little inferior to the best.

THE TOWNSHIP OF MARCH

is of irregular form, and is bounded north-easterly by the Ottawa River and the Township of Nepean; south-easterly, by the Township of Goulbourn; south-westerly, by the Township of Huntley; and north-westerly, by the Township of Torbolton. It is laid out in concessions seven-eighths of a mile wide, running nearly north-west and south-east, or approximately parallel with that part of the River Ottawa which fronts it to the southward. Though it contains over seven concessions, but two of them are full, from end to end of the Township, viz., the 1st and 2nd; the others all being broken by the Township of Nepean or the encroachment of the river. By actual admeasurement there are 27,993 acres of what is called land in the Township of March. Of this area some 10,600 are reported as "improved." The whole, however, was assessed in 1877 at only $101,992, and in 1878 at $103,240. It is beyond dispute the poorest Township in the County in point of the average of its soil, although there are some localities where the land is good, and there are quite a large number of fairly excellent farms. In places, however, one can travel for miles without ever putting foot upon a particle of soil, where scanty vegetation struggles forth from crevices of the rock, only to make the general aspect more desolate. This is particularly the case in that part of the Township lying between Constance Lake and the river, where thousands of acres are not considered worth paying taxes for, and a number of lots have actually been put up at tax sales, of late, without finding a bidder at any price.

It seems more than remarkable that land possessing such characteristics, even in the smallest degree, should have been selected for settlement at a time when hundreds of thousands of acres, now the finest on which the sun shines, were lying open to entry on the same terms. But, as we all know, the original settlers were men who had followed the profession of arms, and a fine landscape and good sporting grounds were the attributes they considered, more than the fertility or barrenness of the soil.

In regard to the early settlement of March, it is said that a previous military comrade, and subsequently Sir John Colborne, Governor of Upper Canada, in which Province he had served in a military capacity in 1812-15, influenced Col. Lloyd, and a number of other army and navy half-pay officers with whom he was personally intimate, to locate on the river front between the Township of Torbolton and Pine Point running into Nepean Bay, in preference to going to Richmond or Perth, where similar settlements had already been made. His advice but proved his ignorance of the capabilities of the section of his choice, or its comparative value with others; for had those pioneers of March, with the advantage they possessed of a first choice, and most liberal land-grants, selected some more fertile soil for their location, the toil which afterwards became necessary to secure a bare living might have gone far towards making them millionaires.

However, March was the spot selected, and the river front was all located during the summer and fall of 1819. The order in which the land was settled upon was as follows:—Captain Lindel occupied the extreme north-west corner, next to Torbolton. He was an officer of the Royal Marines.

Col. Lloyd, of the army, came next below him, and occupied Lots 26 and 25, now owned by Mrs. MacNab. He was afterwards promoted to be a Major-General, though he never was in regular service again, having lived and died in March, at an advanced age.

Captain Monk, also of the army, was next in order. His old homestead is still in the possession of Arthur Monk, and among his numerous descendants are some of the leading citizens of the community. A daughter is now the wife of R. Y. Green, for many years Reeve of

March, and one of the leading citizens of the community. A son, George William Monk, the present Township Clerk, is also M.P.P. for the County of Carleton. Another son, at present visiting the old homestead, is a major in the Imperial Army.

Next down the river from Captain Monk came Mr. Pinhey, an English merchant, who was attracted by the beautiful scenery of the locality. He settled and built on the lot now occupied by Hannett Pinhey, his son. He was a man of great enterprise, and as he possessed considerable means on his arrival, he spent a great deal of money in judiciously improving not only his own estate, but in benefitting the community at large. He built the first mills in the Township, immediately after his arrival—both grist and saw-mill remain as then erected. He also built, at his own expense, the first regular church in the Township. This was some years after his arrival. It still remains, a substantial stone building of commodious dimensions, and in no way different from a class of country churches considered fully up to the average. For his enterprise in adding to the comforts of the settlers, and the facilities of settlement, he received a large grant of land from the Imperial Government. He was a man high above the average in point of ability, energy, and enterprise; and possessed a combination of those intrinsic qualities which, united, make rulers among men. He succeeded Hon. Thomas McKay as Warden of the District of Dalhousie, was a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, and a representative man of the Township of March, and of the whole District of which it formed a part, for very many years. His eldest son, Charles H. Pinhey, succeeded Mr. Baker, the present Postmaster of Ottawa, who was the first Clerk of the old District Council of Dalhousie. He is now senior partner of the law firm of Pinhey, Christie, & Hill, of Ottawa.

Proceeding down the river, we come, in succession, to Lieut. Thomas Reid, Captain Weatherly, and Captain Street, all of the Royal Navy; Mr. James Reid, and Mr. Daniel Beatty—the former a brother of Lieut. Reid above named; Captain Cox and Captain Stephens, both of the army. This brought us down to the "Point."

All of the above, with one or two exceptions, continued to reside in March, most of them dying there, and leaving descendants who now form a very numerous and influential portion of the population of the Township.

Capt. Weatherly seemed to have regretted his choice. He soon returned to England, and sold his March property to another Englishman named Didsbury, who brought out from the Mother Country a large amount of capital—partly in the shape of improved stock of all kinds, and tried the experiment of what is usually now called scientific farming. It was not a success, and Mr. Didsbury sold his property to Messrs. E. & W. H. Berry, who now own it.

Captain Street was perhaps the most celebrated man in some respects of all the early March pioneers. He had performed distinguished services while in the navy, and his son, John G. Street, who now owns and occupies the old homestead, still preserves, as a family relic, an official document under the corporate seal of the City (or "town," as it is called) of Liverpool, creating him a free "burgess" and tendering him the freedom of the City in recognition of "gallant and distinguished services." He is said to have been the oldest magistrate in this part of the country. At all events he was appointed to the commission of the Peace at a very early date, and for many years was the chief authority in all the surrounding country in all matters pertaining to magisterial functions, from advice and the friendly settlement of disputes between contentious habitants, to the joining together in the holy bonds the lovers and sweethearts not only of March, but of all the neighboring Townships along the Ottawa, on both North and South Shores.

It might be here mentioned, that when the above gentlemen settled the Township of March had not been surveyed. It thus happened that a number of them located on the wrong lots, and when the survey actually was made, in the month of June, 1820, it was found that some had even built houses on others' property. Everything, however, was satisfactorily arranged, and the best of good fellowship seems to have been a distinguishing characteristic of the settlement.

The amount of land which these settlers drew from Government was in the aggregate, and even individually, quite large. For instance, Col. Lloyd drew 1,600 acres, the navy captains drew 1,200, the navy lieutenants and army captains 800, and the army lieutenants 500 each. Sergeants drew 200, while privates and civilians drew but 100 each, unless for some special cause. Mr. Pinhey drew 1,000 acres in the first instance, which the English Government subsequently supplemented by another 1,000, in consideration of his services to the community in the way of developing the country. This land they were obliged to locate *inland*, except a certain length of river frontage, which was something in proportion to the entire amount drawn; and may be judged from the extent of the river boundary of March, and the number of above mentioned settlers who located upon it.

So far as we can learn, no permanent settler entered the Township of March as early as 1819, except those above mentioned. In 1820, however, a number more came in, some of whom still survive; though all who settled the year previous have long since passed away. The survivors referred to we might mention first.

John Armstrong, an Irishman by birth, and former sergeant in the Irish Constabulary, was one of them. After coming to Canada he lived a few years in Hull Township with Mr. Shirreff, subsequently of "The Chats," a man well and widely known. In the summer of 1820 he drew his land at Richmond, from Col. Burke, who was what we would now call the Land Commissioner, and settled upon it on the 20th September of that year. He still resides upon it—Lot 11, 3rd Concession. Though approaching his 90th year he is still a hale and hearty man. When he settled here, he could lift a barrel of pork or salt in and out of a sled or cart without difficulty. The lot he settled upon proved to be a very poor one, as the soil was all a vegetable deposit which burnt up in the process of clearing, and left spots of many acres in extent of nothing but bare rock. However, he prospered, and went on purchasing more land till he became quite well-to-do; and his sons—of whom he had quite a number—are all comfortably settled not far from him.

Jacob Graham settled in 1820 on Lot 7, 2nd Concession, and is still living there.

Frederick Richardson settled at the same time on Lot 3, Con. 2, where he still resides. He has a number of descendants throughout the Township, some of whom have come to the front in public municipal matters and held positions of trust in the management of Township affairs.

The three last-named are the only actual settlers of 1820 who are now alive, and consequently the oldest living settlers of the Township. This statement, however, is not *literally* correct; as Michael Gleason, now living on Lot 8, 4th Concession, came the same year with brothers, Thomas and George Morgan, who drew between Concession 3. Thos. Morgan, however, was the only one the lot at that time, his brother George returning to H worked at the carpenter's trade four years before finally it. He is still living there, though Thomas has since time Mr. Gleason was only a youth, and incompetent by age to draw land; and before he arrived at mature years free grants was abandoned, and he purchased, in 1831, the one Dominick Burke to his present property, which was and is now a very fine farm, as regards position and qualit Gleason is still a hale and hearty old man, bright, intel Irish wit, and agreeably communicative. We found him toes and cursing potato-bugs, and appearances indicate tha tinue to do the former, at least, while the season oft retur

Captain Logan, a Quartermaster in the army, drew 50 3rd Concession in 1820; and Captain Bradley, also of th 400 acres in the 2nd and 4th Concessions of March, 200 al Rideau, and 200 in Lower Canada. He located in March, stopped for a few days with John Armstrong (who had bee enough to erect a shanty) till he built a shanty for himsel 3rd Concession. He subsequently purchased from Wm Huntley, a lot with a mill site upon it—giving in exchan Concession, and £40 sterling in money—and removed to th

John Boucher, whose son now keeps a hotel at Sout only one in the Township, and, by the way, a very creditab also a settler of 1820, on Lot 4, 4th Concession.

Dennis Killean and George Hedge were pensioners, an very earliest settlers. The former was servant to Captain ing with him in 1819, and settled on the south-east half strong's lot, where the Village of South March now stands

On the other side of the road, in the same Concession settled in 1820, drawing half of the lot (10 in 3rd), and p other half some years later from Captain Monk for one hu

John Wall, an ex-soldier of the 37th British Infantry settled in 1820 on half of Lot 15, Concession 1, and his fa the other half of the lot. They subsequently sold out and Australia or New Zealand.

George Clarke, an Irishman, who emigrated to Mon settled the next year on Lot 1, Concession 2. He died l ripe age.

The above list includes the only settlers in any part of till subsequent to the year 1820.

Among those who came in in 1821 were Enoch Scharf, Lot 1, Concession 3; Beacham Scharf, his brother, who other half of the same lot; and Wm. English, who occupie range.

John Jones, who settled in 1822 on Lot 7, 3rd Conc west part), sold some years afterwards to Mr. Gow, who st place, and emigrated to the West. After this the settlem slowly, but still steadily; but the above include most all years' settlers (1819 and 1820), and the greater part of those land in that Township, as the free-grant system was also had been in operation about four years; and those followin named pioneers may be said to have come at so comparat date as to make time, name, and location matters of compa interest in a strictly historical point of view.

As we previously remarked, a great deal of the Towns is to such a degree composed of rock as to be for all tim less for anything. We have also intimated that even of located and cleared, much of it covers a section where r nates. This was particularly the case with most of the They chose the high dry land. It was covered for the m a fine growth of forest which would seem to indicate th ness of the soil. But when it came to be burned over, that the vegetable mould—the accumulation, probably, o deposit of the yearly decaying vegetable growth—was as dry turf, and the fire left only rock, where the settler possessed valuable and fertile land. This was, however, n the case; and a considerable area of the Township is co fertile soil, and as productive, as is to be found in latitu ponding climate. At the time of the first settlement years later, this continued to be useless, as it was almost prised within the "flats" of the different sections; an impediments to drainage caused by falling trees and limb vegetable deposits choking up the original waterways, these were no better than dismal swamps the year round, for a short period during the hot season. The progress and consequent drainage, had their natural effect, and the d of fifty years ago have given place to the finest farms in th and some few of them are probably beyond the average even in the more favored localities of the Western Peni results have not been accomplished without an amount of t privation, and hardship which to us of the present day impossible; requiring the utmost self-denial, the most ri indomitable energy, and unconquerable persistency to ov howling of the wolf continually made night hideous, whil day did not protect the lone pioneer from his attacks if he from his clearing. Bears robbed the pig-pen (when ther rob), and then knocked—or rather pawed—nightly at th door of the settler for admission to his scanty store of prov

Then another difficulty was the ravages of squirrels an These worked among the crops; and while the good-man Hull, earning a sack of flour which he carried home on the way through the forest, crossing streams and swamps partially sunken beneath the slimy water filled with repti wife at home divided the days between fighting chipmunks, g wood sprouts, or "browse," for greens (on which they were for days and sometimes weeks together), and hunting were oftener hunted than found; while the nights were sp ing to the discordant yelping of vast packs of gaunt and h with a variety occasionally added by getting lost in t spending the night in a tree.

The terms under which the Government granted the l ns of the present day to be extremely liberal. The qu to each, according to his rank, has been already mentione condition was that it should be settled upon. There w sions—as there now are in the free-grant districts—as to amount to be cleared, or any particular style of a hom

3, 4th Concession, came the same year with two half-nd George Morgan, who drew between them Lot 13, s. Morgan, however, was the only one who occupied ne, his brother George returning to Hull, where he enter's trade four years before finally settling upon ing there, though Thomas has since died. At this as only a youth, and incompetent by reason of his and before he arrived at mature years the system of adoned, and he purchased, in 1831, the good-will of e to his present property, which was well selected, ne farm, as regards position and quality of soil. Mr. le and hearty old man, bright, intelligent, full of ably communicative. We found him digging pota-ato-bugs, and appearances indicate that he may con-ner, at least, while the season oft returns.

a Quartermaster in the army, drew 500 acres in the 820; and Captain Bradley, also of the army, drew and 4th Concessions of March, 200 along the River Lower Canada. He located in March, however, and ays with John Armstrong (who had been in just long nanty) till he built a shanty for himself on Lot 12, He subsequently purchased from Wm. Askins, of a mill site upon it—giving in exchange Lot 9, 4th 0 sterling in money—and removed to that Township. whose son now keeps a hotel at South March—the vnship, and, by the way, a very creditable one—was 0, on Lot 4, 4th Concession.

and George Hedge were pensioners, and amongst the s. The former was servant to Captain Monk, com-0, and settled on the south-east half of John Arm-the Village of South March now stands.

le of the road, in the same Concession, John Lewis-wing half of the lot (10 in 3rd), and purchasing the rs later from Captain Monk for one hundred dollars. x-soldier of the 37th British Infantry of the Line, half of Lot 15, Concession 1, and his father occupied e lot. They subsequently sold out and went to either ealand.

an Irishman, who emigrated to Montreal in 1819, r on Lot 1, Concession 2. He died long since at a

ncludes the only settlers in any part of the Township ne year 1820.

no came in in 1821 were Enoch Scharf, who settled on 3; Beacham Scharf, his brother, who settled on the ne lot; and Wm. English, who occupied Lot 3, same

o settled in 1822 on Lot 7, 3rd Concession (north-ne years afterwards to Mr. Gow, who still lives on the d to the West. After this the settlement progressed ddily; but the above include most all the first two and 1820), and the greater part of those who "drew" hip, as the free-grant system was abolished after it n about four years; and those following the above-y be said to have come at so comparatively a recent e. name, and location matters of comparatively little historical point of view.

y remarked, a great deal of the Township of March composed of rock as to be for all time utterly use-We have also intimated that even of that portion much of it covers a section where rock predomi-rticularly the case with most of the early settlers. h dry land. It was covered for the most part with est which would seem to indicate the productive-But when it came to be burned over, it was found nould—the accumulation, probably, of centuries of y decaying vegetable growth—was as combustible as e left only rock, where the settlers supposed they nd fertile land. This was, however, not everywhere siderable area of the Township is comprised of as productive, as is to be found in latitudes of corres-At the time of the first settlement, and for many tinued to be useless, as it was almost entirely com-"flats" of the different sections; and the natural inage caused by falling trees and limbs and sundry hoking up the original waterways, lands such as r than dismal swamps the year round, or only dry uring the hot season. The progress of settlement, nage, had their natural effect, and the dismal swamps ave given place to the finest farms in the Township, em are probably beyond the average of excellence, vored localities of the Western Peninsula. These n accomplished without an amount of toil, difficulty, ship which to us of the present day seem almost ng the utmost self-denial, the most rigid economy, and unconquerable persistency to overcome. The f continually made night hideous, while the light of the lone pioneer from his attacks if he ventured far Bears robbed the pig-pen (when there was one to ked—or rather pawed—nightly at the rude cabin or admission to his scanty store of provision.

fficulty was the ravages of squirrels and chipmunks, g the crops; and while the good-man was away in k of flour which he carried home on his back all e forest, crossing streams and swamps on fallen trees neath the slimy water fitted with reptiles, his good-the days between fighting chipmunks, gathering bass-rowse," for greens (on which they were obliged to live imes weeks together), and hunting berries, which l than found; while the nights were spent in listen-nt yelping of vast packs of gaunt and hungry wolves; asionally added by getting lost in the forest and in a tree.

r which the Government granted the lands seem to ay to be extremely liberal. The quantity granted o his rank, has been already mentioned. The only it should be settled upon. There were no provi-nare in the free-grant districts—as to any particular red, or any particular style of a house to be built. And, moreover, each settler obtained, free of charge, a "kit" of tools, &c., designed as a "setting-out" in his forest home. This "kit" consisted of:—1 bed-tick, 1 blanket, 1 axe, 1 hand-saw, 1 broad-axe, 1 drawing-knife, 1 spade, 1 shovel, 1 pickaxe, 1 scythe, 2 scythe-stones, 1 camp-kettle, 1 pair hinges, 1 lock and key, 12 lbs. nails, 1 lb. putty, 12 panes glass; and for each "squad" of five men (in addition to the above), 1 grindstone, 1 cross-cut saw, 1 whip-saw, and a half-dozen files. Further than this, each ex-soldier received one year's rations free.

If any one wished to leave his location temporarily, and go elsewhere for the sake of earning supplies, he was obliged to get permission from Col. Burke, at Richmond, in order to save the claim being forfeited, and located by some one else. This course became from time to time necessary with nearly every one of the first settlers, except such few as had means of their own; and even some of the half-pay officers, who had no other income, suffered with them even more severely at times than did the poorest of the settlers, from the fact that their social characteristics and previous mode of life rendered them less able to endure the same amount of privation, and less willing to adopt the necessary means of guarding against them.

The first pig, the first cow, and even the first sack of flour, were earned by most of the pioneers (who were generally very poor when they came) by going away from home to work, usually to Hull, which at that time had grown to be a large and prosperous settlement. Any one who in those days possessed a pig was counted pretty well off; the owner of a cow was rich; while if any man succeeded in getting a pair of "two-year-olds," he was looked upon as an "aristocrat." Cows were cheap—such as they were—a fair French-Canadian native animal being procured for from $8 to $10; but where the great value of them came in was in getting hold of those $8 or $10 to purchase her with. Pork and flour, on the other hand, were very high, both being procured from Montreal, whence the former was obtained mostly from Cincinnati, Ohio, and the latter chiefly from Rochester and New York, which places had already become great centres of those respective branches of trade which have since given them leading positions in the world's great cities of commerce. Though $20 per acre was freely paid by those who had the means for clearing land, provisions were so high as to make it a bare hand-to-mouth undertaking on the part of any who took such work at those figures; and this state of things continued, of course, till the clearings broadened to such an extent that the production overtook the consumption. When this did take place, the inhabitants of March possessed advantages in the proximity of Mr. Pinhey's mills which many of those in other parts of the County could not realize. Mr. Pinhey, in fact, of all the men who ever lived in March, was the most progressive, and accomplished more towards the real improvement of the condition of all within the community of which he was one of the chief citizens than any other man within the bounds of the entire County of Carleton.

Among the matters of chiefest interest in connection with the history or present condition of any country or locality is its churches and schools, the growth and prosperity of which are a sure indication of the intelligence, refinement, and well-being of the community of which they are an adjunct. The rise and progress of Religious and Educational Institutions have been already glanced at in the general history of the County:—in which the condition of these institutions from time to time was of course a blending of the conditions throughout its various local sections, to the average of which the Township of March formed no exception.

At first, and for a long time, there were no schools whatever. In fact, among most of the settlers there was no necessity for them, as, with the exception of the families of some of those who settled along the front, there were no children of school age for a number of years. But even when the necessity did arise, it continued to exist, as the settlers were too scattered, or too poor, or both combined, to supply the want. The first building put up for school purposes was erected by John G. Street, son of Capt. Street, at his own expense. It still stands—a square, hewed-log, cottage-roofed little building—on Mr. Street's broken front, Lot 19, on the 7th Concession line. For the first two years Mr. Street paid a teacher himself; the third year a number of his neighbors assisted. This was many years after the settlement had assumed quite large proportions, and at a comparatively recent date. Previous to that, those living along the front were obliged to send their children to Montreal, Quebec, &c., for their education.

The first building erected as a public school was that upon the lot of John Armstrong (14 in 3rd), one half-mile north-west of South March. It is still occupied as such. Mr. Younghusband, now superannuated, was the first public school teacher. He has a number of children and grandchildren living in March and Torbolton, all well-to-do. He himself still lives among them, a hale and hearty old Irish gentleman—as were most of the pioneers of education in this part of the country. The Township is now sufficiently supplied with reasonably comfortable and commodious school-houses—though most of them are of log—having sufficient grounds, etc., attached, and well calculated to answer the growing requirements of the school population.

The first church, as we have previously stated, erected for that purpose, was built by Hon. Hamnett Pinhey, on Lot 23, 7th Concession, on the river shore—the situation being a delightful one as to locality and surroundings. There was a building *used* specially as a church before this, however. It was erected by Capt. Weatherley—supposing it to be on Lot 20—for his dwelling. When the survey was made, however, it was found it was on Lot 19, belonging to Capt. Street; and as he already had a house of his own, he converted it into a temporary church, which service it continued to be devoted to till Mr. Pinhey erected the present stone structure. The Rev. Amos Ainslie, of the Episcopal Church was the first preacher, and ministered to his flock regularly there, and subsequently at the stone church, for many years.

There are but four churches in the Township: another Episcopal, on Lot 10, 4th Concession, the land for which (10 acres, in a beautiful situation) was presented by John Armstrong and Mr. Riddell; a Catholic church on fourth line, one and a-half miles north of South March; and a Methodist, on the same line, a half mile further.

When a century, or even half of that time, has rolled away from the early settlements of any locality, the first acts of its inhabitants come to be of interest. With such a view, and in such connection, it is worth mentioning that Patrick Killean was the first child born in the Township of March. His father was Dennis Killean, previously referred to, and his mother had also been a servant, with her husband, in the household of Capt. Monk, before he located land on his own account at the present site of South March. His birth occurred in the month of

April, 1820. The second born in the Township was Benning Monk, son of Capt. Monk, now a lawyer in Ottawa.

The first death was of a little girl of two or three years of age, a daughter of Thomas Morgan, above-mentioned. While trying to climb a log fence, the top log rolled off, and falling on her head, instantly killed her. It is unnecessary to add that the sad event cast a solemn gloom over the new settlement, which it took a long time to dispel.

There are but two Post-offices in the Township, though no complaint is heard among the people of lack of mail facilities. There seems to be a patriotism, as it were, among the people which inclines them to call everything by the name of March. The Township is March; one Post-office is South March, the other is North March; the only semblance to a Village is March Corners; and we presume when the requirements of the people demand the establishment of other Post-offices, they will be named East March, West March, etc., *ad libitum*.

The idea is a good one, no doubt, and prompts us to enquire why the Township which possesses such a euphonious and pleasing name was thus called. It is said to have received it at a dinner party given to a few prominent gentlemen of the vicinity of Richmond, by the Duke of Richmond, who spent one day there, at Sergt. Hill's public house. The one from whom it was named was an English nobleman—a nephew of the Duke, the Earl of March—and it was done more in compliment to the Duke than the Earl himself; and from the fact that it occurred the day preceding the Duke's death from hydrophobia, it is perhaps a matter of deeper historical interest than under ordinary circumstances it would have been.

But we commenced to say that South March Post-office is situated at the Village of "March Corners," 14 miles from Ottawa, to and from which place there is a daily mail. It is at the junction of six different roads, two of which are the Ottawa and Arnprior, and the main Torbolton Roads. It is some two miles south-east of the centre of the Township, very conveniently located, and the centre of by far the best agricultural section in the Township, and as good as any in the County. Besides the Post-office, the Village contains two general stores, a blacksmith and waggon shop, and a very good country hotel; and for the benefit of travellers we might remark that a square meal, a good bed, polite attention, and reasonable prices, combine to form the bill-of-fare at what is, by the way, the only hotel in the Township. The location, too, is pleasant in the extreme. Situated some two miles from the south shore of the Ottawa, which here widens into Nepean Bay, and on ground gently rising from the river, the Town of Aylmer at the foot of the Laurentian Hills on the north shore forms a beautiful view, which is heightened still more by the grand and imposing masses of masonry crowning Parliament Hill, plainly visible in the distance, and just around the point of the opposite shore, formed by the northerly bend of the magnificent stream, and varied by the glittering spires rising above all parts of the City of Ottawa. It is in fact one of the many very beautiful scenes which mark the Ottawa Valley, and particularly the neighborhood of Ottawa City, as a just rival of the far-famed Hudson, and the Valley of the Lehigh, the "Switzerland of America."

We nearly omitted mentioning that David McMurtry, who also keeps store, fills the duties of Postmaster. The office was established a great many years ago, with a Mr. Goodman, one of the oldest settlers in the vicinity, as the first Postmaster.

A short distance north of the Village is the Town Hall—a nice, commodious, brick structure, recently built at a cost of $1,000, a part of the money received by the Township from the Municipal Loan Fund distribution, another $1,000 of which was expended on the improvement of roads, while the municipality still have a balance of several hundred dollars on hand; the total received being $2,694, besides accrued interest.

The other Post-office referred to is situated on Lot 20, River Front. It is kept by Mr. W. H. Berry, and has a tri-weekly mail. Mr. Berry also owns and carries on the only brewery in the County, except Mr. Rochester's, at Rochesterville. It is not a very large establishment, but very complete in all its details. Its capacity is registered at the Inland Revenue Department as 4,000 gallons per month, and it is kept running full. Mr. Berry previously did his own malting, but now purchases the article already malted. There is a dock at the brewery, and all up and down-river boats call daily. There is no telegraph office in the township.

The streams are all unimportant—insignificant, in fact. With the exception of about three miles of the Carp, which runs north-westerly across the southern corner of the Township, and the Constance, which drains the Lake of the same name, what few streams there are dry up in the summer months. The little stream upon which Mr. Pinhey's mill is built used to run dry even during the time of the earlier settlements, so that those going to his mill from distant parts were sometimes delayed for several days by shortage of water before being able to return with their grists. Latterly it is even more so, in proportion as that section which it drained has become cleared or burnt over.

The above-named lake (Constance) is in the centre of the northern part of the Township. It is of an irregular oval shape, nearly two miles long, nearly three-quarters broad, and contains a superficial area of [illegible] acres. The name, though spelled "Constance," is pronounced *Const'aw.* It is popularly supposed to have been named by Mr. Pinhey in honor of his daughter Constance, but this is a mistake. It originally took its appellation from the Indian chief Constaw, who dwelt upon its banks both previous and some years subsequent to the first settlement of March. The encroachments of a superior race made him restive under their supremacy, and he moved farther back towards the receding haunts of the aborigines, and subsequently gave the name of Constaw's Creek to another stream on which he settled. This stream empties into the Ottawa from the Ontario side, immediately above a place known as Shamrock. Chief Constaw was quite a character in his own way, who was known far and wide by all the early settlers of the District, and is yet fresh in the memory of many of the present inhabitants of the Township of March.

This Township preserves the earliest records of its municipal existence, which, with the lapse of time and changes of municipal systems, have now become interesting relics of history, connecting the past with the present; and this interest will increase as years glide down the scale of time. As the records are well worth perusal, we give those of the first "Town Meeting" entire, as well as the authority by which the organization was effected.

"Township of March, District of Johnstown, 20th August, 1822.

"At a special sessions held at the *Erskine Arms*, in the said Township, pursuant to notice:

"The order of the May General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, forming the Townships of March and Huntley i
purpose of holding Courts of Requests, was taken

"When it was Resolved—

"That the Courts, until further notice, will b
Arms, in the said Township of March.

"J.
"J. I
"W.

"Township of March, District of Johnstown.

"At a meeting of the inhabitant householders
held at the *Erskine Arms*, the 6th day of Janu
William B. Bradley and James Dent Weatherley
Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Di
tioned persons were appointed to the following o

"Town Clerk, Henry Edwards; Assessors,
Loggan, Jr.; Collector, G. R. Landell; Overseer
Grierson, Thomas Morgan, John Shouldice, Tho
keepers, Daniel Beattie, Jacob Grimes (Graham
Pinhey, James Reid.

"At the said Town meeting, held on the 6
following Resolutions were entered into:—

"*Resolved*,—That no breachy cattle shall be

"*Resolved*,—That any cattle who shall twic
or over a lawful fence, shall be deemed breachy.

"*Resolved*,—All pigs shall be kept within
their owners from the 1st day of May till the 15
ensuing.
"HEN

These "Resolves" were apparently only a m
find that a "lawful fence" is not defined till
1830, seven years later, each successive meetin
having simply appointed Town officers, and "*Res*
tions respecting fences shall continue as before."
ent householders" bethought themselves of de
'five feet high, and to be of sound logs or rails."

On the organization of the Township (182
taken. The total population then consisted of
109 were males and 98 females. There were 6
over 12 years of age; and 46 males and 54 femal
whole comprised 49 families, the heads of who
Joseph Smith, Robert Kilduff, Thos. Wiggins,
strong, Joseph Milford, in 1st Concession; Geo.
Simpson, Sarah Caddy, Fredk. Richardson, Jaco
Concession; Eniff Scarff, Thos. Bond, B. Sc
Loggan, John Jones, R. Hazlewood, D. Killean,
Bradley, Thos. Morgan, Geo. Morgan, John Gain
Stephens, — Somerville, in 3rd Concession; W
W. M. Pomeroy, Jno. Hadley, Henry Edwards,
Concession; Peter Owens, Nicholas Shouldice,
Concession; Dr. Christie, H. P. Cox, D. Beattie
6th Concession; James Reid, Benj. Street, J. D
Reid, H. Pinhey, J. B. Monk, in 7th Concession
Landell, in 8th Concession; all in order successiv
south-east side of the Township.

From the date of organization till the change
tem in 1836 (by which Township affairs were pu
ship Commissioners," annually elected), the Ju
yearly Town meetings (so far as specified) were
1823 being given above:—1824, James D. Wea
phens; 1825 to 1828, inclusive, "the Magistra
named; 1829, J. D. Weatherley and W. B. Brad
and W. B. Bradley; 1831, the Town officers ar
appointed "by the General Quarter Sessions at P
a seat of Quarter Sessions, in their regular turn,
District of Bathurst was set off from Johnstown)
and J. B. Monk were the Magistrates, and the m
house of John Hedley.

The records of 1833-35, inclusive, have bee
describe proceedings of general local interest, an
entire. The third Resolution will explain the r
cers being appointed as above in 1831.

"Township of March,

"Town meeting, Monday, 4th January, 183
notice.

"The late Town Clerk, re-elected, begged to

"John Younghusband was unanimously elect

"*Unanimously resolved*,—That the thanks
due to Mr. Henry Edwards, late Town Clerk; th
the value of his long and diligent services; an
resolution be presented to that gentleman, in a si

"*Unanimously resolved*,—That Daniel Beatty,
Elias Wiggins be the three Commissioners for th

"*Unanimously resolved*,—That whereas asses
for the maintenance of local Courts of Judicature
which, within our District, is limited to Perth, e
of the distance, from all its benefits, and inflictin
—since voluntarily we cannot attend, and a co
in most cases an oppression under which we have
therefore deem it, conjointly with the Commiss
nominate either Assessor or Collector.

"*Unanimously resolved*,—That whereas the
petitioned to divide the District of Bathurst, it
Representatives oppose, and that they be request
that may have for its object the dismemberment
ton; and that the Legislature be petitioned to e
be abolished; the payment of Members' wages n
electors; County Courts established throughout
expense attending the establishment and mainten
frayed out of the Provincial revenue, whereby
relieved from all direct arbitrary taxation.

"*Unanimously resolved*,—That whereas a b
hands of the Treasurer of the Agricultural Socie
of this meeting) desirable that the amount be fo
and share alike, between such several Townships
six members reside; and that the Treasurer be
sums to the respective Town Clerks, to be by the
Commissioners shall deem most advantageous to t
in improving their breed of stock, or otherwise,

Townships of March and Huntley into a Division for the holding Courts of Requests, was taken into consideration; it was Resolved—

the Courts, until further notice, will be held at the *Erskine* he said Township of March.

"J. B. Monk, J.P.
"J. D. Weatherley, J.P.
"W. B. Bradley, J.P."

ship of March, District of Johnstown.

meeting of the inhabitant householders of the said Township, e *Erskine Arms*, the 6th day of January, 1823, by order of Bradley and James Dent Weatherley, Esquires, two of His Justices of the Peace for the said District, the under mensons were appointed to the following offices, viz.:—

Clerk, Henry Edwards; Assessors, Robert Innes, Edward ; Collector, G. R. Landell; Overseers of Highways, Lieut. Thomas Morgan, John Shouldice, Thomas Wiggins; Poundaniel Beattie, Jacob Grimes (Graham ?); Wardens, Hannett nes Reid.

e said Town meeting, held on the 6th January, 1823, the Resolutions were entered into:

red,—That no breachy cattle shall be allowed to go at large.

ved,—That any cattle who shall twice have broken through awful fence, shall be deemed breachy.

ved,—All pigs shall be kept within the boundary fences of ers from the 1st day of May till the 15th day of October next

"Henry Edwards,
"*Town Clerk*."

"Resolves" were apparently only a matter of form, as we a "lawful fence" is not defined till the Town Meeting of n years later, each successive meeting between those dates nply appointed Town officers, and "*Resolved*, That the regulaeting fences shall continue as before." In 1830 the "inhabitholders" bethought themselves of defining a legal fence as high, and to be of sound logs or rails."

organization of the Township (1823), the first census was he total population then consisted of 207 persons, of whom nales and 98 females. There were 63 males and 44 females ars of age; and 46 males and 54 females under 12 years. The prised 49 families, the heads of whom were as follows:—

aith, Robert Kilduff, Thos. Wiggins, Thos. Acres, Jas. Armseph Milford, in 1st Concession; Geo. Clarke, M. Rolf, Joseph Sarah Caddy, Freck. Richardson, Jacob Grimes (*sic*), in 2nd ; Eniff Scarff, Thos. Bond, B. Scarff, W. English, Ed. ohn Jones, R. Hazlewood, D. Killean, J. Armstrong, W. B. Thos. Morgan, Geo. Morgan, John Gainford, J. Grierson, G. A. – Somerville, in 3rd Concession; Wm. Hall, John Cook, nerey, Jno. Hadley, Henry Edwards, Joseph Arkless, in 4th ; Peter Owens, Nicholas Shouldice, John Shouldice in 5th ; Dr. Christie, H. P. Cox, D. Beattie, Robert Stephens, in sion; James Reid, Benj. Street, J. D. Weatherley, Thomas Pinhey, J. B. Monk, in 7th Concession; and A. Lloyd, G. R. n 8th Concession; all in order successively as named, from the side of the Township.

he date of organization till the change in the municipal sys-36 (by which Township affairs were put in charge of "Townnissioners," annually elected), the Justices presiding at the rn meetings (so far as specified) were as follows—those for given above:—1824, James D. Weatherley and Robt. Ste-25 to 1828, inclusive, "the Magistrates of the District," not 829, J. D. Weatherley and W. B. Bradley; 1830, J. B. Monk Bradley; 1831, the Town officers are noted as having been "by the General Quarter Sessions at Perth" which had been uarter Sessions, in their regular turn, since 1824, when the Bathurst was set off from Johnstown); 1832, Robt. Stephens Monk were the Magistrates, and the meeting was held at the ohn Hedley.

ords of 1833-35, inclusive, have been lost. Those of 1836 oceedings of general local interest, and we copy the minutes e third Resolution will explain the reason of the Town offiappointed as above in 1831.

"Township of March, District of Bathurst.

meeting, Monday, 4th January, 1836, pursuant to public

ate Town Clerk, re-elected, begged to decline the honor.

Younghusband was unanimously elected Town Clerk.

imously resolved, That the thanks of the inhabitants are Henry Edwards, late Town Clerk; that they are sensible of of his long and diligent services; and that a copy of this be presented to that gentleman, in a silver box.

imously resolved,—That Daniel Beatty, Thomas Morgan, and gins be the three Commissioners for this Township.

imously resolved,—That whereas assessment rates are levied intenance of local Courts of Judicature, the administration of hin our District, is limited to Perth, excluding us, by reason nce, from all its benefits, and inflicting upon us all its evils untarily we cannot attend, and a compulsory attendance is ses an oppression under which we have too long labored; we eem it, conjointly with the Commissioners, unnecessary to either Assessor or Collector.

imously resolved, That whereas the Legislature has been to divide the District of Bathurst, it is expedient that our tives oppose, and that they be requested to oppose, any Bill ave for its object the dismemberment of the County of Carlethat the Legislature be petitioned to enact that District rates d; the payment of Members' wages made optional with the County Courts established throughout the Province, and the ending the establishment and maintenance thereof to be deof the Provincial revenue, whereby Upper Canada may be on all direct arbitrary taxation.

imously resolved,—That whereas a balance remains in the e Treasurer of the Agricultural Society, it is (in the opinion ting) desirable that the amount be forthwith divided, share like, between such several Townships in which not less than rs reside; and that the Treasurer be requested to pay such e respective Town Clerks, to be by them appropriated as the ners shall deem most advantageous to their fellow-townsmen, ng their breed of stock, or otherwise,

"*Resolved*,—That all further matters and things be referred to the discretion of the Commissioners, and that three cheers be given for March and the Constitution.

"John Younghusband,
"*Town Clerk*."

The Commissioners, in the exercise of the discretion allowed them, and for some cause not explained, ate the leek over the third above Resolution, by calling a special meeting on the 30th of the same month for the purpose of appointing an Assessor. John Jones was the man, and it was ordered that "the oath of office be administered forthwith by the Town Clerk."

Coming down later, we find the Township Commissioners as follows for the several years subsequent to the above:—

1837.—Wm. B. Bradley, Chairman; Thos. Morgan, Daniel Beatty, and George Clark.

1838.—George Clark, Chairman; the same Commissioners were elected.

1839.—There seems to have been a return to the old system this year, as we see the old-fashioned Town meeting was "held at the schoolhouse, 3rd Concession, by order of J. B. Monk, Wm. B. Bradley, and Edward Loggan, Esquires, three of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace," &c., and that among the officers elected there were no Commissioners, but that George Clark and Thomas Morgan were elected Town Wardens. Hannett Pinhey presided at the meeting, as he also did in

1840.—When Benjamin Street, Thomas Morgan, and Thomas Christie were the Town Wardens elected.

1841.—Benjamin Street and Thomas Christie, Town Wardens.

1842 was the first year the Township sent a District Councillor to represent it—the first year of the new District of Dalhousie. Hannett Pinhey was elected to the position, and Benj. Street and Wm. Adams were elected Town Wardens.

Subsequent to this no Town Wardens were elected. Mr. Pinhey continued to be returned as District Councillor till the operation of the Municipal Act in 1850. George Morgan succeeded John Younghusband as Clerk in 1843, and continued in the office till 1868, a period of 25 years, when he was succeeded in turn by the present incumbent, G. W. Monk, M.P.P.

In 1850, the first year of the operation of the Municipal Act, all the Councillors were elected by acclamation, the meeting being held at the school-house on the 3rd Concession, and called (irregularly) by order of H. Pinhey and W. B. Bradley, Esqs., the former acting as Chairman, when the following were elected:—H. Pinhey, Reeve; F. W. Richardson, John G. Street, Thos. Morgan, Wm. Erskine, Councillors. The other Municipal officers for that year were as follows:—George Morgan, Clerk; Albert Hopper and George Morgan, Jr., Auditors; William, Ferdinand, and Gardner Richardson (three brothers), Assessors; John Armstrong, Collector; and Owen Riddle, Poundkeeper.

Mr. Pinhey continued to act as Reeve till 1855, inclusive, and in 1856 was succeeded by R. Y. Greene, who held the position till 1864, when he gave place to W. H. Berry, who retained the office four years, when Mr. Greene was again returned, and re-elected in 1869 and 1870; and in 1871 W. F. Richardson was chosen Reeve, continuing to occupy the office four years, being replaced by Mr. Greene, who again resumed the position in 1876, and retains it still.

The following is a complete list of the Municipal officers for the current year (1878):—R. Y. Greene, Reeve; Samuel Scissons, W. H. Berry, Wm. Kennedy, Geo. Acres, Councillors; Geo. W. Monk, M.P.P., Clerk; Wm. Richardson, Treasurer; Richard Richardson, Assessor; George H. Morgan, Collector; James Armstrong, John Younghusband, Auditors.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Christopher Armstrong.—Deceased, late Judge of the County Court of the County of Carleton, was the eldest son of Robert Armstrong of Manor-Hamilton, in the County of Leitrim, Ireland, where he was born on the 20th August, 1801.

He was educated at a private school in his native Town, where he acquired a good knowledge of English and the Classics—especially Latin—a taste for the cultivation of which he retained through life.

His father was a gentleman in easy circumstances, but the close of the Anglo-American and European wars in 1815, which settled the fate of France and produced so many reverses of fortune, had its effect on him; and having a large family of sons, he determined to emigrate to the New World. Accordingly, in the year 1819 he came to Canada; and having obtained a grant of one thousand acres of land in the County of Simcoe, the family began life in the backwoods of America. In the year 1829, after ten years of "roughing it in the bush," Christopher, whose tastes and education fitted him for a learned profession, went to Toronto, and began the study of law in the office of Baldwin & Sullivan—the senior partner being the Hon. Robert Baldwin, afterwards so celebrated in Canadian politics. He completed his studies with Mr. James Samson, of Belleville; was called to the Bar in 1831; and after practising for some time in that Town, removed to Kingston, and forming a partnership with the Hon. John S. Cartwright, he continued to practise for a number of years with exceptionally brilliant success.

In January, 1842, he was appointed Judge of the Bathurst District; and in May of the same year he was called to preside as Judge of the District and Surrogate Courts of the new District of Dalhousie, which in the year 1850 became the County of Carleton. He at once took up his residence in the County, and continued to discharge the duties of his office until within a few weeks of his death.

During a useful and busy life extending over nearly three-quarters of a century, Judge Armstrong was from his earliest manhood most warmly interested in everything which tended to promote the interests of the country at large. He took an especial interest in the success and well-being of his countrymen in Canada; but his broad principles of charity, and affectionate sympathy for humanity in every form, knew neither creed nor country, where the necessities of his fellow-man appealed to his compassion.

He was at one time President of the St. Patrick's Society of Ottawa, and was one of the chief promoters of the County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital; and in his death—which took place on the 4th September, 1874, of valvular enlargement of the heart, at his residence, Richmond Lodge, Nepean, near Ottawa, a few days after he had completed his 73rd year—the Bench lost one of its brightest ornaments, the country one of its best citizens, and the people of Ottawa a friend whose place will not readily be filled, and whose memory will be ever fondly cherished.

JUDGE ROSS.—William And. Ross, Senior Judge of the County of Carleton, is the fourth son of the late Donald Ross, of Ardross, Rosskeen, Ross-shire, Scotland, where he was born in 1815, and where he received his primary education, which he completed at the University of Queen's College, Kingston, graduating with the degree of B. A., in 1855.

Like many of our eminent men, Judge Ross spent part of his life in teaching school—the scenes of his labors being in Ottawa and the rural districts of the County of Carleton. He was one of the oldest regular teachers in the Township of Torbolton, and was subsequently principal of the old Bytown Grammar School. He married here the daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Durie, and studied for the ministry for some years; but abandoning that intention, turned his energies in the direction of law. He was called to the Bar of Ontario, Trinity Term, 1859; and to the Bar of Quebec in 1868.

He was for many years the law partner of the Hon. R. W. Scott, Q.C., of Ottawa—acquiring such a reputation for sterling honesty and superior legal acumen, that upon the death of Judge Armstrong, the Senior Judge of the County, in 1874, Judge Ross was at once chosen to fill the vacancy, by commission bearing date Sept. 22nd of the same year.

JUDGE LYON.—Robert Lyon, the Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of Carleton, is the youngest son but one of a family of eight sons and seven daughters of the late Col. Lyon, who was formally a Captain of the old 100th Regiment in the British Army. After the termination of the Anglo-American War of 1812-15 the 100th Regiment was consolidated with the 99th, the newly-formed Regiment taking the latter number, but being subsequently also disbanded. Capt. Lyon was among the officers who retired from the service at that time, and took a part in forming the military settlement at Richmond—the first in the County of Carleton—from which time until his death he was one of the leading men of the community in all matters pertaining to public and municipal and political affairs.

A number of his family attained to distinguished positions in municipal and provincial politics and the learned professions. His second son was the first Reeve of the Village of Richmond, under the operation of the "Baldwin Act," which came into force in 1850.

G. B. Lyon, the eldest of the family—who afterwards assumed the name of Fellowes—occupied for a great length of time a leading position at the Bar, and was a member of Parliament for the County of Russell for many years. He was also Mayor of the City of Ottawa, a position which he held at the time of his death.

Robert Lyon, the present Judge, studied law for four years in the office of his brother, Lyon-Fellowes, after which he entered the office of Crawford & Hagarty, of Toronto. (The former was the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, and the latter is the present Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.) He was admitted as an Attorney in 1851, and called to the Bar in 1853; but on account of private business occupying his entire attention, he did not commence practice till 1856; since which time—and up to the date of appointment to his present position, in November, 1873—he continued, in the City of Ottawa, a law business conducted with reputed ability, and attended by merited success.

He has always evinced a most lively interest in public and municipal affairs, and his talents in that direction have been repeatedly recognized, and rewarded by the confidence of his fellow-citizens, by whom he was returned as City Alderman for a number of successive terms, and elected to the highest civic honor in the gift of the people—Mayor of Ottawa City—in 1867. He was also elected in the Conservative interest to represent the County of Carleton in the first Parliament of the Province of Ontario subsequent to Confederation.

The military and patriotic spirit of the father also distinguishes the son. At the time of the threatened trouble of the "Trent affair," he raised an independent company of volunteers for active service, and was appointed to the Captaincy, which he resigned on finding that their services were not required.

Judge Lyon is a most highly-respected member of society—a careful and impartial judicial officer, and an ornament to the Bench.

GEORGE W. MONK, M.P.P. for the County of Carleton, is a resident of the Township of March. The Monk family are closely allied to the Forrests and Lowthers, two very celebrated names in English history. Admiral Arthur Forrest, born in Jamaica in 1702, was one of the most distinguished naval commanders who ever trod the quarter-deck of a British man-of-war; while the English annals are filled with the name of Lowther among the country's celebrated men, and the genealogy and distinguished services of the family date back to the days preceding the Norman Conquest.

Mr. Monk is a lineal descendant of George Monk, born 6th December, 1608, who was Commander-in-Chief of the English forces in the Kingdom of Scotland, and was the most considerable instrument of the restoration of Charles II. to that throne; in reward for which he was created by that Monarch Baron Monk of Potheridge, Beauchamp, and Tyes, Earl of Torrington, and Duke of Albemarle, which titles became extinct upon the death of Christopher second Duke of Albemarle, his son, in 1687. Mr. Monk is the youngest of a family of ten children of John Benning Monk, Captain in H. M. 97th Regt. of the line—grandson of Hon. G. W. Monk, originally a midshipman under Admiral Boscawen, who afterwards entered the army, and became Major of the Royal Fusileers, but, retiring, studied law, and subsequently attained to the Bench of Nova Scotia. He had also a grand-uncle, Sir James Monk, who was Attorney-General of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Monk, who was born in March Sept. 10th, 1838, was educated at Potsdam, N.Y., and is by occupation a farmer, although he does a very extensive Insurance and Loan business, being connected with a number of the best Canadian Companies in each of the above lines.

Though he has served the Township as Clerk for some dozen years, he never entered public life till the general election of 1871. He was subsequently unseated on petition, but re-elected in 1872, and returned by acclamation at the general election of 1875, as a supporter of the Conservative party, of whose political principles he has always been a firm and consistent advocate, though never a partisan.

He was for several years Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Black Chapter of British America; and is now Deputy Grand Master (Honorary) of the Grand Black Chapter of Ireland.

He is married to Emily Blanche, daughter of Col. Dyer, of Montreal, an ex-Captain of the Regular Army, who commanded a Regiment of Volunteers during the Rebellion; and they have a family of two sons and five daughters.

JOHN HOLMES, ex-M.P. for the County of Carleton, was born in Longford, Ireland, in 1830, and emigrated with his father's family to Huntley in 1846. He studied engineering, and followed surveying during his early life. He early developed a taste and from beginning with a subordinate seat at the gradually rose, being successively Deputy Reeve, Re till he was finally returned to the Commons during t subsequent to Confederation. A comparatively aff tained by energy and ability, was exchanged for pecu resulting from his great liberality in connection wi at the next general election he was beaten by Jo present member)—whom he had previously defeate jority, and, as his friends all claim—which is as firm other side—by the free use of money. He was of a and three daughters. The other son went to Austra man, and later to New Zealand, where he lately die viving brother an immense property, which he ha fortunate transactions in engineering and speculating lately left Canada for New Zealand to take possess awaiting him.

Mr. Holmes is a man of superior intelligence, exc and progressive ideas, and respected by his political ponents alike, as a true gentleman and the warmest

ROBERT LEES, Q.C., of Wildwood, Nepean, near in Dalkeith, Scotland; but his father emigrated with ada in 1817, when Robert was very young; and in 1 the pioneer settlers in what is now the County of Town of Perth.

Though born in Scotland, and proud—as what Sc of his nativity, Mr. Lees was educated and brought ada, and is a thorough Canadian in patriotism an everything but birth. He received his legal training M. Radenhurst, then a distinguished member of the Perth, and one of the oldest Parliamentary represen Bathurst District. He was admitted as an Attorn called to the Bar in 1848; and having located in Byt menced a law practice which he has ever since conti ability.

When yet a very young lawyer, in 1849, he bro prominence and popular notice by his very able and of a number of parties accused of riot and murder, i what have since been known as the "17th September from a public meeting called for the purpose of inviti new Governor-General, to visit Bytown.

Although possessing a law practice which require tion, yet his services as a citizen to his fellow-citize quently sought by them, he having represented St. Alderman at different times, and, as such, being one Wales' Reception Committee when H. R. H. visite the corner-stone of the Parliament Buildings, in Sept

On the resignation of F. C. Powell as Clerk of th Mr. Lees was appointed in his stead. This was an subsequent to the passage of what is known as the C Act, and Mr. Lees is therefore the oldest County C the Province of Ontario. He still holds the positio Peace and County Crown Attorney of the County of being senior partner in the law firm of Lees & Gemm the Law Society of Osgoode Hall, and a Queen's Cou

THOMAS CLARK, Warden of the County of Carle of the Township of Nepean. He is a Scotchman by of John and Ellen Clark (maiden name Oliver), who ada in 1841, from the Village of Cessford, in the P Roxburghshire, Scotland, where Thomas was born, th of three sons and eight daughters.

Mr. Clark, who was but thirteen years of age when in the County of Carleton, has always been engaged i suits, and with a degree of success which is the reward o and integrity combined. He now owns and cultivates land in the best part of the Township of Nepean, a call forth the highest approval of the admirer of sci In the finest strains of thoroughbred stock Mr. Clark and in this branch of farming undoubtedly carries off competitors in this section of the Dominion. He exh 14 prize-takers at the Provincial Exhibition held in shorthorns and grades; and of the latter class he o stockmen admit to be at least equal to any in this Pr sent herd includes a dozen prize Ayrshires, thirty th horns, and nearly a hundred high-bred grades, all am specimens of their respective classes; while his Clyde for number and excellence, rank Mr. Clark among th breeders of heavy draught stock.

Notwithstanding the amount of time and labor ne on so extensive a private business, Mr. Clark's energy tunity to devote much attention to local public affair always taken an active and leading part. He has ser Board of the Township for nearly 15 years, for the la has been Reeve, and the last two have seen him occup chair in the County Council. No better comment c his works and his admitted character and ability, tha ment that in the first of those elections (1877), he was nearly two-thirds majority of the County Council, wh Beatty, Reeve of Richmond, and John Smith, Reeve of the most able and popular gentlemen who ever respective municipalities; and the second year (1878), the position by unanimous vote.

Among the public positions now filled by Mr. C tioned that of Honorary Director of the County Car Society (of which he was for two years President prior of the City of Ottawa Agricultural Society, and Presi and North Gower Macadamized Road Co.

Mr. Clark was married to Miss Christina McM since deceased; and later, to Miss Sarah Leslie, also a family of eleven children surviving.

Among the thousands of self-made men of Cana more worthy of success anywhere to be found than among those of this County, not one has more honest cess, nor more ably filled positions of honor—the m appreciation of superior parts and sterling qualit subject of this brief sketch.

EDWARD SHERWOOD, deceased, late Registrar of th ton, was of U. E. Loyalist descent, being a grandson Sherwood, a Pennsylvanian of English extraction, wh

r life. He early developed a taste for public affairs, ning with a subordinate seat at the Council Board, he being successively Deputy Reeve, Reeve, and Warden, ly returned to the Commons during the first Parliament Confederation. A comparatively affluent position, at- gy and ability, was exchanged for pecuniary misfortunes, his great liberality in connection with public life, and eneral election he was beaten by John Rochester (the r)—whom he had previously defeated—by a small ma- his friends all claim—which is as firmly denied by the the free use of money. He was of a family of two sons hters. The other son went to Australia when a young to New Zealand, where he lately died, leaving his sur- an immense property, which he had accumulated by actions in engineering and speculating; and Mr. Holmes ada for New Zealand to take possession of the estates

is a man of superior intelligence, exceptional liberality, e ideas, and respected by his political adherents and op- s a true gentleman and the warmest of personal friends. ss, Q.C., of Wildwood, Nepean, near Ottawa, was born otland; but his father emigrated with his family to Can- hen Robert was very young; and in 1819 became one of lers in what is now the County of Lanark, near the

n in Scotland, and proud—as what Scotsman is not!— Mr. Lees was educated and brought up entirely in Can- orough Canadian in patriotism and sentiment, and birth. He received his legal training under the late T. , then a distinguished member of the Canadian Bar, at of the oldest Parliamentary representatives of the old ict. He was admitted as an Attorney in 1847, and r in 1848; and having located in Bytown, at once com- practice which he has ever since continued with marked

very young lawyer, in 1849, he brought himself into l popular notice by his very able and successful defence parties accused of riot and murder, in connection with e been known as the "17th September Riots," resulting meeting called for the purpose of inviting Lord Elgin, the General, to visit Bytown.

ossessing a law practice which requires his whole atten- rvices as a citizen to his fellow-citizens have been fre- by them, he having represented St. George's Ward as ifferent times, and, as such, being one of the Prince of on Committee when H. R. H. visited Ottawa and laid e of the Parliament Buildings, in September, 1861.

gnation of F. C. Powell as Clerk of the Peace, in 1857, ppointed in his stead. This was an appointment made the passage of what is known as the County Attorney's Lees is therefore the oldest County Crown Attorney in f Ontario. He still holds the position of Clerk of the unty Crown Attorney of the County of Carleton—besides rtner in the law firm of Lees & Gemmell, a Bencher of y of Osgoode Hall, and a Queen's Counsel.

LARK, Warden of the County of Carleton, is a resident p of Nepean. He is a Scotchman by birth, and the son len Clark (maiden name Oliver), who emigrated to Can- rom the Village of Cessford, in the Parish of Eckford, , Scotland, where Thomas was born, the ninth of a family nd eight daughters.

who was but thirteen years of age when his parents settled of Carleton, has always been engaged in agricultural pur- a degree of success which is the reward of energy, industry, ombined. He now owns and cultivates over 400 acres of t part of the Township of Nepean, and in a manner to ighest approval of the admirer of scientific husbandry. ains of thoroughbred stock Mr. Clark particularly excels, nch of farming undoubtedly carries off the palm from all this section of the Dominion. He exhibited no less than at the Provincial Exhibition held in Ottawa in 1875, in grades; and of the latter class he owns a herd which t to be at least equal to any in this Province. His pre- ades a dozen prize Ayrshires, thirty thoroughbred short- rly a hundred high-bred grades, all among the very finest eir respective classes; while his Clydesdale horses, both l excellence, rank Mr. Clark among the leading Canadian vy draught stock.

nding the amount of time and labor necessary in carrying a private business, Mr. Clark's energy gives him oppor- e much attention to local public affairs, in which he has n active and leading part. He has served at the Council ownship for nearly 15 years, for the last five of which he , and the last two have seen him occupying the Warden's unty Council. No better comment can be offered upon his admitted character and ability, than the simple state- e first of those elections (1877), he was chosen Warden by ls majority of the County Council, when opposed by Dr. f Richmond, and John Smith, Reeve of Torbolton—two le and popular gentlemen who ever represented their icipalities; and the second year (1878), he was elected to unanimous vote.

public positions now filled by Mr. Clark may be men- Honorary Director of the County Carleton Agricultural ch he was for two years President prior to 1878), Director Ottawa Agricultural Society, and President of the Nepean ver Macadamized Road Co.

was married to Miss Christina McMillan, of Nepean, , and later, to Miss Sarah Leslie, also of Nepean, and has ven children surviving.

thousands of self-made men of Canada, there are none f success anywhere to be found than in Carleton; and this County, not one has more honestly earned that suc- ably filled positions of honor—the mark of the people's f superior parts and sterling qualities—than has the brief sketch.

HERWOOD, deceased, late Registrar of the County of Carle- E. Loyalist descent, being a grandson of Captain Justus nnsylvanian of English extraction, who was an officer in the royal forces during the Revolutionary war. The Captain was wounded at the Battle of Saratoga, and made prisoner with the surrender, at that place, of the British army under Burgoyne. For his espousal of the Royal cause he was obliged to abandon a beautiful property and fly to Canada shortly after the above-mentioned event, settling at St. John's, Lower Canada, among the first pioneers of what was then an almost unexplored wilderness. There his son was born, who afterwards became Hon. Levius P. Sherwood, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of Upper Canada. This son married Charlotte, daughter of Ephraim Jones, another U.E. Loyalist, who was one of the very earliest settlers in the Township of Augusta, and reared a family by her, which may be safely called one of the first representative families of the old Province of Upper Canada.

One of his sons was the Hon. George Sherwood, Q.C.; another, the Hon. Henry Sherwood, Q.C.; and another, Edward, the subject of this sketch. For very many years the Sherwood family exercised a leading and controlling influence over the affairs of the Province. Among the many public positions held by the first above-named was Mayor of Brockville, and afterwards Warden of the Counties of Leeds and Grenville; member of the Legislative Assembly from 1841 to 1851, and again from 1858 to 1863 inclusive; a Commissioner to inquire into the management of the Board of Works in 1845, a Bencher of the Law Society in 1849, and a Q.C. in 1856. He was also a M. L. C. from Aug. 6, 1858, to May 23rd, 1862, during which time he held the offices of Receiver General and Commissioner of Crown Lands in succession, and is now the Senior Judge of the County of Hastings.

Edward Sherwood was the youngest child of the family. He was born in Brockville in 1823, educated at Upper Canada College, and studied law with the Hon. Robert Baldwin. On acquiring his profession he practised a number of years with great success in Brockville, as a member of the firm of Sherwood, Steele, & Sherwood, the other members of the firm being the late Judge Steele and the present Judge Sherwood. He subsequently practised at Ottawa for some years, till his appointment as Registrar of the City and County combined. The duties were divided in the beginning of 1864, and he chose to retain the Registrarship of the County, Mr. Burritt being appointed to that of the City.

He continued in this office till his death, which took place in Ottawa, June 30th, 1877.

He married Isabella P., daughter of Col. Turner, of the Royal Engineers, who was born in Ross Castle, Lakes of Killarney, Ireland, by whom he had a family of three sons and three daughters.

He lived highly respected by a very large circle of admiring friends, and died deeply lamented by the entire community.

A. P. SHERWOOD, Deputy-Sheriff of the County of Carleton, is the youngest son of the late Edward Sherwood above-mentioned. He received his education at the High School of Ottawa, where he was born on the 18th March, 1854. Though still a very young man, he has for the past two years performed the duties of a most difficult position with a tact and ability which stamp him as possessing more than ordinary business capacity and with a kindness and suavity which have made him popular even among those with whom the intricate details and delicate requirements of his position bring him into official contact.

Of his two brothers, one is a leading hardware merchant of the City of Belleville, and another has a position in the Toronto agency of the Consolidated Bank.

In the above sketch of his late father, brief reference is made to the leading position always held by the Sherwood family; a family who have all and always been strongly Conservative in politics, and among the most influential men in the County of that party—a party to which their allegiance dates back to the time when their ancestors, for the love of their King and Constitution, abandoned home and possessions and luxurious surroundings, for privations and hardships in the inhospitable wilds of a Canadian forest.

CHAUNCEY WARD BANGS, Mayor of the City of Ottawa, is a Canadian by birth, and an American by descent. He first saw light in 1814, at Stanstead, Eastern Townships, whither both his father's and mother's families had emigrated from the United States during the war of 1812-15. His father lived many years in Montreal, and subsequently in Hawkesbury, Ont., where he died at the age of 70 years.

Mr. Bangs came to Bytown in 1847, and entered into the hat and fur trade, which he uninterruptedly followed till within about three years, when he retired from active private business with the well-earned reward of long years of diligent application to its many details, and with a reputation of an honest dealer and an honorable man.

He came here when the Capital was but a dirty country Village; has grown up with its growth; witnessed the many and great changes which have transformed it into a beautiful city, and in many of them has exercised a wise influence which has materially tended to their present state of development.

He was a City Alderman for ten years—nine of which were successive—and during a number of which he was returned by acclamation. He ran for the Mayoralty twice unsuccessfully, being defeated first by G. B. Lyon-Fellowes, and secondly by W. H. Waller; but in the election for 1878 he defeated P. A. Egleson, one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most influential citizens, by over 600 majority.

At the last general election for the Commons, he ran, in conjunction with Dr. St. Jean, one of the late members, against Messrs. Currier and Tasse; but the strong Conservative element inherent in the constituency, together with the wide-spread feeling of dissatisfaction with the fiscal policy of the late Reform Government, defeated both himself and his colleague.

Mr. Bangs is a man of great tact, fine abilities, and sound judgment; and during a year which will be memorable in the annals not alone of the City, but of the whole country, as one in which a large amount of all those qualities was necessary to successfully preside over the destinies of the Capital, he has succeeded in performing the duties incumbent upon him in a manner which has reflected credit upon himself, conferred great benefits to the citizens at large, and won their justly merited praise for his able and honorable conduct as Chief Magistrate of the Political Metropolis of the Dominion.

He married a daughter of William Kirby, Esq., of Hawkesbury—one of the leading men of that section of country—and has a family of four sons and four daughters.

WILLIAM COWAN, J.P., County Treasurer of the County of Carleton, is the second child, and eldest son, of a family of five sons and four daughters of Patrick and Anne Cowan, of the County Leitrim, Ireland, where he was born, December 17th, 1825. His mother was a Cornyn,

of Norman extraction ; his father being of Celtic descent, and a farmer in easy circumstances.

William received the best education afforded by the National School of the Parish of Kilturbid, and upon leaving it, passed the National Board, obtaining a certificate for Teacher, which occupation he purposed following ; but becoming dissatisfied with some of the workings of the Irish school system, he left his home for America in 1845, and arrived at Bytown in August of that year, when less than 20 years of age. Having occasion to visit some distant connections in North Gower, he happened to attend a school-meeting, at which he made an arrangement with the Trustees to take temporary charge of the school at North Gower Village, a charge so faithfully performed that they retained him in their service for five years, till he left for the purpose of studing law in Toronto. But just as he was on the point of leaving, he was induced by some friends to invest what money he had saved in a farm which was offered very cheap, and he located upon it—intending to remain only long enough to dispose of it again—but circumstances subsequently induced him to permanently follow the occupation of farming ; so he married, in 1850, Catherine, daughter of C. . McCrea, of Montague, an officer of the war of 1812-15, and settled down to agricultural pursuits, which he prosecuted for many years with an exceptional and enviable degree of success.

About the time of his marriage he was offered by the late Judge Armstrong the position of Clerk of the Division Court (including N Gower and Marlboro') which he accepted, and retained for more than 21 years, till his voluntary resignation on removal to Ottawa.

He early assumed a leading position in the direction of municipal affairs. He was elected Township Councillor for seven or eight years in succession, after which he was for five years Reeve. In 1870 he was offered the County Clerkship, and this, in addition to the superior advantages offered by a residence at the Capital for the education of his growing family, induced him to retire from farming and local municipal affairs, and remove to Ottawa to accept the appointment, the duties of which he continued to discharge till February, 1873, when he received his appointment to his present position, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Z. Wilson, late Treasurer, to the office of Collector for the Port of Ottawa.

Mr. Cowan is literally a self-made man—owing the position he has succeeded in attaining to his own unaided efforts. He is one of the Ottawa City Water-Works Commissioners ; takes an active and leading part in all local and general improvements ; has been a Justice of the Peace for over 25 years ; is an enterprising and popular citizen, and a thorough-going, reliable, and efficient public officer.

WILLIAM HENRY WALLER, Registrar of the County of Carleton, is the son of the late Robert Alfred Waller, of Castle Waller, County Tipperary, Ireland, and cousin-german of the late Sir Richard De Burgh, of Castle Connell, in the County of Limerick—his grandfather being Captain Richard Waller, of Castle Waller. The latter gentleman, in his day, "was High Sheriff of the County Tipperary. He was an especial favorite of Royalty, and early acquired the confidence and esteem of George IV., when Prince of Wales—His Royal Highness honoring him with his companionship, and through life continuing to him his distinguished consideration—a mark of honor which, perhaps, not a second Irish Sheriff was ever the object of."

The family is of Norman extraction, the first member of it having come to England with William the Conqueror, and settled at Groombridge, which is the family seat in England to this day. In 1641, William Waller of Groombridge went over to Ireland, and married in that country ; and from him has descended the subject of our sketch.

Mr. Waller, who was born at Castle Waller, in Tipperary, came to Canada with his father and family in 1853, being then a lad of fourteen, just from school. He spent six or seven years in the *Globe* office, Toronto, learning the printing business, and at the same time acquired a thorough knowledge of short hand and various other useful mental acquirements, during leisure hours. In 1866 he came to Ottawa, and obtained a position on the editorial staff of the *Union* newspaper, which he retained till 1865, after which he went into Insurance brokerage, and continued therein until September, 1877, when he was appointed to his present position, the duties of which he performs with the utmost efficiency, and a courtesy which harmonizes with the attributes of a gentleman, throughout.

In 1874-5 Mr. Waller came into public notice by being elected Alderman for St. George's Ward, and at once made himself popular by his thorough exposition of the city finances. On the death of Mayor Lyon-Fellowes in 1876, he was elected to the position for the balance of the current term, and re-elected by acclamation in 1877. In the position of Chief Magistrate he gave general satisfaction, and on retiring from office was publicly entertained by the citizens, and made the recipient of a valuable gold watch, chain, and seal, accompanied by a handsome illuminated address, as a mark of appreciation and respect for his services as Mayor of the City.

Mr. Waller is a man of about forty years of age, though he looks much younger. He is of active habit and literary turn. He was elected President of the St. Patrick's Literary Society of Ottawa in 1870, and has continued to fill the position ever since, by re-election each successive year. He has ably written and lectured on a great variety of subjects of general interest, and is an acknowledged authority on matters not only of a literary character—but in everything pertaining to commercial and financial affairs, municipal government, and political economy.

ALEXANDER BURRITT, City Registrar of Ottawa, was born at Easton's Corners, in Grenville, July 2nd, 1830. His father, Edmund Burritt, and mother, whose maiden name was Anna Dunham, were both members of U. E. Loyalist families who fled from the United States to the district along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, immediately after the Revolutionary war.

The Burritt family were originally of Welsh nationality—having emigrated to Old Stratford, Connecticut, in the year 1640. The year 1775 found the family divided—some choosing the side of the King, and others casting in their lot with the Continentals, then in rebellion against the King's now universally-admitted tyranny. Two branches of the family took arms in the Royal service, accepting the risks of war, and afterwards receiving its consequences by the confiscation of beautiful estates, and their own proscription and flight from their native land to a then inhospitable wilderness. Of those who remained true to the cause of the Colonists were some who both previously and subsequently attained to distinguished positions in science, literature, and politics ; and so also with their descendants—one of whom was the renowned Elihu Burritt, familiarly known throughout the civilized world as "the learned blacksmith."

Of those who adhered to the side of the King who fled to the St. Lawrence Front immediately results of the war ; and later, in 1793, settled at Burritt's Rapids, on the Rideau, then called in h was in his day one of the leading men not only o whole Province. He was one of the representat of Johnstown in the Parliament which ruled th vince when war was declared by the United State on the 19th June, 1812. He was one of the ob Johnstown District, and in his capacity as such number of marriages. The extent of his servic judged from the fact that in the year 1809 there wer the Church of England in all Upper Canada, and ministers—what few there were—were not allow ceremonies.

His son, Edmund, the father of the subject of a leading man in public and military affairs. Volunteers during the Rebellion, and served i engagements, including the Battle of the Windm for many years. He is still living at Grenville,

Mr. Burritt, who in his younger days was a g crossed the equator many times, and been in all p resided permanently in Ottawa since 1857. He present position—the duties of which he ably fills ing the signature of Lord Monck, then Governo February 29th, 1864.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster of the City of Otta of the late G. W. Baker, a Captain in the Royal A ed to Canada in 1832, and settled in Ottawa, then Bytown. He was born in Shooter's Hill, Woolwi and was therefore a lad of but 10 years when he a He is now one of the few surviving inhabitants w among the pioneers of the Capital, having come i a backwoods village, having grown with its growt from its then insignificant proportions to become having been closely identified during almost its material interests, and devoted the whole of a use ment of a branch of its public service—a service w ous management and solicitous care, has taken r similar character in the civilized world.

In 1834, Matthew Connell, the first Postma and Capt. Baker was appointed to succeed him— ing the office for some years, assisted by the prese mer [illegible], whose quick perception and early a habits enabled him, even then, to take tempora another's absence.

In 1842, when only 20 years of age, Mr. Baker Clerk the first appointment to that office—for th house District, a position which he continued to for some years, at the same time holding the posit the old Buchanan slide, previous to its passing into of Upper Canada, but in 1846, on the removal of hi onto, he assumed full charge of the Bytown Post-off nation of his father in 1857 he was appointed his s since continued to direct the affairs of the offi Baker that he has grown grey in the public servi connected with the office over which he now p nearly 45 years ; and the great changes through wh that time are illustrated by the fact that as late as the establishment consisted of himself alone, while in the Post-office of 19 clerks who were connect 1872, just 20 years later ; and at the present ti employed numbers 41 ! Although the P. O. retu other offices in the Dominion whose receipts are Ottawa, yet we doubt if more work is anywhere tons of "free matter" in connection with the Gov not figuring in the returns.

Mr. Baker, whose patriotic duties were not fo an officer of the old 2nd Carleton Militia, and Civil Service Rifles—has been, as a resident of th useful of its citizens, for a period now closely verg

FRANK HAWKEN, Assistant Postmaster of t an Englishman by birth, and the son of James a name Beswarick Hawken, of the parish of Roche where Frank was born on the 4th of November parents emigrated to Ottawa, then Bytown, when in 1852.

He had the advantages of education afforded while a lad, but though displaying great love for learning, the circumstances of his family did not a professional collegiate course, and as early as when just past his twelfth year, he commenced t the capacity of the most subordinate position in the Mr. Baker, whose attention was thus early direct gence and exceptionally quick business characte was only to be temporary—but by the time it was by the return of an absentee, the young assistant useful that Mr. Baker could not do without him quently retained in the office, and has therein rem advanced step by step, till he was appointed to th Postmaster of what is in many respects the mo the Dominion, by commission bearing date 24th

It is superfluous to remark that Mr. Hawke in the postal service and devoted his whole lif who owes his position to his own unaided efforts, of faithful performance of most important public one of the most popular officials in any branch o the National Capital.

M. K. DICKINSON, of Manotick, is a lineal desc Fathers, whose self-expatriation from Old Engla and landing in New England, on Plymouth Ro two centuries been recounted by historians an the noblest instance within ancient chronicles supreme devotion to cherished religious principle conscience' sake.

The Dickinsons continued citizens of Massach ceeding generations ; but the war of 1812-15 found the father of the subject of this sketch, settled in the St. Lawrence Front, when the whole populat

ICAL SKETCH OF THE

who adhered to the side of the King was Stephen Burritt, the St. Lawrence Front immediately after the decision of the e war; and later, in 1793, settled at the present Village of pids, on the Rideau, thus called in honor of his name. He ny one of the leading men not only of his locality but of the nce. He was one of the representatives from the District n in the Parliament which ruled the destinies of the Pro- war was declared by the United States against Great Britain June, 1812. He was one of the oldest magistrates of the District, and in his capacity as such performed a very great marriages. The extent of his services in that line may be the fact that the year 1809 there were only four ministers of of England in all Upper Canada, and that "Nonconformist" what few there were—were not allowed to perform marriage

Edmund, the father of the subject of this sketch, was also man in public and military affairs. He was a Captain of during the Rebellion, and served as such in a number of s, including the Battle of the Windmill. He was a Lt.-Col. ars. He is still living at Grenville, 85 years of age.

ritt, who in his younger days was a great traveller—having equator many times, and been in all parts of the world—has manently in Ottawa since 1857. He was appointed to his tion—the duties of which he ably fills—by commission bear- nature of Lord Monck, then Governor-General, and dated 0th, 1864.

AKER, Postmaster of the City of Ottawa, is the second son I. W. Baker, a Captain in the Royal Artillery, who emigrat- n in 1832, and settled in Ottawa, then the embryo village of He was born in Shooter's Hill, Woolwich, England, in 1822, refore a lad of but 10 years when he arrived in his new home. one of the few surviving inhabitants who may be reckoned as pioneers of the Capital, having come into it when it was but village, having grown with its growth, and seen it expand n insignificant proportions to become a beautiful city, and closely identified during almost its entire history with its s, and devoted the whole of a useful life to the advance- ent of its public service—a service which, under his judici- ement and solicitous care, has taken rank among the first of acter in the civilized world.

, Matthew Connell, the first Postmaster of Bytown, died, Baker was appointed to succeed him—his eldest son manag- e for some years, assisted by the present Postmaster, then a whose quick perception and early acquisition of business ded him, even then, to take temporary charge during his sence

, when only 20 years of age, Mr. Baker was chosen County First appointment to that office—for the old then new Dal- rict, a position which he continued to fill with much ability rs, at the same time holding the position of slide-master of hanan slide, previous to its passing into possession of the Bank nada. But in 1846, on the removal of his elder brother to Tor- nmed full charge of the Bytown Post-office; and on the resig- father in 1857 he was appointed his successor, and has ever ued to direct the affairs of the office. It may be said of Mr. he has grown grey in the public service—being intimately with the office over which he now presides for a period of ars; and the great changes through which it has gone during e illustrated by the fact that as late as 1852 the whole staff of ment consisted of himself alone, while a photograph is now office of 19 clerks who were connected with the office in 20 years later; and at the present time, the staff of clerks umbers 41! Although the P. O. returns show a couple of in the Dominion whose receipts are larger than those of we doubt if more work is anywhere performed—the many e matter" in connection with the Government Departments in the returns.

er, whose patriotic duties were not forgotten—having been the old 2nd Carleton Militia, and later a member of the e Rifles—has been, as a resident of this city, one of the most citizens, for a period now closely verging on half a century.

HAWKEN, Assistant Postmaster of the City of Ottawa, is an by birth, and the son of James and Elizabeth (maiden rick) Hawken, of the parish of Roche, Cornwall, England, was born on the 4th of November 1847, and whence his grated to Ottawa, then Bytown, when he was a mere child,

he advantages of education afforded by the public school but though displaying great love for books and aptitude for circumstances of his family did not admit of a literary, or l collegiate course, and as early as 1st of January, 1861, st his twelfth year, he commenced to work for himself in of the most subordinate position in the City Post Office under whose attention was thus early directed to the boy's intelli- exceptionally quick business characteristics. The position e temporary—but by the time it was to be filled again, n of an absentee, the young assistant had made himself so Mr. Baker could not do without him; and he was conse- ned in the office, and has therein remained ever since, being p by step, till he was appointed to the position of Assistant f what is in many respects the most important office in n, by commission bearing date 24th Feburary, 1873.

ffluous to remark that Mr. Hawken, who has grown up l service and devoted his whole life to its interests, and position to his own unaided efforts, extending over years erformance of most important public duties—is deservedly ost popular officials in any branch of the Civil Service at Capital.

KINSON, of Manotick, is a lineal descendant of the Pilgrim e self-expatriation from Old England, in the *Mayflower*, n New England, on Plymouth Rock, has for more than s been recounted by historians and sung by bards as stance within ancient chronicles or modern annals of otion to cherished religious principles, and self-sacrifice for ke.

nsons continued citizens of Massachusetts for several suc- ations; but the war of 1812-15 found Barnabas Dickinson, he subject of this sketch, settled in Upper Canada, along nce Front, when the whole populated portion of the Pro- vince consisted of scattered settlements along that river, and extending, with increasing intervals, along the north shores of Ontario and Erie, to the Detroit River. This gentleman was possessed of large means and influence. He was the first contractor with the Canadian Government, subsequent to the Anglo-American war, for carrying the mails westward from Montreal, and the proprietor of the first line of public conveyances between that point and Kingston. The present Town of Dickinson's Landing, on the St. Lawrence, which was named after him, was one of his principal stage stations. He was a very active and influential man up to the time of his death, which occurred at Cornwall, Upper Canada, of cholera, in 1832.

M. K. Dickinson was the youngest son of the above, and is now the only one surviving. He was born at Denmark, Lewis County, New York, in 1822, but has been resident permanently in Canada since 1828. In 1844 he engaged in the forwarding trade from Kingston eastward, and his business grew to such proportions that the "Dickinson Line," of which he was proprietor, monopolized the greater share of the carrying trade over the St. Lawrence, and Rideau and Ottawa, and Lake Champlain routes—having business offices in Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec. From 1850, for several years, he was also a business partner of J. M. Currier in the manufacture of sawn lumber, and this firm was the first who ever made a shipment of this article from the Ottawa Valley to the Boston market, which subsequently became one of the greatest consumers of Canadian forest products.

Between 1848 and 1870 Mr. Dickinson resided in Ottawa. He was elected Mayor of the City in 1864, and returned by acclamation the two successive years, 1865-66; and during the term of his Chief Magistracy Ottawa became practically the Capital of Canada (though it had been theoretically such for some years previously), by the removal of the seat of Government thence from Quebec. He removed in 1870 to Manotick, of which pleasant and prosperous town he was the founder, and a full description of which may be found in the local history of North Gower. He is a man of the greatest energy, and exceptional business talents; and during his active and busy life the country has been at many times and in great measure indebted to his enterprise and public spirit for much of its past development and present improvement.

Mr. Dickinson married, in 1846, Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the late Wm. Twigge, of Toronto. One of his sons, George L. Dickinson, is the present Deputy Reeve of North Gower, and is considered one of the most promising young men, both in public and private business affairs, in the County of Carleton.

JOHN SWEETLAND, M.D., of Ottawa, was born in Kingston, Ont., in 1835, and educated at Queen's College, in that City graduating in Medicine in 1858.

His father was T. Sweetland, an architect and contractor, connected with the Royal Engineers' Department of the British Army. In that capacity he built a great part of the fortifications of Kingston, as they now stand, including Fort Henry and the numerous Martello towers. His mother was Miss Jane Norris, of one of the old families of the ancient Capital. Both father's and mother's families were originally from the neighborhood of Exeter, Devonshire, England.

After graduating, Dr. Sweetland commenced practice in Packenham, Lanark County, where he remained till 1865, when he removed to Ottawa, since which time he has been engaged in a practice which has assumed the largest proportions, and been attended with correspondingly flattering results.

Although possessing an immense practice, however, the Doctor finds time to devote to the promotion of all public and private enterprises of a beneficial or national character; and probably no man in the City has lent more liberal assistance in time and talents to the development of undertakings of the above nature, or with a more marked degree of success attending his efforts.

He is one of the hardest workers and most effective exponents of Reform principles in the whole County, and has been President of the City of Ottawa Reform Association since its organization, in 1872, till the present year, when he declined re-election.

Among the prominent positions occupied by him in connection with educational, financial, charitable, and national institutions and societies may be mentioned that of President of the City of Ottawa St. George's Society, for the past seven years; President (in 1877) of the Ottawa Medical Chirurgical Society; President of the Ottawa Poor Relief Committee; President of the Beechwood Cemetery Co.; President of the Grand Hotel Co., of Caledonia Springs; 1st Vice-President for many years of the Ottawa Ladies' College; Director for many years of the Ottawa Mutual Building Society; Secretary (in Ontario) of the Canada Medical Association; and Vice-President of the N. A. St. George's Union, a Union of all the St. George's Societies throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

He was one of the five Commissioners under whose supervision the present splendid Water-Works system was inaugurated and carried to completion; and, though never seeking public office of any kind, is one of the most useful men, whether in a professional or a public capacity, which the Capital can claim among its citizens.

IRA MORGAN, J.P., of Osgoode, is of U. E. Loyalist descent. His great-grandfather was Capt. William Morgan, of Revolutionary memory, whose loyal adherence to the British cause in the troublous times of '76 altered his position from that of affluence to the direst poverty, and made him a stranger in a strange land—the primeval forests of the Township of Osnabruck—and one of the pioneers of Upper Canada. There he settled about 1784, and his eldest son, McKenzie Morgan, likewise lived and died there, rearing a family, of whom William was again the eldest. He married a daughter of Wm. Gill, of Antrim, Ireland, an intimate friend of the Workmans, and Ira was their eldest son. He is married to Miss Harriet M. Campbell, of Osnabruck, where he himself was also born in 1828, and whence he removed when about 20 years of age, and settled at his present home.

Of all our local public men, none have more repeatedly or more faithfully served the people, nor have the services of any extended over a broader or more varied sphere. He has been for 25 years a Justice of the Peace, and a Commissioner in Bankruptcy, and also Clerk of the Sixth Division Court of Carleton since 1856. He was elected to the Township Council in 1855, and to the Deputy Reeveship in 1856, and from that time till 1876, inclusive, a period of 21 years, he represented Osgoode in the County Council (with the exception of a brief period during which he was travelling in Europe); and for the last eight years of that time he was Warden of the County—by far the longest term the position was ever occupied by any one man. He has been the Reform candidate for Russell in a number of political contests, but was never successful on account of the strong political conservatism

inherent in the constituency. He is Captain of the Metcalfe Independent Co. of Infantry, formerly No. 3, 43rd Regiment. He has been for 21 years continuously Sec.-Treas. of the Co. Russell Agricultural Society, and for the past six years member of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario for No. 2 Division, representing North and South Lanark, North and South Renfrew, Russell, Carleton, and Ottawa. During the Centennial year he was President of the Society, and to his energy and good management was due, in a very great degree, the flattering success attending the Canadian display. He was presented with a Bronze Medal by the Centennial Commission, for distinguished services, accompanied by an illuminated address; and for his exertions and success in his capacity as a member of the Canadian Commission, the Agriculture and Arts Association presented him with a magnificent gold watch, appropriately engraved with the particulars of the occasion. In everything tending to the advancement of the material interests of the community at large, or his own locality in particular, Mr. Morgan has always taken a very active part, and exerted a leading influence; and to this influence and energy are owing many of the public improvements which the people of his adopted County possess, and whose facilities and conveniences they enjoy.

William Ralph Bell, M.D. of New Edinburgh, only child of William Bell, Esq., of Brook House, Sutton-under-White-Stone-Cliff, near Thirsk, Yorkshire, England, was born at Thirsk on the 14th December, 1832, his ancestors having resided at that place and neighborhood from before the Norman Conquest.

The late William Bell, father of Doctor Bell, held the position of Chairman of the Thirsk Board of Guardians for more than twenty-one years, during which period he stood several contested elections for the position—one with the present Earl Cathcart, when Lord Greenock—also with Sir William Payne Gallwey, Bart., and others. He resigned the office in 1869, and having disposed of his estates at Brook House, and Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, he emigrated to Canada during the same year and settled in the Township of Gloucester, to be near his son. Subsequently he purchased eleven acres of the McKay Estate, in New Edinburgh, where he built the beautiful cottage of Lindenlea in 1870, at which place he died, July 17th, 1874, leaving a widow and his son.

Dr. Bell received his education at Kirklington Academy and Brainham College, and his professional studies with the late Drs. Willie and Skaife, of Easingwold, and at the medical schools in connection with Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, Scotland, and the University of Erlangen, Bavaria—at which, after attendance on its classics and required curriculum, he proceeded to examination for its degrees in Arts, Philosophy, Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics, and graduated (Summâ cum Laude) at the regular term held in 1859.

The Doctor served in the Arctic regions as Medical Officer to the ship *Lady Franklin*. He also held for a period of six years the position of Medical Officer to the late Sir Tatton Sykes' Charities at Bishop Wilton, Pocklington, Yorkshire.

He settled at New Edinburgh in 1866, since which time he has been actively engaged in his profession. He contested the County of Russell in the Conservative interest at the last general election (previous to '78) for the Commons, but was defeated.

He is Assistant-Surgeon to the Governor-General's Foot Guards—having been an officer of that splendid regiment since its first formation.

Robert Cummings, J.P., of Cummings' Island, Gloucester, has been for a great many years one of the leading and most influential residents of the County of Carleton. It may truly be said of Mr. Cummings that he was the architect of his own fortune.

Born in the Township of Gloucester, June 16th, 1833, he was eldest of a family of three sons and four daughters—the children of Charles and Frances Cummings (maiden name Spratt), who emigrated from County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1830, and settled in Gloucester—one of its pioneers. Of this family, Mr. Cummings is now the only surviving son. His two brothers, who took a warm interest in the enfranchisement of the slave, enlisted in the 9th N. Y. Heavy Artillery during the American War, and the youngest was killed in battle before Petersburg, Va. The other brother served through the war, was wounded at Gettysburg, and promoted to a 1st Lieutenancy for bravery on the field. He died at a comparatively early age, from ill-health superinduced by military service and wounds.

Robert early left home and learned the trade of carriage-making—afterwards working as foreman in some of the largest and best establishments in Western Ontario—but returned to his old home on the establishment of the seat of Government at Ottawa, and commenced a general mercantile business on his own account at Cummings' Island, where he still resides and carries on an extensive general trade, and the manufacture of carriages. From the small beginning of exactly $1,000 when he commenced, Mr. Cummings has, by prudent management and honest dealing, reaped the reward which is vainly striven for by so many, and can now procure from any wholesale merchant in Montreal or in any of the banks of Ottawa orders to any required amount without even giving his note, while his high capacities and personal popularity have been the cause of placing him in the repeated and long-continued occupation of the chief municipal offices of public trust, which he has ever filled with an amount of ability rarely equalled, and a satisfaction to his constituents as genuine as it is deserved.

He entered the Township and County Councils as Deputy Reeve of Gloucester in 1865, was returned as Reeve the following year, and continued to act as such up to the end of 1876, for which year he was elected Warden of the County Council by acclamation—the only representative from east of the Rideau ever elected to sit in the Warden's chair.

He formerly took great interest in military matters, and was a number of years Captain of No. 3 Battery of the Ottawa Artillery Brigade.

He is a J.P. of many years standing, and one of the most active and popular men in the community in all matters relating to public and political affairs. At the Conservative caucus held to choose a candidate to contest the County of Russell at the last general election, every delegate from his Township—the most intelligent and populous of the electoral division—were sent pledged to support him, as were also the majority from the County at large; but the political necessities of the party aroused the party leaders—including Sir John A. Macdonald—to insist on the nomination of a Roman Catholic, in the person of Hon. John O'Connor, and Mr. Cummings—with true devotion to his party, and, as he thought, also to his country—gave way.

He is married to Agnes, daughter of Thomas Borthwick, of Gloucester, and they have a family of three sons and two daughters.

Charles Billings.—The name Billings is of Saxon origin—the ancestors of the family having come from Germany tury, and settled in England. In the absence of genealogical tables, the Billings throughout Amer tion that they are descended from three brothers of selves the offspring of those Saxon families—who set land in the very earliest days of the Colonial tim Billings, one of their descendants, was born at Shar 1748, and married Joanna Rogers, a lady of Welsh ting at the close of the Revolutionary War to Canada Brockville, where he practised his profession till leaving a family of two sons and three daughters, b Mrs. L. Houghton, of Brockville—now survives at t One son of this family, Braddish Billings (born at Ware 23rd, 1783, just previous to his father's removal Canada), afterwards became the first white settler in Gloucester, and the first, with a single exception, o shore of the Ottawa. Circumstances of great intere ous to mention here, might be recorded of his event to say that his energy, his perseverance, his honesty, were proverbial. He married Oct. 13th, 1813, and a Merrickville (his bride's former residence) to thei solitudes of the Gloucester forest, carrying all their birch-bark canoe, and landing at their new home same month. The hardships and privations he endu and perseverance required to overcome them, were ex from the nature of things, than those of new settl great as the least of these must of necessity be. F no store within 50 miles (except that of Philemo which was only kept for his own people); and the p of over 50 miles of river and forest transportation necessaries of life, was $2.50 per lb. for common te for coarse salt, $1.25 per yd. for striped cotton, $50 $25 per bbl. for flour, $10 per pr. for common hors pr. for coarse boots, 25c per lb. for nails, and everyth tion. Notwithstanding these seemingly overwhelm he had, by the year 1828, purchased and paid for 1 cleared 500 acres of it, and erected buildings which, and extent, were in keeping with the whole. For stood at the head and front of the management affairs, and having well performed his work amo passed to his rest at his home in Gloucester, 3rd Feb

Lemira Dow, his widow, still lives on the old ho year, having been born at Cambridge, near Saratoga 1st, 1796. Her removal with her father's family to Ca young—her early experience of Canadian country well as a few incidents of her trials as the pioneer w now populous and wealthy Township of Gloucester connection with the early history of the municipali ber of circumstances of interest over which her exercised an influence. Like her husband, Mrs. B woman of remarkable physical courage and endura nary mental ability, and throughout life a bright ex goodness. She kept written records, not only of ci piring beneath her own notice, but of matters whic her ancestors long before her time. Very many with the early history of the County of Carleton from her memoranda. As a matter of deep interest friends of the pioneer white woman of the most po Carleton, and the oldest settler (with a single excep well, of Ottawa) now living in the whole County, w ing extract from her diary, in regard to her own an family were of Scotch extraction, and her mothe having settled in Rhode Island and the other in Ma two centuries ago. We quote:—"My great grand ness, married a woman named Gaskill, who was hei tract of land in Rhode Island—her father, mother, having been murdered by Indians during the India over six feet high, weighing nearly 300 pounds; a preserve his chair and a large cane with which he s son, Nathan (grandfather), was born in Rhode Isla 1745, and married Hannah Buffoun, born in Smithfi 1750. My mother, Cynthia Harkness, was born 14 and married Samuel Dow, of Newburyport, Mass., in Augusta, near Prescott, in 1807. My father was port in 1768, and died in Montague, Upper Canada.

Of a family of nine children, two of whom d sons and two daughters still reside on different por lings homestead, to comfort their mother's declini daughter, a widow, resides in Brockville. The c born 19th January, 1819—died 29th Sept., 1871), Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, and Registr Court at Bytown; and also for a number of years S L. and O. R. R. The second son, Elkanah (born June 14th, 1876), was a Barrister, and practised s time, but left the profession to accept a position Canadian Geological Survey, under Sir Wm. L Palæontologist of the Geological Staff, and a Fello logical Society of London, Eng., at the time of his author of considerable celebrity, and some of his subjects are considered as among the best standard son is one of the leading agriculturists of his native

Charles Billings is the youngest of the family. the Canadian Bar, having studied in the office of t son, but left the profession to assume personal co fine estate. He is one of the leading farmers of t represented the Township as Reeve, and now for formed the duties of the Clerkship in a manner intelligence, comprehensive store of literary know range of business experience eminently fit him.

G. J. O'Doherty, Barrister-at-Law, of Ottawa, O'Doherty, who was born in the County Mona came to Canada in 1823, with his father George O after living a number of years at Burritt's Rapids, in 1841, and was one of the pioneers of that secti Gloucester, when the country on all sides and for one unbroken wilderness. Here he hewed out and reared a large family.

He was a man of great personal worth, and for the prime of life, he exercised a leading influence

ne family having come from Germany in the eighth cen-
led in England. In the absence of absolutely correct
tables, the Billings throughout America hold the tradi-
are descended from three brothers of the name—them-
pring of those Saxon families—who settled in New Eng-
ery earliest days of the Colonial times. Dr. Elkanah
of their descendants, was born at Sharon, near Boston, in
rried Joanna Rogers, a lady of Welsh extraction—remov-
e of the Revolutionary War to Canada, and settling near
here he practised his profession till he died in 1828,
ly of two sons and three daughters, but one of whom—
hton, of Brockville—now survives at the age of 82 years.
s family, Braddish Billings (born at Ware, Mass., September
st previous to his father's removal with his family to
rwards became the first white settler in the Township of
d the first, with a single exception, on the whole south
Ottawa. Circumstances of great interest, but too numer-
n here, might be recorded of his eventful life. Suffice it
s energy, his perseverance, his honesty, and his manliness
al. He married Oct. 18th, 1813, and at once started from
(his bride's former residence) to their new home in the
he Gloucester forest, carrying all their personal effects in a
noe, and landing at their new home on the 28th of the
The hardships and privations he endured, and the energy
nce required to overcome them, were exceptionally greater,
re of things, than those of new settlements generally—
east of these must of necessity be. For years there was
n 50 miles (except that of Philemon Wright at Hull,
ly kept for his own people); and the prices paid (exclusive
iles of river and forest transportation) for the common
life, was $2.50 per lb. for common tea, $2.50 per bushel
, $1.25 per yd. for striped cotton, $50 per bbl. for pork,
or flour, $10 per pr. for common horse-blankets, $10 per
boots, 25c per lb. for nails, and everything else in propor-
thstanding these seemingly overwhelming disadvantages,
e year 1828, purchased and paid for 1,000 acres of land,
cres of it, and erected buildings which, in point of quality
ere in keeping with the whole. For a half-century he
head and front of the management of local municipal
aving well performed his work among his fellow-men,
rest at his home in Gloucester, 3rd February, 1864.
ow, his widow, still lives on the old homestead, in her 83rd
been born at Cambridge, near Saratoga, New York, March
er removal with her father's family to Canada while yet very
early experience of Canadian country school-teaching, as
incidents of her trials as the pioneer white woman of the
s and wealthy Township of Gloucester—are referred to in
ith the early history of the municipality, as also a num-
mstances of interest over which her lamented husband
influence. Like her husband, Mrs. Billings has been a
narkable physical courage and endurance, and extraordi-
ability, and throughout life a bright example of Christian
he kept written records, not only of circumstances trans-
h her own notice, but of matters which happened among
long before her time. Very many facts in connection
y history of the County of Carleton have been gleaned
noranda. As a matter of deep interest to the very many
e pioneer white woman of the most populous Township of
d the oldest settler (with a single exception, Rice Honey-
wa) now living in the whole County, we give the follow-
om her diary, in regard to her own ancestry. Her father's
of Scotch extraction, and her mother's Irish; the one
d in Rhode Island and the other in Massachusetts, at least
ago. We quote:—"My great grandfather, Adam Hark-
a woman named Gaskill, who was heiress to a very large
in Rhode Island—her father, mother, and all her friends
murdered by Indians during the Indian war. (He stood
high, weighing nearly 300 pounds; and the family still
chair and a large cane with which he slew a bear.) Their
(grandfather), was born in Rhode Island, 4th September,
rried Hannah Buffoun, born in Smithfield, 14th February,
nother, Cynthia Harkness, was born 14th December, 1770,
Samuel Dow, of Newburyport, Mass., in 1789; and died
near Prescott, in 1807. My father was born at Newbury-
and died in Montague, Upper Canada, in 1805."
ily of nine children, two of whom died in infancy, two
daughters still reside on different portions of the old Bil-
ead, to comfort their mother's declining years. Another
widow, resides in Brockville. The eldest son, Braddish
anuary, 1819—died 29th Sept., 1871), was for many years
k of the Crown and Pleas, and Registrar of the Surrogate
own; and also for a number of years Sec.-Treas. of the St.
R. The second son, Elkanah (born May 5th, 1820—died
876), was a Barrister, and practised successfully for some
ft the profession to accept a position on the staff of the
eological Survey, under Sir Wm. Logan. He was the
ist of the Geological Staff, and a Fellow of the Royal Geo-
ty of London, Eng., at the time of his death. He was an
nsiderable celebrity, and some of his books on scientific
considered as among the best standard works. The third
the leading agriculturists of his native Township.
Billings is the youngest of the family. He is a member of
n Bar, having studied in the office of the late Justice Wil-
the profession to assume personal control of his present
He is one of the leading farmers of the community—has
the Township as Reeve, and now for many years has per-
duties of the Clerkship in a manner for which his high
comprehensive store of literary knowledge, and extensive
iness experience eminently fit him.

DOHERTY, Barrister-at-Law, of Ottawa, is the son of John
who was born in the County Monaghan, Ireland, and
ada in 1823, with his father George O'Doherty, Esq., and
number of years at Burritt's Rapids, settled in Gloucester
was one of the pioneers of that section known as South
when the country on all sides and for long distances was
en wilderness. Here he hewed out for himself a home,
large family.
man of great personal worth, and for many years, during
life, he exercised a leading influence in all matters of a public nature where the interests of his County were involved. The subject of this sketch was born in Gloucester in 1842, and educated at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic College, now the University of Ottawa. He studied law in the office of Scott & Ross—the former now Senator Scott, and late Secretary of State in the Mackenzie Cabinet, and the latter the present Senior Judge of the County of Carleton; completing his studies with the late Chief Justice Harrison, of Toronto. On acquiring his profession he practised at Sarnia in partnership with the present Judge Davis of London, afterwards spending some years travelling, and subsequently practising three years, with great success, in Minneapolis, Minnesota; but returned to Ottawa, to be near his father, in 1874, since which time he has practised in partnership with the Hon. John O'Connor, Q.C., now President of the Council in the Dominion Cabinet. His experience in his profession has been very successful, as well as of an extensive and varied nature; and he is a member of the Bar of a number of the United States.

He also devoted considerable attention to military affairs. In 1864 he attended the Military School of Instruction at Toronto, creditably passed the required examinations, and obtained the usual certificates of fitness to command. In 1865 he organized the Sarnia Garrison Battery of Artillery, and was gazetted the first Captain, which position he held till he left Sarnia in 1867, when he resigned his command.

He was married in Oct., 1876, to Miss Marian Lynch, of Ottawa—the fruits of which is already an interesting young family.

Mr. O'Doherty is a fluent and able speaker on all public and political topics, as well as a sound lawyer; and though never seeking position himself, has been very active in promoting the views of the political party to which he is attached.

JOHN O'DOUGHERTY is the eldest son of George O'Dougherty, Esq., who came to this country, from Ireland, in 1823, bearing letters of introduction to the then Governor of Canada. He, with three others, shortly after his arrival was offered a grant of the Township of Templeton, in the County of Ottawa, on condition of their paying for the survey of the Township, which, after taking a view of the country across the Ottawa from what is now known as Rockliffe, they declined, little knowing what wealth of minerals was stored in those rugged hills. He located at Burritt's Rapids, County of Grenville, where, being possessed of great energy of character and considerable capital, he soon transformed a large part of a purchase of 1,600 acres of forest into a finely cultivated farm. Having the advantage of a superior education, and being a man of great natural abilities, he became one of the leading spirits in that section of country. He was made a Justice of the Peace in 1841, died in 1854.

The subject of our sketch was born in 1817, in County Monaghan, Ireland, and came, with his father, to Burritt's Rapids, where he lived till 1841, when he married Charlotte Sparrow, a sister of Charles Sparrow, who was for a number of years Mayor of Bytown, now the City of Ottawa.

After his marriage he settled in South Gloucester, his present residence.

During the troubles of 1837-38 he was in arms in defence of his country, and was present at the battle of the Windmill at Prescott.

He was Postmaster at South Gloucester for a great many years. He had three sons and six daughters, to all of whom he gave a liberal education.

He has always taken a leading part in political and other public matters. He was a member of the County Council of Carleton, and was one of the Special Committee of that body appointed to receive His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his visit to Ottawa in 1860.

CHARLES WILLIAM MITCHELL, the oldest son of William Mitchell, of Edinburgh, Scotland, was born in Gibraltar, Spain, October 8th, 1843, where the regiment (79th Highlanders) to which his father belonged was stationed. He came to Quebec in 1849, and shortly afterwards removed to Hamilton, and subsequently to London, Ontario. He learned the printing business in the office of the London *Prototype*, then published by Marcus Talbot and John Siddons. On the completion of his apprenticeship, Mr. Mitchell left home and proceeded to Detroit, Mich., where he worked for some time as a journeyman printer, and in the fall of 1860 moved to Eagle Harbor, Mich., on Lake Superior, where he worked on the publication of the Kewenaw *Star*. On the outbreak of the American civil war, Mr. Mitchell, like many other Canadians, "caught the war fever," and taking passage in the first steamboat that came up in the spring of 1861, returned to Detroit, and enlisted in the 2nd Michigan Volunteers, the first three years' regiment from the west; was present with his regiment at the engagement at Blackburn's Ford, Thursday, July 18th (the first general engagement of the army of the Potomac), and at the disastrous and bloody fight at Bull's Run on the following Sunday. Mr. Mitchell had many narrow escapes in the numerous outpost affairs that characterised the operations around Washington, Bailey's Cross Roads, Aquatink, and indeed all the country between the Potomac and Fairfax Court House, during the remainder of 1861 and spring of 1862. He afterwards went with his regiment to Fortress Monroe, and took part in the celebrated Peninsular campaign, seeing hard fighting at Hampton, the siege of Yorktown, battle of Williamsburg, 5th May, 1862, where he was promoted to the color guard of his regiment, in which capacity he took part in the severe two days' battles of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines, and the bloody fights which characterized the retreat of the Federals from the neighborhood of Richmond to Harrison's Landing, including the seven days' battles and Malvern Hills. From Harrison's Landing, Mr. Mitchell was invalided to New York, and sent to Detroit, where he was discharged. Mr. Mitchell afterwards went south, and worked at his trade in Memphis, Tenn., and was present during a part of the time of the siege of Vicksburg, and its fall. His adventurous spirit afterwards induced him to court the perils of the sea. Becoming dissatisfied with the monotony of life, as it existed in Keokuk, Iowa, where he was foreman of the *Gate City Journal*, he threw up that position and proceeded to New York, where he shipped "for a whaler," and sailed from New Bedford, Mass., in December, 1863, on board the barque *Smyrna*, bound for the southern seas. An adventurous season at the Falkland Islands and coast of Patagonia, and afterwards Gough's Island on the eastern side of the South Atlantic, Tristan D'Acunha, and the Mozambique Channel, South Africa, was finally wound up at St. Helena, where the ship took fire, and was beached by a boat's crew from the British Commodore's Steamship *Rattlesnake*. A visit to Akyab, East Indies, and return from there in a Swedish ship, rice-laden, for London, England, followed. The winter of 1864-5 was spent in England, and shipping from Plymouth, in a timber ship for Quebec, closed Mr. Mitchell's sea-

faring experience, which partook more of hard knocks and discomforts than was congenial to a young man brought up on shore. At Quebec Mr. Mitchell married Louisa, only daughter of Mr. Alexander Jacques, of Toronto, and afterwards removed to Ottawa in the fall of 1865. In December, 1869, Mr. Mitchell, in partnership with Mr. William Carrier, started the *Free Press* newspaper. Mr. Carrier retired in 1873, leaving Mr. Mitchell sole proprietor. The newspaper venture proved a complete success from the start, and has developed into a first-class and well-established daily and weekly newspaper, with a large circulation and widely extended influence.

MR. C. H. MACKINTOSH, Mayor, OTTAWA (1879).—In this volume will be found the portrait of Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, publisher of the Ottawa *Daily Citizen* and Mayor of Ottawa. Mr. Mackintosh is the son of Captain William Mackintosh, who was born in the County of Wicklow, Ireland—he being related to Sir James Mackintosh, the celebrated essayist. His grandfather, Captain Duncan Mackintosh, married the Hon. Miss Weldon, sister of the Earl of Desart, and settled in Ireland, where the son William was born. He came to Canada very early in life, being an attaché of the Ordnance branch of the British service, and afterwards County Engineer for the County of Middlesex. Mr. C. H. Mackintosh was born in London, Ontario. When quite young he studied law, and at the time the Prince of Wales visited Canada (1860), presented His Royal Highness with a "Welcome" in verse, highly spoken of at the time. In 1861 he abandoned his law studies and accepted a position on the *London Free Press* as City Editor, although then not twenty years of age. His letters over the signature of "FAT CONTRIBUTOR" were widely copied both in Canada and England. In 1864 he accepted a position as City Editor of the Hamilton *Times*. When leaving London he was entertained at one of the largest dinners ever given to a citizen, and also at Strathroy, a Village then, but now a flourishing Town. In 1865 he purchased the Strathroy *Despatch*, and continued publishing it with great success until he sold out in 1874. In 1871 he was nominated for North Middlesex for the Local Assembly in the Conservative interest, but failed to be returned, the non-resident cry being successfully raised, and the Reform vote being at that time greatly in the ascendant. In 1872 he represented one of the wards of Strathroy in the Council, and also resigned his position as Postmaster, which he had held since 1868. Mr. Mackintosh found the field too small for his energies, and accepted the position of Managing Editor of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* in 1873; this he resigned to return to Canada when Sir John Macdonald's Government was defeated. He wrote several brilliant political criticisms under the *nom de plume* "DAMASCUS," and was offered an editorial position on the *Mail*, which was declined in consequence of the editorship of the Daily *Citizen* of Ottawa being tendered to him. No sooner had Mr. Mackintosh assumed the editorial management of the *Citizen* than that paper became immensely popular, the new editor displaying great ability and tact in dealing with questions of creed, class, and nationality. In 1876 Mr. Mackintosh was awarded the Gold and Silver Medal of the St. Patrick's Society of Ottawa for the best poem in commemoration of the O'Connell centennial celebration. As a public political speaker he was and is very popular—his speeches during the campaign of 1878 being remarkable for their adroit references and stubborn facts; he made it a rule never to make a statement unless able to produce proof from parliamentary records. Courteous, genial, and industrious, he made rapid strides in public favor. In December last, a requisition containing nearly 1,400 signatures requested him to be a candidate for the Mayoralty. In reply to a deputation, Mr. Mackintosh informed them that he was not wealthy; had never been in the City Council; had not lived five years in Ottawa; possessed no property save his public reputation; was a young man—but if the people wanted him, he would accept a nomination. His name was enthusiastically received. Col. Aumond, who lived in Ottawa in 1827, when it was called the Rideau Canal, was one of his seconders, as also Mr. Patrick Baskerville, an old and influential resident. His mover was the Hon. Senator Skead, one of Ottawa's oldest residents. The contest it was thought would be close, considering the fact that his opponent, Mayor C. W. Bangs, had lived in Ottawa for a great many years, owned property in several wards, and had been elected in January, 1878, by over six hundred majority. However, Mr. Mackintosh's friends rallied enthusiastically; he was elected by 726 majority over Mr. Bangs; he had a majority in every ward in the City, and polled one hundred and fifty votes more than had been polled at the general political election. Mr. Mackintosh in 1871 published a history of the *Chicago Fire*, and in 1873 a volume entitled the "*Panic of 1873 in the United States*." He is also proprietor of the Canadian *Parliamentary Companion*, a very useful political hand-book. Altogether the career of this gentleman shows what industry, courtesy, and ability can accomplish. He is little more than thirty-five years of age, was married to Miss Gertrude Cooke, daughter of Timothy Cooke, J.P., at Strathroy, Ont., on the 7th of April, 1868, and has five children living. His residence, 171 Daly Street, will be found in another portion of this volume.

LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM SMYTH, deceased, late of Gloucester, was of English descent, though born in New Haven, Conn., on the 19th April, 1794. His father was Peter Smyth, of Manchester, England, who had been engaged from boyhood in the manufacturing establishments of that city. Immediately after the Revolutionary War, an interdict was placed upon skilled workmen emigrating from England to the United States, and to avoid the operation of this enactment, Mr. Smyth, who had decided to branch out into new fields of enterprise, was obliged to smuggle himself, as it were, out of the one country and into the other, in the guise of a peddler.

On his arrival in America, he settled in a place known as Thurman's Patent—so called from the fact that one Thurman had secured a very extensive land-grant there—in the vicinity of Paterson, New Jersey. Here he formed a partnership with Mr. Thurman, and commenced the manufacture of woollen goods—having introduced the first spinning jenny ever used in the United States. He was a young man at this time, but subsequently married Elizabeth Matthews, of Paterson, N.J., and removed to New Haven, Conn., where his son William was born—his only child. When William was seven years of age, his father moved to Canada, and settling in the Township of Osnabruck, became engaged in farming.

William Smyth married Sarah Wood, of Cornwall, the daughter of a U. E. Loyalist of that place. As such, she drew 200 acres of land from the Government, and on to this lot, No. 12 Junction Gore of Gloucester, Mr. Smyth moved in 1822. About three years subsequently, he removed to lot 15, J. G., and continued to reside there till his death on 24th April, 1877.

The above date shows him to have been among the pioneers of the Township. He was from the first one of its admitted ability and undisputed integrity, being of the community and the prudent ma was always shown. His services to the publi by the electors, and his uninterrupted incum of trust in the people's gift is the most convin acts met with the most hearty approval at citizens.

Among the many positions of honor and that of District Councillor, before the op Act; Reeve of the Township, after that Act c of the Township for many years; and one of Peace in the County of Carleton. He also ser a military capacity—having been a Voluntee the war of 1812-15. He also raised a Company Rebellion of '37-38, but their services were had an active connection with, and lively inte ization of the country, and was a Lieut-Col. time of his death. He was one of the Arbi direction of Captain Elliott by the Imperi upon the amount of remuneration to be allow which the Rideau had passed, or which had be all these positions, some of which required the amount of sagacity and the exercise of unusu his part was performed in such a manner as t commendation; and in his death the commu citizens.

He left a family of two sons and two dau youngest, John J. Smyth, a highly respected, informed gentleman, occupies the old homeste

JOHN BUCKHAM, J.P., of Torbolton, is Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland. He settl Monday, the 28th May, 1824, the second s Capt. Baird, a half-pay officer, having come short distance from him but two days previo

Before locating here Mr. Buckham spent through the United States, having traversed the greater portion of what are now called settling in Torbolton he at once commenced since followed farming as his occupation. the best improved and best kept farms anyw

He married, in 1838, Catherine Ferguson, still survives. Their family consists of four Two of the former are machinists in the S Prescott, the eldest being master mechanic of Robert, owns a beautiful farm in the 3rd His son George carries on the homestead, an tion of Town Clerk for a number of years.

Mr. Buckham has filled all the principal of the people, and always with a degree of which reflected the greatest credit upon hims Township from its first organization till his position of District Councillor, the first sent District of Bathurst, the Council meeting at Perth. Previous to the appointment of a To presiding Magistrate of the "Commissioner's regulated local matters. He represented T District Council till Dalhousie was set off 1842, when he declined further honors in con loss to his private affairs which so long a peri necessarily entail. It was not but three or fo was again sent to the District Council. He of Torbolton in that body previous to the op Act, and the first Reeve under the new mun office which he continued to fill to the greate stituents till the pressure of years compelle He is one of the oldest Justices of the Peace a Captain of Militia till the advance of years from the force. Though now an old man, energy characteristic of his race; a health an low the prudent observance of the laws of nat is the reward of good management and indu highest respect and esteem of his fellow-ci gained by long years of upright conduct, hospitality, and a general course of moral and always gives hope and comfort to the declin brings a reward far higher than the praises of shall be no longer.

ALEXANDER McDONELL, J.P., of Metcal Archibald McDonell, of Cornwall, U.C., of Sc into Osgoode in 1827, the first settler in t family consisting of seven sons and five dau still residents of the Township, and among highly respected citizens. He himself was Glengarry Militia during the war of 1812-1 services, while acting in the capacity of Depu was presented with a grant of 800 acres of ernment. His wife was Catherine, daughter (no blood relative), of Albany, N.Y., a U. E. on the British side during the Revolutionary to escape prosecution at the hands of the vict establishment of their independence. He himself and each of his children, as U. E. L McDonell, his son-in-law, drew for himself an Township of Osgoode.

As well as being the first pioneer of Osgoo Mr McDonell was also a pioneer in every ente age or promote the material interests of the T to see transformed from a primeval state of wealthy community. He was from the very and indeed *the* foremost man in directing all in the management of public affairs. He was the Township; the Colonel of the first Regi in the County; the first representative of District Council; and in every walk of life, w a most deserving citizen and popular gen deeply mourned by the entire populace.

Alexander McDonell, his eldest son, was b and removed with his father to the Township

p. He was from the first one of its representative men. Of d ability and undisputed integrity, his interest in the well- the community and the prudent management of public affairs ys shown. His services to the public were repeatedly sought lectors, and his uninterrupted incumbency of the chief offices in the people's gift is the most convincing proof that his public with the most hearty approval at the hands of his fellow-

ng the many positions of honor and trust which he filled was District Councillor, before the operation of the Municipal eve of the Township, after that Act came into force; Treasurer ownship for many years; and one of the first Justices of the the County of Carleton. He also served his adopted country in y capacity—having been a Volunteer on active service during of 1812-15. He also raised a Company of Volunteers during the n of '37-38, but their services were not required. He always ctive connection with, and lively interest in, the military organ- l the country, and was a Lieut-Col. of Reserve Militia at the his death. He was one of the Arbitrators chosen under the n of Captain Elliott by the Imperial Government to decide e amount of remuneration to be allowed owners of land through he Rideau had passed, or which had been damaged thereby. In positions, some of which required the possession of the greatest of sagacity and the exercise of unusual wisdom and discretion, was performed in such a manner as to secure a justly deserved dation; and in his death the community lost one of its best

eft a family of two sons and two daughters living, of whom the t, John J. Smyth, a highly respected, very intelligent, and well l gentleman, occupies the old homestead.

S BUCKHAM, J.P., of Torbolton, is a native of the Parish of gh, Roxburghshire, Scotland. He settled on his present farm on , the 28th May, 1824, the second settler in the Township— aird, a half-pay officer, having come in and occupied a lot a stance from him but two days previously.

re locating here Mr. Buckham spent over a year in travelling the United States, having traversed by stage and on horseback ater portion of what are now called the Middle States. On in Torbolton he at once commenced to clear land, and has ever llowed farming as his occupation. He has at present one of improved and best kept farms anywhere to be found.

arried, in 1838, Catherine Ferguson, of Stirling, Scotland, who vives. Their family consists of four sons and two daughters, the former are machinists in the St. L. & O. R. R. shops at t, the eldest being master mechanic of that road. Another son, owns a beautiful farm in the 3rd Concession of Torbolton. George carries on the homestead, and has ably filled the posi- Town Clerk for a number of years.

Buckham has filled all the principal municipal offices in the gift people, and always with a degree of impartiality and ability ellected the greatest credit upon himself. He was Clerk of the ip from its first organization till his resignation to accept the of District Councillor, the first sent by Torbolton to the then of Bathurst, the Council meeting at that time at the Town of Previous to the appointment of a Township Clerk, he had been g Magistrate of the "Commissioner's Court," which at that time d local matters. He represented Torbolton in the Bathurst Council till Dalhousie was set off as a separate District in hen he declined further honors in consequence of the attendant his private affairs which so long a period of public service must rily entail. It was not but three or four years, however, till he in sent to the District Council. He was the last representative olton in that body previous to the operation of the Municipal l the first Reeve under the new municipal system in 1850—an hich he continued to fill to the greatest satisfaction of his con- s till the pressure of years compelled his retirement in 1867. e of the oldest Justices of the Peace in the District, and was n of Militia till the advance of years suggested his retirement e force. Though now an old man, he possesses an amount of characteristic of his race; a health and vitality which only fol- prudent observance of the laws of nature; a competency which eward of good management and industry combined; and the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, which have been by long years of upright conduct, good fellowship, genuine ity, and a general course of moral and religious rectitude which ives hope and comfort to the declining years of old age, and reward far higher than the praises of the multitude, when time no longer.

XANDER MCDONELL, J.P., of Metcalfe, is the eldest son of d McDonell, of Cornwall, U.C., of Scotch descent, who moved goode in 1827, the first settler in the Township. He had a onsisting of seven sons and five daughters, most of whom are dents of the Township, and among its most influential and spected citizens. He himself was an officer of rank in the y Militia during the war of 1812-15; and for distinguished while acting in the capacity of Deputy Adjutant-General, he ented with a grant of 800 acres of land by the British Gov- His wife was Catherine, daughter of Alexander McDonell l relative), of Albany, N.Y., a U. E. Loyalist, who bore arms British side during the Revolutionary War, and fled the country prosecution at the hands of the victorious Americans on the ment of their independence. He was entitled to land for and each of his children, as U. E. Loyalists, and Archibald l, his son-in-law, drew for himself and wife 1,000 acres in the p of Osgoode.

ll as being the first pioneer of Osgoode in its early settlement, onell was also a pioneer in every enterprise tending to encour- emote the material interests of the Township, which he lived nsformed from a primeval state of nature to a populous and community. He was from the very first one of the foremost, d the foremost man in directing all useful undertakings, and nagement of public affairs. He was the oldest Magistrate in ship; the Colonel of the first Regiment of Militia organized nty; the first representative of the Township in the old ouncil; and in every walk of life, whether public or private, deserving citizen and popular gentleman, whose death was ourned by the entire populace.

nder McDonell, his eldest son, was born in Cornwall in 1808, ved with his father to the Township of Osgoode in 1827. He has been a worthy follower in the footsteps of "the Squire," as his father was familiarly known; and during his younger days occupied many of the municipal public positions of honor and trust.

He has been a Justice of the Peace since 1833, a Captain of Militia for many years, and was the last District Councillor elected by the Township of Osgoode previous to the operation of the Municipal Act. Of late years, however, he has devoted himself closely to private business. He is one of the leading farmers in the Township, a man of superior parts and progressive ideas, and enjoys a high reputation as a citizen and a gentleman.

He married Catherine, daughter of Peter Tobin, of Cornwall, a woman of sterling qualities of head and heart, whose death, some two years since, will ever be most deeply mourned. Their family consists of eleven children surviving; and Mr. McDonell himself, though now past the allotted three-score-and-ten, is hale, hearty, and vigorous, with an apparent promise of many years of usefulness yet before him.

JAMES BROWN, J.P., is a native of Scotland, and the only son of a family of four children of Isaac and Elizabeth Brown, who emigrated from their native country in 1831, and settled on the 28th of July of that year on Lot 26, Con. 4, R. F. of Gloucester, among the very earliest pioneers of that section of country, where the dull monotony of the sombre forest surrounded him for miles on all sides, with the exception of a very few small clearings and most primitive habitations, at scattered intervals and remote distances. Old Mr. Broww being a man of energy, soon transformed a portion of this uninviting wilderness into a pleasant home; and the highly cultivated farm and fine modern buildings which now present themselves, give the visitor of later birth but little conception of the toils and trials, difficulties and dangers, disheartening discouragements and painful sufferings of those who have conquered the Canadian forest, and left to their children and their children's children so fair a legacy to bear witness to their indomitable energy and unconquerable Anglo-Saxon spirit.

Old Mr. Brown, in his day, took a leading part in the management of local affairs, and continued to exercise a controlling interest in Township matters till the time of his death, which occurred December 29th, 1848. He was for many years a Township Councillor and Deputy Reeve, and one of the oldest Magistrates in the Township.

His son, like the father, has always followed the agricultural profession. He is one of the leading farmers of the community, and still resides on the old homestead. He was but three years of age when his father settled in Gloucester, and is therefore Canadian in everything but birth, and as such, has always taken a laudable interest and active part in the promotion of all commendable enterprises tending to the well-being of his Township. He is one of the most respected citizens of the Township, and is looked upon as an authority in matters municipal—in which he has had the advantage of a number of years' experience in the Township and County Councils, as Deputy Reeve and Reeve, besides being a Justice of the Peace of many years' standing.

WILLIAM H. HURDMAN, Reeve of Gloucester, is the son of Charles Hurdman, from the County Cavan, Ireland, who settled in the Township of Hull in 1818. By trade he was a shoemaker, and his intimate knowledge of that employment, coupled with his general business capacity, induced the Messrs. Wright to employ him as a general manager of their mercantile business, of which the manufacture of boots and shoes formed a very important branch. After six years of such service in their employ, he left voluntarily, and purchasing land about two miles from Aylmer, on the Hull and Aylmer Road, engaged in farming, and continued in that occupation, and in the same location, till his death, which occurred in 1848.

Mrs. Hurdman still survives, in the 80th year of her age, and is now the oldest living settler in the County of Ottawa. She still enjoys the best of health, is very active even for a person of much greater youth, and is in the possession of all her intellectual faculties to a remarkable degree. She was a Graham—a close relation of some members of the peerage—and a near relative of Rev. George Montgomery West, D.D., of Ireland, and the Rev. Dr. West, of Philadelphia, both well-known and eminent men in literary, scientific, and religious circles. An uncle of hers, Lt.-Col. Nicolson, of the Imperial Army, died in service in the Island of Ceylon. Mrs. Hurdman's home is with her son Charles, on the old homestead near Aylmer.

Wm. H. Hurdman was born in the Township of Hull, on the 9th October, 1818—the first child of Old Country parents in this section of the Ottawa Valley; and as Lord Dufferin says of the Marquis of Lorne, it isn't his fault that he isn't an Irishman—the only reason being that his parents came to Canada a little too soon.

Mr. Hurdman has been engaged in the lumbering business since 1841; and for a large number of years past, in company with Charles and Robert Hurdman, under the name and style of "Hurdman Brothers," has been among the heaviest operators in timber in the Quebec market.

In 1873 Mr. Hurdman removed to his present home, Lot 13, Junction Gore of Gloucester, where he has a beautiful place. He owns and farms between 200 and 300 acres of land in the most approved manner, and is what may be termed a progressive man in that line, as well as in his general views. He has always taken a great interest in agricultural affairs, though farming is not his chief occupation. He was many years a Director of the Ottawa County Agricultural Society, P.Q., and is now Vice-President of the City of Ottawa, and President of the County of Russell Agricultural Societies. He excels in the possession of some of the finest stock in Canada, particularly horses. Two of his animals (which he still owns) won both medals and diplomas from both the Centennial and Canadian Commissions at Philadelphia, in 1876.

While living in Lower Canada Mr. Hurdman never took much interest in public affairs, and continuously refused to accept nominations for municipal offices. Since settling in Gloucester, however, he has evinced greater concern in matters pertaining to the municipal government, and was elected Reeve of the Township in 1877, a position to which he was re-elected in 1878 and still continues to hold, and one for which his great experience and excellent capabilities eminently qualify him.

ROBERT HURDMAN, of Gloucester, has been for a large number of years one of the leading citizens of that part of the Township in which he resides. He is of Irish descent, his father, Charles Hurdman, who was born in the County Cavan, Ireland, having settled in the Township of Hull, about two miles south of the present village of Aylmer, on the Aylmer Road, as early as 1818, when both shores of the Ottawa were

an almost unbroken wilderness. Here Robert was born, and here he continued to live till a comparatively recent date, when he removed to his present home, on Lot 14 of the Gore Junction of Gloucester, where he has a beautiful and comfortable home and a highly cultivated and productive farm.

He also carries on lumbering, and has been engaged a great many years in partnership with his brother, W. H. Hurdman, in getting out square timber for the English market. He is a man still in the prime of life, of more than ordinary intelligence, energy, and business capacity; and has a family of three sons and two daughters living

WILLIAM UPTON, C.E., of Gloucester, is an Englishman by birth, a Russian by naturalization—a nobleman of that Empire, by promotion for distinguished services—a Canadian by adoption—a military engineer by profession—and at present, a farmer by occupation. His career has been an interesting, even romantic one. He was born in 1811, and resided in Birmingham till 1837, when he went to join his father, who had been engaged the previous year by the Russian Government to build the dry docks at Sevastopol, in the Crimea. His plans were confirmed by the Emperor, and his son, the subject of this sketch, at the early age of 16, became his chief assistant. How well these immense military works were designed, and how well executed under the supervision of the Uptons—father and son—the fierce assaults and bloody repulses of the allied armies in the Crimea afterwards attested.

In 1837, the Emperor Nicholas, on a tour of inspection of the Black Sea Department, was so well pleased with the design and execution of the work in progress that he promoted Mr. Upton, Sr., to be Lt.-Col. in the Marine Engineers. He was raised to a full Colonelcy in 1844, but died before seeing his great work completed (though not until vessels had been taken into the docks by water supplied by the canal from the Tchernayah Raichka) in 1851, and was succeeded in the chief control by his son, who managed affairs with consummate ability till the completion of the works, when he retired from the Russian military service and purchased an estate four miles from the City of Sevastopol, on the road to Balaclava.

When the Russians retreated after the battle of Alma, and the allies advanced to the heights of Inkerman, Mr. Upton's house was left between the two hostile lines. It was subsequently taken possession of by General Sir DeLacy Evans, of the English Light Division, used for military purposes, and afterwards destroyed—as well as his entire estate; while he himself was taken as a prisoner-of-war by the English—though permitted to go on parole at Lord Raglan's headquarters for a time.

All who are acquainted with English history are familiar with the main points of the Crimean War, and with none more than the events of the day which the memorable charge of the Light Brigade has for ever immortalized. It is well known that the Russians succeeded, through the stupid neglect of a few English *donkeys* who held high commands in that army of *lions*, in effecting a brilliant movement which came very near resulting disastrously to the whole army. To cover their own incompetency, General Airey and Col. Steele—the former Lord Raglan's Quartermaster-Genl., and the latter his Military Secretary—accused Mr. Upton of giving false information about a certain road between the British position and Balaclava Harbor. The particulars of this controversy are as much a matter of history as the fall of Sevastopol itself; and it is only necessary to say that Mr. Upton's good faith was subsequently fully substantiated, and that he now holds autograph letters from many of the best men then in the army, completely exonerating him from the charge. Among these is one from Sir DeLacy Evans, whose Division chiefly suffered that day, and who voluntarily retired from his command shortly after in disgust at the gross mismanagement and general incompetence of Lord Raglan's staff.

When the English took Mr. Upton prisoner, they promised him remuneration for his losses of property if he would give them such information as his previous relations with the Russian Government permitted him. He did this as far as he consistently could; but because they did not take the city in *four days*—as they boasted they would when they encamped on Inkerman Heights—they refused to carry out their agreement; and on his refusing to accept £500, when his losses had exceeded £5,000, they withdrew even that offer, and kept him a close prisoner of war till, through the intercession of influential friends in England, Lord Panmure, then Secretary of War, ordered Lord Raglan to permit him to return.

Subsequently, through the representations of Admiral Sir T. Lushington, Lord Palmerston referred his case to the Treasury, and he was again offered £500, which he concluded to accept; and disgusted with British justice—or rather injustice—he came to Canada with his family in 1857, and after spending the winter in Ottawa, settled on his present farm, Lot 5, Concession 2, R. F. of Gloucester, where he has built up a comfortable and pleasant home—though modest in comparison to the beautiful estate on the Balaclava road, of which he was deprived, as Sir DeLacy Evans says, by "the inconsistent severities" of the English military authorities.

Mr. Upton married Charlotte, daughter of William Weston Rowles, who with his brother-in-law, Charles Ackroyd, both Englishmen, were the architects to the Russian Military Division of the Black Sea Department, and designed all the principal architectural buildings—particularly those designated the *Maison Blancs* by the English military authorities. They have a family of four daughters and one son, two of the former having been born in Sevastopol.

Mr. Upton devotes much of his time to literary pursuits and study, being an accomplished scholar; while the magnificent fortifications of Sevastopol are a tribute to his own and his father's great genius, which stamp them as the ablest military engineers of the age.

DR. BEATTY, Reeve of Richmond, is of Irish descent, his father, Alexander Beatty, having removed from the County of Wicklow, Ireland, in 1827, and settled in the Township of March, where the Doctor was born, the eldest of a family of four sons and two daughters.

The Doctor studied for his profession at the University of McGill College, Montreal. He has been practising in Richmond for the past thirteen years, and his popularity, in a professional as well as a personal sense, attests not only the success of his labors, but his superior qualities of mind and heart. He is what is termed a progressive man, even in this progressive age, and allows no amount of professional labors to detract from his services to the public welfare, in whatever direction he sees a chance of forwarding the true interests of his Village, the general well-being of the community, or the good of the country at large.

He was one of the most active and useful supporters of Richmond Grammar School while it was in operation. He is a leading member of the Masonic body, and foremost in promoting a table or religious character. He was Surgeon of Regiment of Volunteers until the disbandment now serving the fourth successive term as Reev Richmond, the duties of which position, i is unr performed in a manner reflecting the highest cre bent, as well as redounding to the greatest advan pality.

R. C. W. MACCUAIG, of Ottawa, is the fifth so MacCuaig of the British Army, who was attached t of that Division of Regular Troops sent to this c American invasions during the war of 1812-15, served; afterwards settled at Picton, Prince Ed the subject of this sketch was born, March 7th, father and mother subsequently died.

The MacCuaig family have always occupied a le position in the social, commercial, and political w County of Prince Edward, James S., the second sented it in Parliament on several occasions. He Picton, and is the chief grain merchant and forward County. At the last general election (17th Septe feated the Reform candidate, Dr. Platt, of Picto clever and popular men in the County; the first tim that any other than a Reformer has been returned to either the Commons or the Legislature. The of the family are P. F. (the eldest) and Jas. Picton; Mrs. Glass and Mrs. Creswell, of the City F., of Toronto; and the subject of this sketch.

Mr. MacCuaig, while a young man, was engag pations, and in different parts of the County, h steamboat on the St. Lawrence for a long time some years ago to Lucy Elizabeth, third daughter Bleasdell, M.A., of Trenton, since which he has p in Ottawa. His occupation is General Insuran Broker, Valuator, and Loan Agent. He keeps a and Railway Ticket office at No. 60 Sparks St., Assignee for the County of Carleton.

Though still a comparatively young citizen of Cuaig takes a lively interest in all matters tending perity and advancement, particularly in the offic soldiery, which are such a credit to the Capital, a attached as Captain for a number of years, in that Lisgar Rifles.

HENRY P. WRIGHT, M.D., of Ottawa, is the so an officer of the Department of Militia and Defenc years a member of the Canadian Civil Service. H ronto in 1850, and educated in that City and Q professional studies at the University of McGill where he graduated in 1871, at the head of his degrees of M.D., C.M., which he afterwards suppl ing a member of the College of Physicians and S He then located in Mooretown, Lambton County, a satisfactory practice; but preferring city life, r number of years ago, since which time he has been his profession. To this he devotes his whole tim with a success which has already resulted in a very practice; while both personally and professionally possessing the highest esteem of the community in

CAPTAIN ROBERT WALKER, of Fitzroy, was bor Tyrone, Ireland, 6th November, 1859, and came t family of his father, Robert Walker, Sr., who sett Township of Fitzroy, where he still resides.

Mr. Walker, though owning a very fine property in farming, also carries on a general agency busine different lines. He is general agent for a number of fi implement manufacturing firms, as also for several s and insurance, appraising, loaning, and conveyancing time; while his magisterial duties, in connection w Justice of the Peace, are very numerous for a rural gether, he does an amount of business, and with s not be accomplished by any but a man possessing an of energy and business tact.

He is married to Margaret, daughter of John B has a family of seven sons and two daughters; is C roy Volunteer Infantry Company, attached to the 4 ville; and though a still a young man, is one of influential in promoting all measures tending to be whom he is already looked upon as one of the leadi munity.

JAMES SIEVRIGHT, J.P., of Gloucester, is a Scotch English by extraction, the Sievrights having emigra an early day, to Aberdeenshire, Scotland, where being the second of a family of two sons and George and Elizabeth Sievright, his mother's m Smith. Old Mr. Sievright emigrated to Canada family except his eldest son, and settled on the pres 6, 4th Con., Rideau Front of Gloucester. He r death in September, 1862, in his 89th year, Mr died two years previously, at the age of 71.

The brother who was left in Scotland subse Civil List, and has attained to distinguished emine Diplomatic Service. He has been rewarded by He a number of titles of rank conferred upon him. d'Everton, and a Knight Grand Cross of St. Mich He has been for a number of years a resident of the is Her Majesty's Consul-General to the Ionian Isla

The other brother, James, the subject of this sk Canadian farmer, has likewise distinguished himsel He has always been active in the promotion and advan tending to the public welfare. He was for many previous to the establishment of the present munic He then became the first Reeve of Gloucester, a satisfactorily filled for a number of terms. He was for many years, and is one of the oldest Justices Township.

He married, in 1858, Isabella P. Smith, of Aber has no family. He is a thorough-going man in hi shown by the prosperous and husbandman-like appe about his place; while his intelligence and popula

ic body, and foremost in promoting all objects of a chari-
ous character. He was Surgeon of the 43rd (Carleton)
Volunteers until the disbandment of the corps. He is
he fourth successive term as Reeve for the Village of
e duties of which position, it is unnecessary to add, are
a manner reflecting the highest credit upon its incum-
ns redounding to the greatest advantage to the Munici-

MacQuaig, of Ottawa, is the fifth son of the late Lt.-Col.
he British Army, who was attached to the Commissariat
on of Regular Troops sent to this country to repel the
asions during the war of 1812-15, through which he
wards settled at Picton, Prince Edward County, where
this sketch was born, March 7th, 1836, and where his
other subsequently died.
uaig family have always occupied a leading and influential
e social, commercial, and political world of their native
nce Edward, James S., the second son, having repre-
arliament on several occasions. He is still resident at
the chief grain merchant and forwarder in Prince Edward
the last general election (17th September, 1878), he de-
form candidate, Dr. Platt, of Picton, one of the most
pular men in the County; the first time, for several terms,
r than a Reformer has been returned by Prince Edward
Commons or the Legislature. The surviving members
y are P. F. (the eldest) and Jas. S. (M.P.), both of
Glass and Mrs. Creswell, of the City of Belleville; John
o; and the subject of this sketch.
uaig, while a young man, was engaged in various occu-
n different parts of the County, having commanded a
the St. Lawrence for a long time; but was married
go to Lucy Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Canon
A., of Trenton, since which he has permanently resided
His occupation is General Insurance and Real Estate
ator, and Loan Agent. He keeps a general Steamboat
Ticket office at No. 60 Sparks St., and is also Official
the County of Carleton.
ill a comparatively young citizen of Ottawa, Mr. Mac-
lively interest in all matters tending to its material pros-
vancement, particularly in the efficiency of the citizen
ch are such a credit to the Capital, and to which he was
aptain for a number of years, in that splendid corps, the

. Wright, M.D., of Ottawa, is the son of W. R. Wright,
he Department of Militia and Defence, and for over 30
cer of the Canadian Civil Service. He was born in To-
, and educated in that City and Quebec, pursuing his
tudies at the University of McGill College, Montreal,
duated in 1871, at the head of his class, receiving his
D., C.M., which he afterwards supplemented by becom-
r of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.
ted in Mooretown, Lambton County, where he acquired
practice; but preferring city life, removed to Ottawa a
ars ago, since which time he has been actively engaged in
. To this he devotes his whole time and energy, and
s which has already resulted in a very large and lucrative
ile both personally and professionally he is a gentleman
e highest esteem of the community in which he resides.
Robert Walker, of Fitzroy, was born in the County of
nd, 6th November, 1859, and came to Canada with the
father, Robert Walker, Sr., who settled in 1842 in the
Fitzroy, where he still resides.
er, though owning a very fine property, and being engaged
so carries on a general agency business, in a number of
He is general agent for a number of first-class agricultural
anufacturing firms, as also for several stove manufacturers,
, appraising, loaning, and conveyancing occupy much of his
his magisterial duties, in connection with his position of
Peace, are very numerous for a rural magistrate. Alto-
es an amount of business, and with such results, as could
blished by any but a man possessing an exceptional amount
business tact.
ried to Margaret, daughter of John Baird, of Fitzroy, and
f seven sons and two daughters; is Captain of the Fitz-
r Infantry Company, attached to the 42nd Regt. of Brock-
ough a still a young man, is one of the most active and
promoting all measures tending to benefit its citizens, by
ready looked upon as one of the leading men of the com-

Wright, J.P., of Gloucester, is a Scotchman by birth, though
traction, the Sievrights having emigrated from England at
, to Aberdeenshire, Scotland, where James was born
cond of a family of two sons and four daughters of
Elizabeth Sievright, his mother's maiden name being
Mr. Sievright emigrated to Canada in 1834, with all his
his eldest son, and settled on the present homestead, Lot
Rideau Front of Gloucester. He resided here till his
ember, 1862, in his 89th year, Mrs. Sievright having
s previously, at the age of 71.
er who was left in Scotland subsequently entered the
l has attained to distinguished eminence in the Imperial
rvice. He has been rewarded by Her Majesty by having
itles of rank conferred upon him. He is now the Baron
d a Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
or a number of years a resident of the Island of Corfu, and
y's Consul-General to the Ionian Islands.
brother, James, the subject of this sketch, though only a
her, has likewise distinguished himself in his own sphere.
been active in the promotion and advancement of all matters
public welfare. He was for many years Town Clerk,
e establishment of the present municipal system in 1860.
me the first Reeve of Gloucester, a position which he
illed for a number of terms. He was a Captain of Militia
s, and is one of the oldest Justices of the Peace in the

d, in 1858, Isabella P. Smith, of Aberdeen, Scotland, but
He is a thorough-going man in his own business, as is
prosperous and husbandman-like appearance of everything
; while his intelligence and popularity are attested by
the many civic honors which his fellow-citizens have conferred upon him.

A. O. F. Coleman, V.S., of Ottawa, is a native of the City of Bath, Somersetshire, England, whence he emigrated to Canada in 1866, and being attracted by the field open to veterinary practice, he at once entered the Ontario Veterinary College, and remained permanently at that institution till he graduated with Diploma in 1868.

Commencing practice in the City of Ottawa, where he arrived a total stranger, his tact and abilities soon led him into the confidence of the citizens, while his success and attention to business gained him a professional practice which has developed to the largest proportions. He is now V.S. to His Excellency the Governor-General; V.S. to the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards; V.S. to the City of Ottawa Agricultural Society; one of the Directors of the Ontario Vet. Med. Association, and President of the Central Canada Vet. Med. Association.

Mr. Coleman is a great lover and patron of field sports; and being possessed of a genial disposition, as well as good business abilities and intellectual capacities, he is—for a young man—exceptionally popular with his fellow-citizens, as a proof of which they have chosen him to the important and honourable position of City Alderman, from St. George's Ward, for the year 1879.

Hezekiah Marlin, of Gloucester, is of Irish descent, being the eldest son of Robert and Matilda Marlin, the former of whom was the first settler in the western part of the Township of Osgoode, in 1830, where he subsequently married Miss Matilda Clarke, of the same place, the fruit of which marriage was a family of three sons and four daughters. One of the former was for a number of years a non-commissioned officer of the North-West Mounted Police; another has been a resident for some years of the United States; while Hezekiah, the eldest, manages the homestead, which consists of a very fine property of 200 acres of the best land to be found in this locality. The "Russell Road" runs through the property, which is situated about seven miles from the Parliament Buildings. The newest and most approved patterns of implements of husbandry, as well as a superior strain of all kinds of stock, bear witness to the prosperity of Mr. Marlin, and his enterprise as a progressive man in his profession.

He also evinces a laudable interest in public affairs, and is one of the leading men of the Conservative party in his section; while his abilities are generally recognized, and his popularity is attested by his election to participation in the management of Township affairs for several successive terms. He is at present a Deputy-Reeve of the populous and important Township of Gloucester, and is looked upon as what may fairly be termed a rising young man.

He was born about the year 1842, in Osgoode, where his father lived for a number of years previously to his settlement on the present homestead, in 1857.

Richard Kidd, J.P., is the son of Thomas and Sarah (formerly Copeland) Kidd, from the County Carlow, Ireland, who settled in 1821 in what is now the Village of Frankstown, in the County of Lanark, there being but two other families at that time living within a radius of several miles of the place. Here Richard, the youngest of a family of three sons and one daughter, was born in 1825; and even up to the time of his arriving at boyhood's years, the County was not yet so far advanced from the embryo state of nature but that he was familiarized in his early life with all the trials and hardships which beset the first European settlers in their new Canadian homes. When 25 years of age he removed to Huntley, and married Elizabeth, daughter of William Hodgins, one of the oldest settlers in Goulbourn. She lived but a brief period, and he subsequently married her sister Mary Anne, who still survives, and they have a family of four sons and four daughters. Mr. Kidd was, from his first advent in Huntley, the principal business man in the Township, or in that section of the County. He was extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits from 1850 till within the past couple of years, and his business ability and personal good qualities secured him a trade which has left him in affluent circumstances. All his boys but one are away from home studying professions that one manages the farm—a beautiful and valuable property of over 200 acres.

Mr. Kidd has for over twenty years been a Justice of the Peace; was for nineteen years a member of the Township Council; is one of the oldest Volunteer and Militia officers in his section; a Commissioner in Bankruptcy, and an issuer of marriage licenses for over 20 years. His time is very much occupied in attention to magisterial functions, and such legal work as conveyancing, &c.

He is a leading member and active supporter of the Episcopal Church; has been identified with the Orange body for forty years, and for about half of that time has directed the deliberations of a lodge, as its Master. As a citizen and a gentleman, Mr. Kidd is held in the highest esteem, and is still—as he has been for many years—looked upon as one of the leading men of the County.

Edward Armstrong, J.P., Reeve of Huntley, born in that Township in 1833, is the son of Thomas and Mary (Johnston) Armstrong, who arrived from the County Fermanagh, Ireland, and settled in the Township in 1822, among the first pioneers, on Lot 16, Con. 4. Mr. Armstrong is a farmer by occupation, and one of the best specimens of the rural representative men of Carleton County. Besides having been a Justice of the Peace for many years, he has sat a long time at the Council Board—during four years of which he represented Huntley in the County Council as Deputy Reeve; and for the past five years he has been Reeve of the Township—the duties of which station he is said to perform with strict impartiality and marked ability.

James Mills, J.P., Reeve of Torbolton, is the son of Edward and Anne Mills (maiden name Hill), and grandson of James Mills, a Sergeant of the British Army, who settled in Richmond in 1818, with his family, of whom Edward had been born in the County of Leitrim, Ireland. He was a man of more than usual prominence in the new settlement, and an officer of Volunteers during the Rebellion, being present at the battle of the Windmill. His son still retains as a family relic the full-dress coat worn by him on that occasion. He was a Lt.-Col. of Militia at the time of his death.

James Mills was born in Richmond in 1830, the eldest of a family of nine sons and four daughters, and moved to Fitzroy at an early date, where he has been engaged in lumbering operations and mercantile pursuits with varying success. He was the first Postmaster of the Village of Kinburn. Although he only settled in Torbolton some two years since, he has already come to the front in the administration of public affairs, and was last year elected Reeve of the Township. He has 300 acres of land, which, although a wilderness two years ago, now presents a large area of fertile and well-cultivated

fields, a fact attesting his energy in whatever line of business he applies himself to.

The spirit which the first military service in the world implanted in the breast of the grandfather did not degenerate with the death of the son even, but is still inherent in the grandson. Mr. Mills has been an officer in the 42nd Regiment of Volunteers ever since 1863, during which time he has been several times on active frontier service with his Regiment, including both Fenian Raids. He is also a graduate of the Military School at Kingston.

He married, in 1855, Catherine Armstrong, of Fitzroy, and they have a family of seven sons and two daughters surviving.

Mr. Mills is one of the most enterprising citizens of his Township, by whose inhabitants he is looked upon as one of its rising men.

HENRY A. BENNETT, of Richmond, is the third son of John Bennett, J.P., a native of Wexford, Ireland, who settled in Goulbourn in 1826, when quite a young man. He married here, and had a family of three sons and two daughters, who still reside in the neighborhood of Richmond.

Mr. H. A. Bennett's occupation has chiefly been devoted to agriculture. He also owns the old Lyon Mills—the first built in the County of Carleton, by Capt. Lyon, immediately after the first settlement of Richmond. He is one of the largest property owners in the Township of Goulbourn; and, possessing ample means as well as a refined taste, has spent much of his time in travel. In political and public matters he is an energetic and influential worker, being well versed in all the details of matters municipal, and the principles of political economy, though he has never yet sought office or position. He is a liberal-minded and companionable gentleman, personally very popular, and looked upon by all his acquaintances as a rising young man.

JAMES HODGINS, deceased, late of the Township of Huntley, was born June 4th, 1809, in Tipperary, Ireland, and emigrating to Canada, settled in the Valley of the Carp in 1821, almost the first settler in the Township. He was the only son of a family of five children of Thomas Hodgins, who came to Canada with his family at the above date, and resided in Huntley till his death, at a great age.

Mr. Hodgins followed lumbering a good deal in the early days of the Township's history, but was for many years engaged exclusively in farming. He was always deeply interested in, and a liberal supporter of, all religious and educational institutions, and was many years a member of the Township Council.

He married, in 1845, Eliza, daughter of William Holmes, and cousin to John Holmes, ex-M.P. of Carleton, who was born at Calcutta while her father was serving as an officer in the British East India Service. Mr. Hodgins died on 27th August, 1876, deeply mourned by hosts of friends, but most particularly so by his widow and family of five sons and four daughters, who still survive.

ADAM HODGINS, of Huntley, was the fourth child of the family of the above-named gentleman, and was born in Huntley in 1845, where he has always followed farming as his occupation, having one of the finest and best kept places in the County. He is a scientific farmer, and devotes much time and money to the improvement of stock, having some very fine short-horns and a number of pure Clydesdales, and is considered one of the leading farmers in the community of which he is a highly respected member.

JAMES JOHNSTON, of North Gower, a native of County Cavan, Ireland, came to Canada with his parents in 1841, his father dying at Montreal, while on his way to the Township of Goulbourn, where James who was then but 14 years of age, settled in June of the same year. After hiring out as a farm laborer for a few years he had saved enough to buy a bush farm in North Gower, which was then, in fact, nearly all bush, or at least that part of it where Mr. Johnston now lives. After owning several farms in succession, he built, and for a while carried on, the first store in North Gower Village. In fact, when he did this there was but one log house in the limits of the present Village. He subsequently erected a building for a public-house, the first ever kept in the place. He has carried this on ever since, and the name of "Jimmy Johnston" has long been a household word throughout the District as "one of the boys" who knows how to run a hotel.

As a proof of his honesty and correct business habits it is only necessary to mention that he has been Bailiff of the Division Court of the County of Carleton ever since its organization, over 30 years ago. He was also proprietor of the first stage line connecting North Gower with the outside world, and at one time he ran as many as four different stages in as many different directions. He is literally a self-made man, a man of enterprise, and one who has deserved, as well as achieved, success.

He married Mary Anne, daughter of Thomas Daley, of Huntley, who still survives, but they have no children. Mr. Johnston, though still in the prime of life, is now the oldest settler living in the Village of North Gower or its immediate vicinity; and after saying what we have of him, it is scarcely necessary to add that he is one of the most highly respected citizens of the community.

JAMES HARRIS, V.S., of Ottawa, is a Scotchman by birth, who came to Canada in 1857, after having graduated in the Veterinary College of Edinburgh. Having selected Ottawa as his future home, he commenced the practice of the Veterinary Art, which, under strict attention, skilful manipulation, and close adherence to honest business principles, has resulted very agreeably to his patrons and successfully to himself. His practice is at present of such extent that it requires his whole time and most diligent application to keep up with it.

Mr. Harris, though born in the land of the heather, is proud of being a Canadian; nor does he forget a Canadian's patriotic duties. He has been prominently connected with the Active Militia and Volunteers of Ottawa for the past eighteen years, and is at present Veterinary Surgeon to the Ottawa Field Battery.

JOHN NELSON, of the Township of Nepean, is one of the many self-made men of the County of Carleton whose position and success have been achieved by a hard battle with the world—a battle of indomitable will and persevering courage against the frowns of fortune, the perplexities and embarrassments of poverty, and the many obstacle which an unsympathizing public, "cold as charity," are ever too willing to place before those whose necessities are their misfortunes rather than their faults.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Thomas Nelson, of County Leitrim, Ireland, whence he emigrated to Canada, and settled in Bytown in 1831, when John was still very young. The advantages of education were luxuries which the circumstances of Mr. Nelson's father prevented him from bestowing upo[illegible] John was big enough to work, labor—not [illegible] task. He worked for many seasons as a [illegible] lumber woods, and being a reliable and [illegible] entrusted with more responsible position[illegible] some of the leading lumbermen. In this h[illegible] accumulated considerable money, which h[illegible] He now owns a valuable and beautiful pr[illegible] some years engaged principally in farming [illegible] agriculturists of this section of country.

Although himself deprived, when a bo[illegible] stances, of educational acquirements, he wi[illegible] vantages, and is a warm friend to all institu[illegible] the instruction and improvement of the you[illegible] three sons, one is studying for the minist[illegible] for law, in Toronto, while the third is still [illegible]

ARCHIBALD MCKELLAR, of Nepean, is a [illegible] he was born in 1813. He is the son of Dum[illegible] shire, who married a Miss McCormack of t[illegible] Kellar married, while still in Scotland, Ag[illegible] shire, and they came to Canada with their [illegible] son and two daughters, who still survive—i[illegible] on his present farm on the Richmond Road [illegible] been continually engaged in farming. In t[illegible] leading position among the most successful [illegible] manry of Carleton County. He owns a l[illegible] very finest in this beautiful section, and t[illegible] which buildings, lands, stock, implements, [illegible] proof to even the passing stranger that the [illegible] ment and good taste, as well as possessing [illegible] and energy which make one master of his p[illegible]

Though Mr. McKellar has never taken a[illegible] affairs, he is a very courteous and highly [illegible] spected and admired for his social qualities [illegible] all who know him.

MATTHEW HERON, of Gloucester, is the s[illegible] Parish of Loggie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, [illegible] 1834, and settled in the Township of Glouce[illegible]

His family of eleven children all accomp[illegible] who has been for many years a leading whol[illegible] In connection with his Canadian and Ame[illegible] the Atlantic over one hundred times. The ol[illegible] and the Herons form a numerous and influen[illegible] tants of Gloucester.

Matthew Heron now lives on the lot his [illegible] 20, of the Gore Junction. It was at that tin[illegible] now one of the finest farms in every respect t[illegible] County of Carleton, but in any part of th[illegible] reputation being deservedly that of a first-clas[illegible] school. From the beautiful residence—one [illegible] - to the smallest outbuildings, everything is [illegible] the good taste displayed in laying out the far[illegible] manner in which it is cultivated and kept u[illegible] has never mixed in public affairs, but devot[illegible] his occupation—as a man who excels in the [illegible] his lines are cast. Everything about him be[illegible] agement and refined taste, which do credit t[illegible] and the flood," which has produced many su[illegible] so much to make Canada what it is.

Mr. Heron was twice married, his preser[illegible] George Christie, now living with them, in his [illegible] consists of two sons and one daughter.

H. O. WOOD, P.L.S., of Gloucester, is [illegible] his paternal ancestors having taken an acti[illegible] King's prerogative during the war of the Rev[illegible] in consequence to abandon their property [illegible] homes in New Jersey after the recognition o[illegible] His great-grandfather was a man of promin[illegible] having been captured in arms by the Contin[illegible] durance for a length of time after the declara[illegible] released; after which he immediately cam[illegible] promise of His Majesty's loyal refugees, an[illegible]

His grandson, Leonard Wood, in due tim[illegible] a descendant of another U.E. Loyalist famil[illegible] wall, where both were born, and six sons [illegible] children. H. O. Wood, also born in Cornw[illegible] Lot 3, Con. 3, Rideau Front of the above T[illegible]

He first settled in Carleton, in the Tow[illegible] years ago, with his father, that Township [illegible] wilderness.

He chiefly follows land surveying and c[illegible] profession he is considered without a superi[illegible] self assiduously to professional duties, and [illegible] in municipal or political affairs. Though [illegible] almost his entire time, yet he manages to ru[illegible] farm in a first-class manner; and his house, [illegible] country residences in the Township, is a pic[illegible] and good taste; while socially, as well as p[illegible] a valuable adjunct to the society of the com[illegible] and of which he is a highly respected memb[illegible]

E. MOHR, of Mohr's Corners, in the T[illegible] youngest of a large family of John C. M[illegible] Germany, who settled in Canada at an [illegible] Rebecca Trundle, of Brockville, after which [illegible] ship of Eardley, in Ottawa County, P.Q., [illegible] to Onslow in the County of Pontiac, where [illegible]

Mr. Mohr has been engaged from his y[illegible] tions, and never displayed any taste for p[illegible] desire to engage therein. He has been a r[illegible] named from a brother, a leading man of t[illegible] but two years. On his mother's side he is [illegible] the Trundle family having been forced to th[illegible] in the U.S. immediately after the Revoluti[illegible] Brockville among the pioneers of the north [illegible] Mr. Mohr has a fine property, is an enterpr[illegible] highly respected citizen.

PETER DOYLE, deceased, late of Manoti[illegible] self-made men of whom the County of Carl[illegible] so large a proportionate share. Born in I[illegible]

prevented him from bestowing upon the son ; and as soon as was big enough to work, labor—not learning—was his allotted He worked for many seasons as a common laborer in the woods, and being a reliable and steady man, was finally ed with more responsible positions—finally "jobbing" for f the leading lumbermen. In this he was very successful, and lated considerable money, which he invested in real estate. w owns a valuable and beautiful property, and has been for ears engaged principally in farming—being among the leading turists of this section of country.

hough himself deprived, when a boy, by overruling circum-, of educational acquirements, he wisely appreciates their ad-es, and is a warm friend to all institutions tending to promote truction and improvement of the youth of the country. Of his ons, one is studying for the ministry, in Montreal, another , in Toronto, while the third is still quite young.

CHIBALD McKELLAR, of Nepean, is a native of Scotland, where born in 1813. He is the son of Duncan McKellar, of Argyle-who married a Miss McCormack of the same place. Mr. Mc- married, while still in Scotland, Agnes Pollock, of Renfrew-and they came to Canada with their family—consisting of one l two daughters, who still survive—in 1841, and at once settled present farm on the Richmond Road, since which time he has ontinually engaged in farming. In this occupation he holds a position among the most successful and intelligent of the yeo-of Carleton County. He owns a large property—one of the inest in this beautiful section, and the splendid condition in buildings, lands, stock, implements, &c., are all kept, is ready to even the passing stranger that the owner is a man of refine-nd good taste, as well as possessing that practical knowledge ergy which make one master of his profession.

ough Mr. McKellar has never taken an active interest in public , he is a very courteous and highly intelligent gentleman, re-d and admired for his social qualities and business capacity by o know him.

ATHEW HERON, of Gloucester, is the son of Gilbert Heron, of the of Loggie, Aberdeen-shire, Scotland, who came to Canada in nd settled in the Township of Gloucester.

s family of eleven children all accompanied him except one son, s been for many years a leading wholesale merchant of Glasgow. nection with his Canadian and American trade, he has crossed lantic over one hundred times. The others all settled hereabouts, e Herons form a numerous and influential portion of the inhabi-f Gloucester.

tthew Heron now lives on the lot his father first settled on, No. the Gore Junction. It was at that time a primeval forest, but is ne of the finest farms in every respect to be found not only in the y of Carleton, but in any part of the Province ; Mr. Heron's tion being deservedly that of a first-class farmer, of the progressive

From the beautiful residence—one of the finest in the County e smallest outbuildings, everything is just as it should be ; and d taste displayed in laying out the farm, as well as the superior r in which it is cultivated and kept up, mark Mr. Heron—who ver mixed in public affairs, but devoted himself energetically to upation—as a man who excels in the particular sphere in which s are cast. Everything about him bears evidence of good man-it and refined taste, which do credit to the "land of the heather e flood," which has produced many such as him, who have done h to make Canada what it is.

Heron was twice married, his present wife being a daughter of Christie, now living with them, in his 94th year ; and his family s of two sons and one daughter.

O. WOOD, P.L.S., of Gloucester, is of U.E. Loyalist descent, ernal ancestors having taken an active part in support of the prerogative during the war of the Revolution, and being obliged sequence to abandon their property and fly from their former in New Jersey after the recognition of American Independence. eat-grandfather was a man of prominence in his old home, and been captured in arms by the Continental troops, was held in e for a length of time after the declaration of peace before being d ; after which he immediately came to Canada, the land of e of His Majesty's loyal refugees, and settled near Cornwall.

grandson, Leonard Wood, in due time married Margaret Cook, endant of another U.E. Loyalist family, of the vicinity of Corn-here both were born, and six sons and four daughters, their m. H. O. Wood, also born in Cornwall, but who now resides on Con. 3, Rideau Front of the above Township, is the eldest.

first settled in Carleton, in the Township of Osgoode, over 47 ago, with his father, that Township being an almost unbroken ness.

chiefly follows land surveying and civil engineering, in which sion he is considered without a superior. He has devoted him-siduously to professional duties, and never taken an active part nicipal or political affairs. Though professional duties occupy his entire time, yet he manages to run a small though first-class n a first-class manner ; and his house, which is one of the finest y residences in the Township, is a picture of comfort, neatness, od taste ; while socially, as well as professionally, Mr. Wood is dle adjunct to the society of the community in which he lives, which he is a highly respected member.

MOHR, of Mohr's Corners, in the Township of Fitzroy, is the st of a large family of John C. Mohr, a native of Berlin, ny, who settled in Canada at an early age, marrying Miss a Trumble, of Brockville, after which he removed to the Town-Eardley, in Ottawa County, P.Q., but subsequently removed low in the County of Pontiac, where he was born in 1840.

Mohr has been engaged from his youth in lumbering opera-and never displayed any taste for public affairs, or evinced a to engage therein. He has been a resident of Mohr's Corners l from a brother, a leading man of the place for a long time) o years. On his mother's side he is of U. E. Loyalist descent, mdle family having been forced to fly from their former homes U.S. immediately after the Revolutionary War, and settled at rille among the pioneers of the north shore of the St Lawrence. ohr has a fine property, is an enterprising business man, and a respected citizen.

ER DOYLE, deceased, late of Manotick, was one of the many ble men of whom the County of Carleton has always possessed e a proportionate share. Born in King's County, Ireland, he was left destitute by the death of his father, when very young. Before the age of 16 years, however, he had earned and saved enough to pay his passage to America—a very difficult thing in that day and in that country, for a boy of comparatively tender years. On arriving in America he settled in the State of New Jersey, where he lived for eleven years, and where he married Annie Bergin, a native of Nepean Township, Ont., through whose influence he was afterwards induced to remove to Canada. They arrived in Ottawa in September, 1870, where they kept a hotel for over a year, since which time till the time of his melancholy death, July 15th, 1878, he kept a public-house at Manotick. His tragic end, which was caused by a fall from a load of hay beneath the feet of his horses, where he was instantly kicked and trampled to death, is still fresh in the minds of the inhabitants of Carleton, and will never cease to be cause of deepest regret to his numerous friends, and of bitter anguish to his grief-stricken family, whose presence he left smiling, and in health and contentment, but a few moments previous to the dreadful event which robbed them of a kind and loving husband and father.

Mr. Doyle was honest, industrious, and prudent ; and while his correct habits conduced to his worldly prosperity, his geniality of disposition made him highly respected while he lived, and deeply regretted when he died. He left a family of four interesting little children, and his widow continues to carry on his business.

WILLIAM A. ATKINSON, of Carp Village, who is a native of Northumberland, England, came to Canada in 1851, and was connected in various capacities with milling interests in the City of Ottawa for over twenty years. Casting about him for a location to establish business on his own account, he selected the Township of Huntley, and has just erected and got into splendid running order, by far the finest and most complete grist-mill in the County, outside of Ottawa City. It is built at Carp Village, on the Carp River, but is operated by steam ; and is designed for both gristing and flouring, contains three run of stones, is driven by a 50-horse power engine, and has a capacity of 100 barrels per diem. It is the only grist-mill within a distance of 14 miles, on either hand ; and this, coupled with the fact that it contains all the latest patterns and appliances and most approved machinery, and is managed by a master of the business, seems good ground on which to base anticipations of a very extensive trade—and this impression is corroborated by the fact that in exactly two months from the first opening (1st September, '78) Mr. Atkinson did a trifle over 10,000 of custom work, and at a season when roads and weather were at their worst.

JOHN PHELAN, deceased, late of the Township of North Gower, was the son of Edward Phelan, of Queen's County, Ireland, whence he emigrated to America in 1825. He intended settling in Canada, but on his way westward, was hired by an American in Montreal to work on a farm near Potsdam, New York, where he resided for some six years, afterwards living in various parts of the United States ; and finally coming to Canada, he purchased and settled upon Lot 16, Con. 2, of North Gower—then a forest in its primeval state. He devoted himself with energy to the clearing of land, and at the time of his death, which occurred in February, 1874, he was owner of Lots 16 and 17, on which about 300 acres were under plough, and on which he has erected the finest house in North Gower, and one of the finest in the County of Carleton.

He married, in 1842, Miss Margaret McCarthy, of Goulbourn, and the four sons and eleven daughters, the fruit of this marriage, comprise a family who, for intellectual capacity, and the general esteem in which they are held, are not excelled. John Phelan, Jr., the second son manages the estate. The third son, though yet quite a young man, has already made his mark as a medical practitioner in the City of Kingston.

Mr. Phelan himself was a man whose energy and industry gave him an enviable degree of worldly success ; while his course of every-day life was such as to make his acquaintance a pleasure to all who possessed it, and his death most deeply deplored by those to whom he was best known.

W. H. BUTLER, J.P., of the Village of Richmond, is the eldest son of Benjamin Butler, of Tipperary, Ireland, who came to Canada in 1842, and settled in the Township of Goulbourn with his family, consisting of six sons.

Mr. Butler was a lad of only thirteen years at the time, and when less than fifteen struck out for himself, and learned the tanning trade. He is now a J.P. ; has been Postmaster of Richmond for many years ; a Captain in the Reserve Militia ; and a Village Councillor. He carries on a tannery, a general mercantile business, and the manufacture of boots and shoes. He was actively connected with the Richmond Grammar—afterwards the High—School during its existence, and has sat at the Village Council Board for many years—two years of that time filling the position of Reeve.

He was married, in 1851, to Sarah Anne, daughter of Francis Abbott, of the Township of Nepean, and has a family of two sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM DOOLEY, of Carp Village, is among the most enterprising men in his line to be met with in the County. He is the son of William and Mary Anne Fitzgerald Dooley, of Tipperary, Ireland, who came to Canada in 1830, where William jr. was born in 1840, being the eldest of a family of nine children, of whom but four still survive.

Mr. Dooley has lived a great part of his life in the U.S., and been twice married—first to Miss Rosanna Hamilton, who left a child surviving, and subsequently to Miss Bella McWhinney, of Huntley, in which place he has himself lived since 1865. He keeps a public-house and sells all kinds of agricultural implements ; his character for honesty and good-fellowship giving him a well-deserved popularity among business men and the travelling public ; while the amount of "value received" always to be found at his house, makes it the favorite resort of the Township for all travellers.

WOODBURN'S PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, which is conveniently located opposite the Russell House, Ottawa, is under the management and proprietorship of Alex. S. Woodburn, a gentleman for a great number of years prominently identified with public enterprises of the City and County, particularly in connection with their various agricultural societies which it is not too much to say owe their past success and present flourishing condition to his energy and devotion to their prosperity. He is the son of James and Martha Woodburn (maiden name Mayne), of the County Derry, Ireland, where he was born in 1831, and whence he emigrated to this country and settled in Bytown in 1841. Having served his time at printing, he was engaged for a number of years as foreman in the office of the old Bytown *Gazette*, while under the pro-

prietorship of Sheriff Powell and Alex. Gibb, Esq.; subsequently entering into partnership with the late J. G. Bell, who died in 1874, since which time he has carried on the business alone, and added facilities for book-binding, mercantile, legal, official, and book printing of every description. There are five steam presses in the establishment, which is heated throughout with steam, and possesses all the modern improvements, combining comfort with the quick despatch of the best kinds of work in all the lines represented. In all those features Mr. Woodburn's establishment compares favorably with similar ones in our larger cities.

James Hope & Co., Importing and General Stationers of Ottawa, have one of the finest and most complete establishments in their line to be found in any city or town in the Province. The head of the firm, Mr. Hope, was born in Northumberland, England, but has resided in Ottawa and been engaged in the book trade since 1857. His splendid stone building on the corner of Sparks and Elgin streets contains on each floor of its four storeys distinct branches of the trade in which the firm are engaged. On the ground floor the retail department is located; on the second floor, the offices and sample rooms; on the third, the manufacturing business is carried on; and on the fourth are located the printing, engraving, and lithographing rooms where can be found every description of plain and colored lithographic printing, engraving, copper-plate printing, die-stamping, letter press and sheet-music printing, &c., &c. In addition to their business at this establishment, they carry on one of the finest retail book stores in the country, in the splendid new wing of the Russell House block.

As a business house the Messrs. Hope & Co. enjoy the reputation of being a first-class firm, and as business men they possess the highest standing.

A. & S. Nordheimer.—The name of this celebrated firm has been for the past generation synonymous with all that is worth having or knowing in the musical world. It is the oldest house of the kind in Canada, having been established in Toronto, where their head office now is, as early as 1843. During this period their business has expanded to such an extent that they found it necessary from time to time to establish branch houses in other parts; and of these th each in London, St. Catharines, Kingston, and Ottaw the oldest of all the branches, and is under the manag Blyth, a gentleman who has had 15 years' experience is perfectly acquainted with its many details.

The firm deal in every imaginable variety of mu one of their life-long rules being never to handle a s except those of the very best makers. In pianos Agents in Canada for the celebrated houses of S Chickering, and Dunham, and the Prince (Buffalo Ottawa establishment contains a magnificent and bea stock of every kind of musical instrument in use, the latest and best music; and the lover of the sub amateur or professional, can at all times find muc visit.

N. Marks' Jewellery Store on Sparks Street, the finest establishments of the kind—not only in th but in any town of equal size in the Dominion. T costly character of his stock, and the taste displayed serving the wants of his customers, are the result of experience in the London, England, jewellery trade, years in the wholesale trade of Montreal—which latter seven years ago to carry on his present business. Continental experience gives him advantages in buyi the trade possess, and his selections are all made by tion from the manufacturers of London, Birmingha châtel, Locle, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Wa and Elgin. For the elegance of his stock, the perfec its display, and the completeness of every detail, M ishment is one which admirers of that variety of g lighted to inspect.

Cluff's Victoria Livery Boarding and Sa among the institutions of the Capital, and are the fi and second to none in any other city of similar size. have lately purchased a very valuable lot extending

houses in other parts; and of these they now have one St. Catharines, Kingston, and Ottawa. The latter is the branches, and is under the management of W. G. nan who has had 15 years' experience in the trade, and nainted with its many details.

al in every imaginable variety of musical instrument, -long rules being never to handle a single instrument the very best makers. In pianos they are the sole da for the celebrated houses of Steinway & Sons, d Dunham, and the Prince (Buffalo) organs. Their ment contains a magnificent and beautifully arranged kind of musical instrument in use, together with all best music; and the lover of the sublime art, whether fessional, can at all times find much here to repay a

JEWELLERY STORE on Sparks Street, Ottawa, is one of ishments of the kind—not only in the Capital City— of equal size in the Dominion. The elegance and of his stock, and the taste displayed by Mr. Marks in ts of his customers, are the result of 15 years' active e London, England, jewellery trade, and a number of lesale trade of Montreal—which latter place he left some to carry on his present business. His English and erience gives him advantages in buying which few in s, and his selections are all made by direct importa- nanufacturers of London, Birmingham, Paris, Neuf- oston, New York, Philadelphia, Waltham, Meriden, r the elegance of his stock, the perfect arrangement in the completeness of every detail, Mr. Marks's estab- which admirers of that variety of goods will be de- ct.

CTORIA LIVERY BOARDING AND SALE STABLES are tutions of the Capital, and are the finest in the City, one in any other city of similar size. The proprietors chased a very valuable lot extending from Queen to Albert Street, and immediately in rear of the Union House, in close proximity to the Windsor, Russell, and City Hall Square. They have now in process of erection a series of buildings, which when completed will be the model of the Ottawa Valley for extent, convenience, and systematic arrangement—the blacksmithing and carriage building required in connection with the establishment being carried on upon the spot, in compartments specially designed for the purpose.

The Cluff Brothers are sons of Isaac Cluff, of County Fermanagh, Ireland, a blacksmith, who was one of the pioneers of Bytown, in 1832. His family were born and have been brought up here. Mr. W. H. Cluff, who manages the business for the firm, has been engaged in various branches of trade, and is a very active and popular business man. He was for nearly twelve years connected with the active Volunteer force of the city—having been Captain of No. 4 Battery of the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery for seven years—during three years of which he acted as Adjutant of the Brigade.

MESSRS. JOHNSTON & ATKINSON, general merchants, of Carp Village, are among the progressive men of Carleton County, who, with a correct idea as to the requirements of the times, have discarded the antiquated notions prevailing on trade in our grandfathers' day, and introduced a live business on live trade principles. They buy and sell *for cash*, being the first business firm in their part of the County who dared to branch out from the old-fogey credit system into the correct plan of mercantile transactions. As they buy for cash they can sell for less than others, and as they sell for cash they make no bad debts, and the general effect has been the building up of a very large and prosperous trade, from comparatively small beginnings, within two years; having started out on the above principle in Nov., 1876. They have both had extensive experience, however, in mercantile transactions, having been engaged for years previous to 1876 in two of the leading wholesale houses of the Capital. Mr. Atkinson is a native of York Co., Ont., and Mr. Johnston of L'Orignal; and they are married to sisters, daughters of Alfred Cass, Esq., of the latter place. Their enterprise has earned the success it merited, and they are already looked upon as among the leading business men of the County.

DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.
(WESTERN BLOCK)

NGS. THE PARLIAMENT

PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA

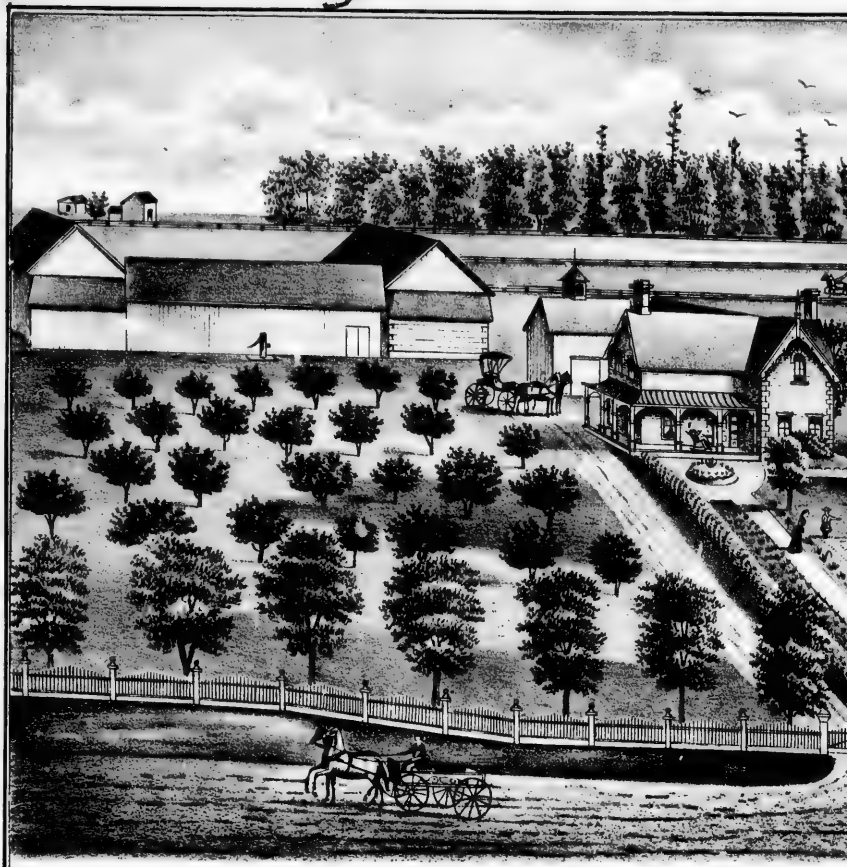
and Eight Hundred and Seventy Nine by H. Belden & Co. in the office of the Minister of Agriculture.

MENT BUILDING

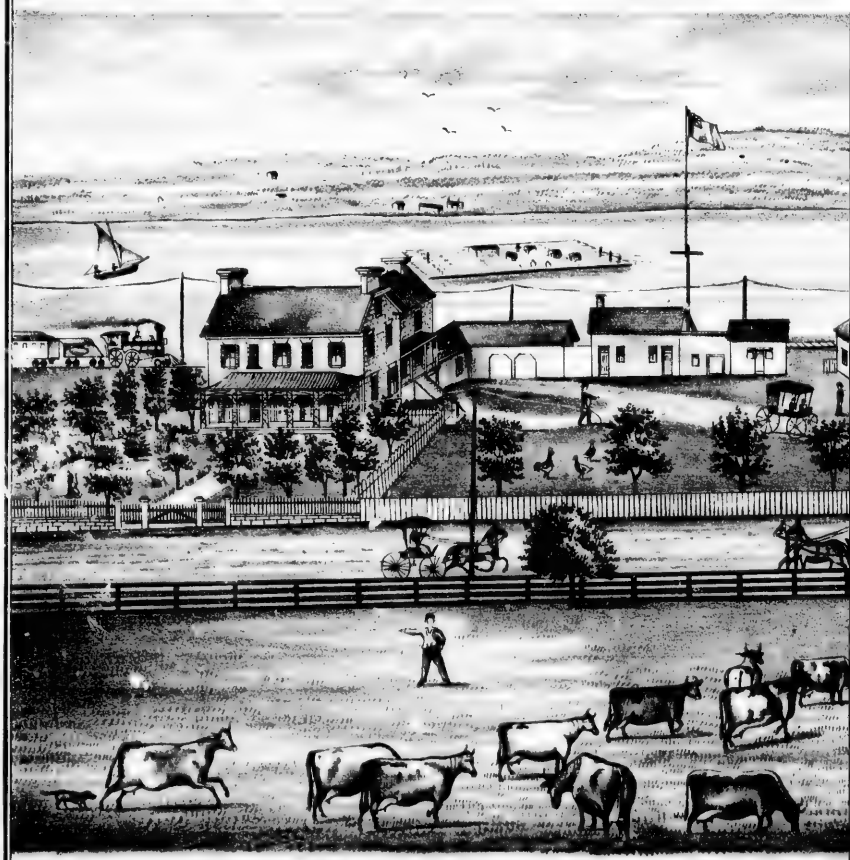
T SQUARE,

WA, ONT.

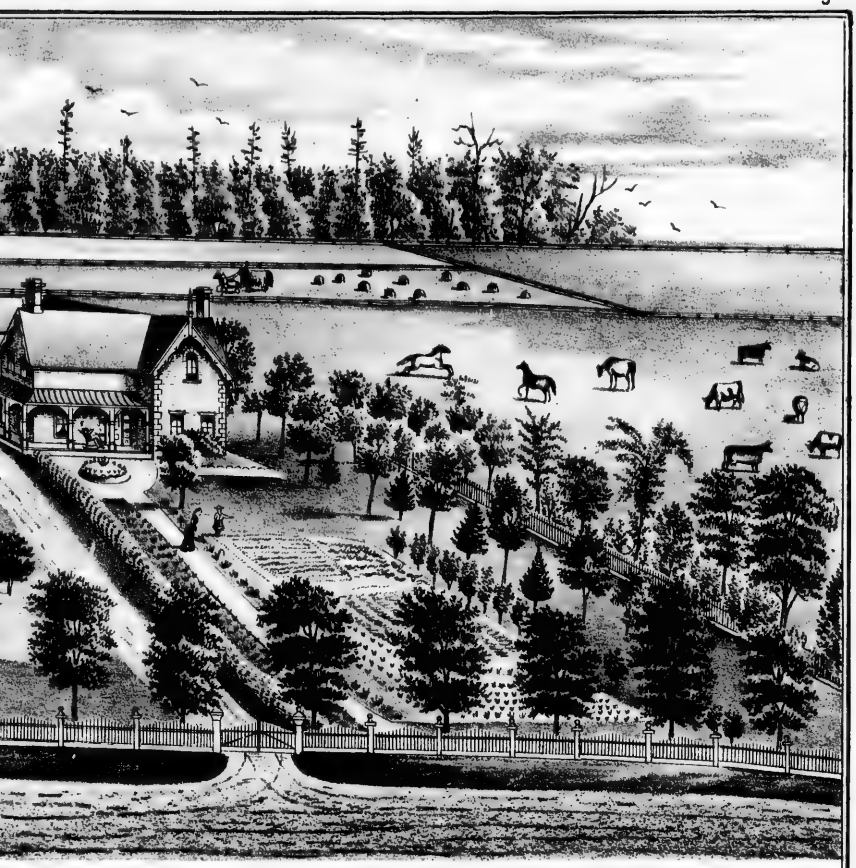
DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.
(EASTERN BLOCK)



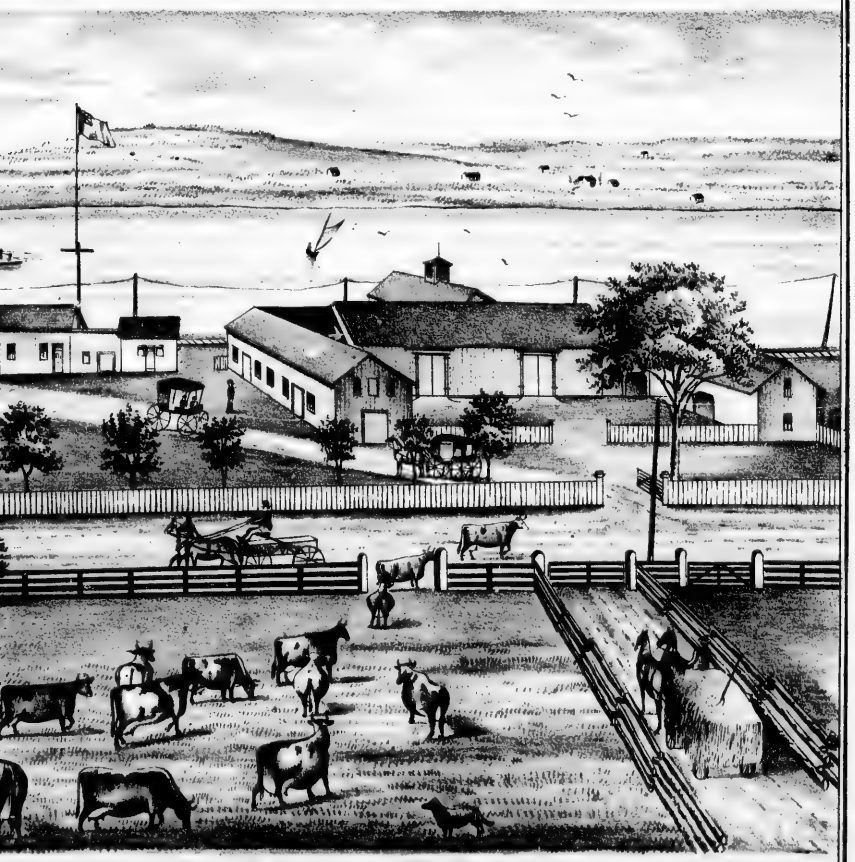
RES. OF JAS. McLAURIN. CON. 6, LOT 21,



RES. OF ARCHD McKELLAR. CON. 1, LOT 2



RIN. CON. 6, LOT 21, OSGOODE TP, ONT.

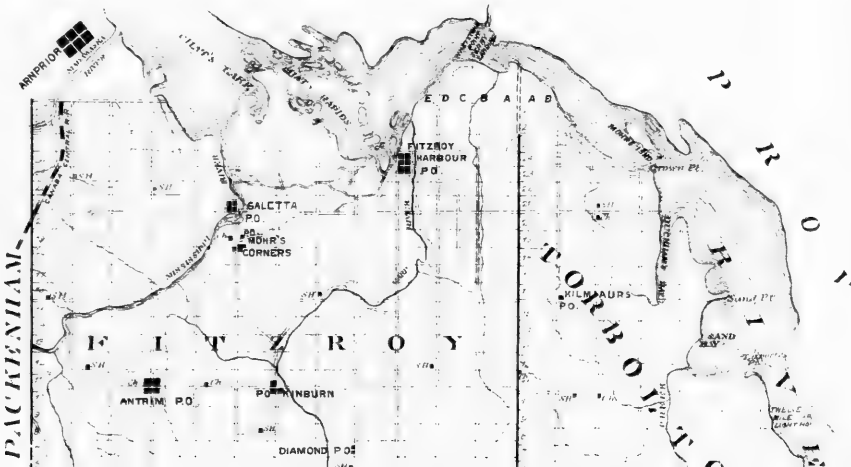


ELLAR. CON. 1, LOT 28, NEPEAN TP, ONT.

MARLBOROUGH
MONT
COWER P.O.
WELLINGTON
DAWSON P.O.
METCALF
HENMORE
VERNON
OSGOODE
RUSSELL
CUMBERLAND
MOUNTAIN
WINCHESTER
OXFORD
RIDEAU RIVER AND CANAL
BECKETS LANDING
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
VIII
IX
X
XI

ASHTON STATION
CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY
HAZLEDEAN P.O
STITTSVILLE P.O
WELLS CORNERS
NEPEAN
CYRVILLE
GATEVILLE
ST JOSEPH
ASHTON
RATHWELL'S CORNERS
GOULBOURN
BECKWITH
FALLOWFIELD P.O
NEPEAN
CHAUDIERE JUNCTION
HANTOWN P.O
MUNSTER P.O
RICHMOND
DWYERHILL P.O
JOCKVALE P.O
GLOUCESTER
GLOUCESTER STATION
RAMSAY CORNERS P.O
LONG ISLAND VILLAGE
SOUTH GLOUCESTER P.O
MANOTICK
MANOTICK STATION
CARSONBY P.O
MALAKOFF P.O
MARLBOROUGH
MONTAGUE
NORTH GOWER P.O
WELLINGTON
DAWSON P.O
METCALF
KENMORE
GOULBURN

COUNTY OF
CARLETON
ONTARIO.
Scale 500 Ch. per Inch.
PACKENHAM
FITZROY
TORBOLTON
HUNTLEY
MARCH
NEPEAN
GLOUCESTER
OTTAWA
QUEBEC
MOHR'S CORNERS
WILMAURS P.O.
ANTRIM P.O.
PINBURN
DIAMOND P.O.
PANMURE P.O.
MARATHON P.O.
DUNROBIN
ELM P.O.
CARP P.O.
POWELL P.O.
MARCH P.O.
WEST HUNTLEY P.O.
HUNTLEY P.O.
CLANDEBOYE P.O.
S. MARCH
HULL
NEW EDINBURGH
BRITANNIA
CLANDEBOYE
OLD STITTSVILLE
HAZLEDEAN P.O.
ASHTON STATION
BELLS CORNERS
EMPRESS
NEPEAN
RIDEAU RIVER
OTTAWA RIVER
LAKE DERAUSIN
LAKE CONSTANCE
SAND BAY
MUD BAY
GRAHAMS BAY
MOSQUITO BAY
MILLER'S BAY
MILLER'S VILLAGE
EMPRESS VILLAGE
NEPEAN VILLAGE
MERRIVALE
MISSISSIPPI
MUD
SAND
TWELVE MILE LIGHT HOUSE


ARNPRIOR
NEW BRIDGE
NOW
FITZROY HARBOUR P.O.
GALETTA P.O.
MOHR'S CORNERS
KILMAURS P.O.
FITZROY
ANTRIM P.O.
P.O. KINBURN
DIAMOND P.O.
PACKENHAM
TORBOLTON
PROVINCE
COUNTY OF
CARLETON

Edward Sherwood (deceased)
late Registrar Co. Carleton.

J. M. Bance
Mayor of Ottawa

Wm. Conway
O'Neal & Co. P.C.

P. Sherwood
Deputy Sheriff
Ottawa

J. M. Bance
Mayor of Ottawa 1878.

Robert Lees 2d
Ottawa

Judge Armstrong (deceased)
Junior Judge Carleton Co.

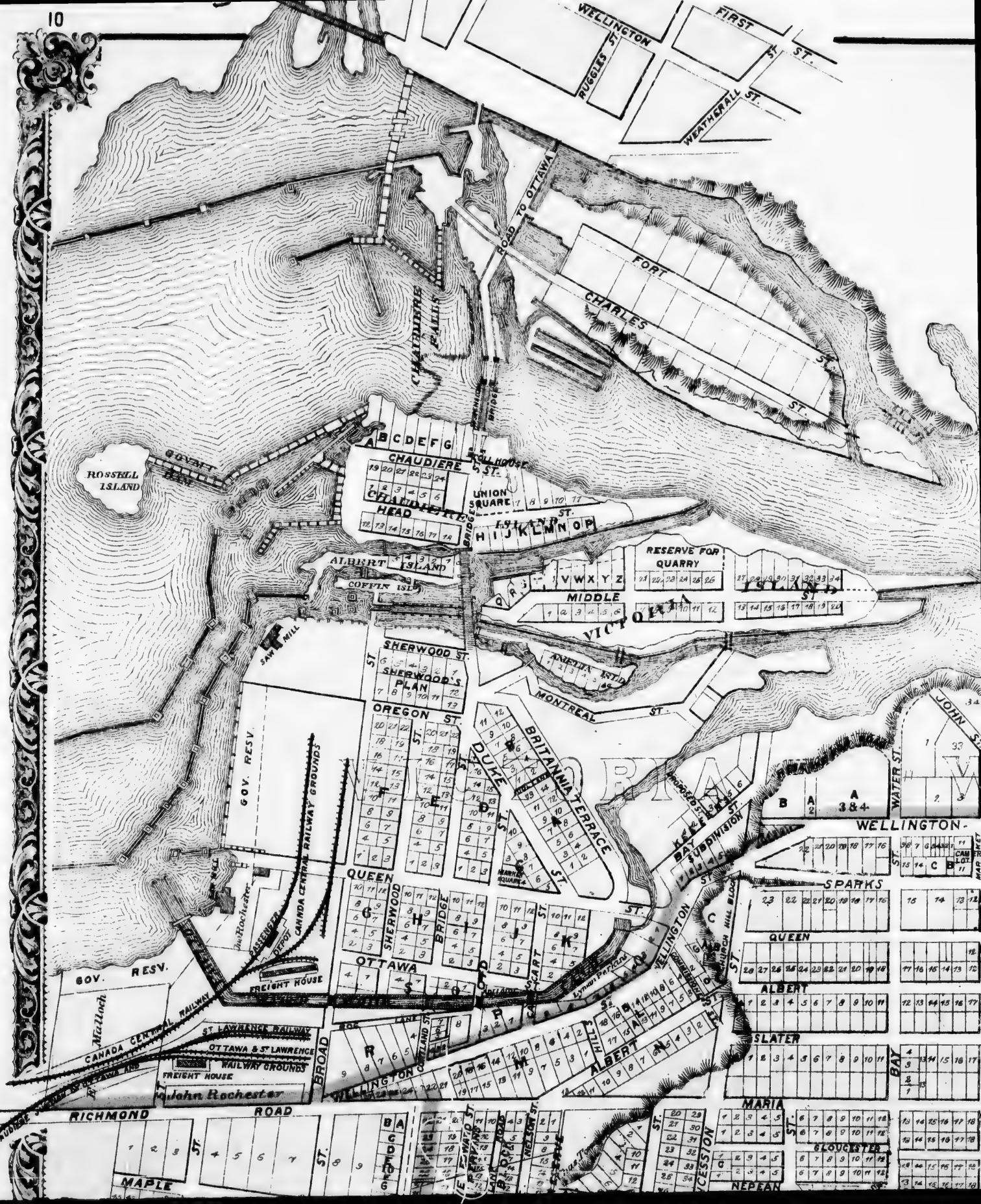
Thomas Lowell
Warden

W. A. Muller
County Registrar.

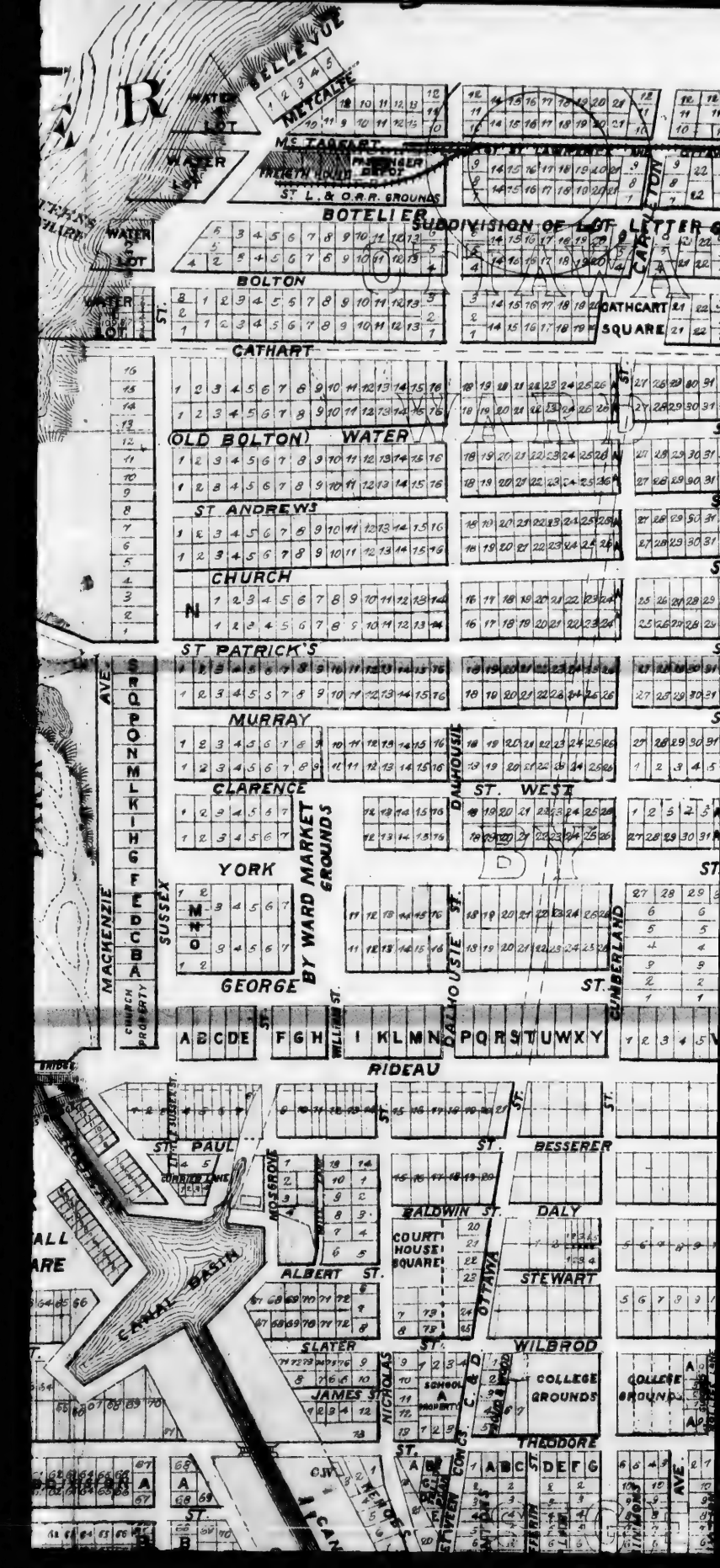
J. P. Duke
P.M.
Ottawa

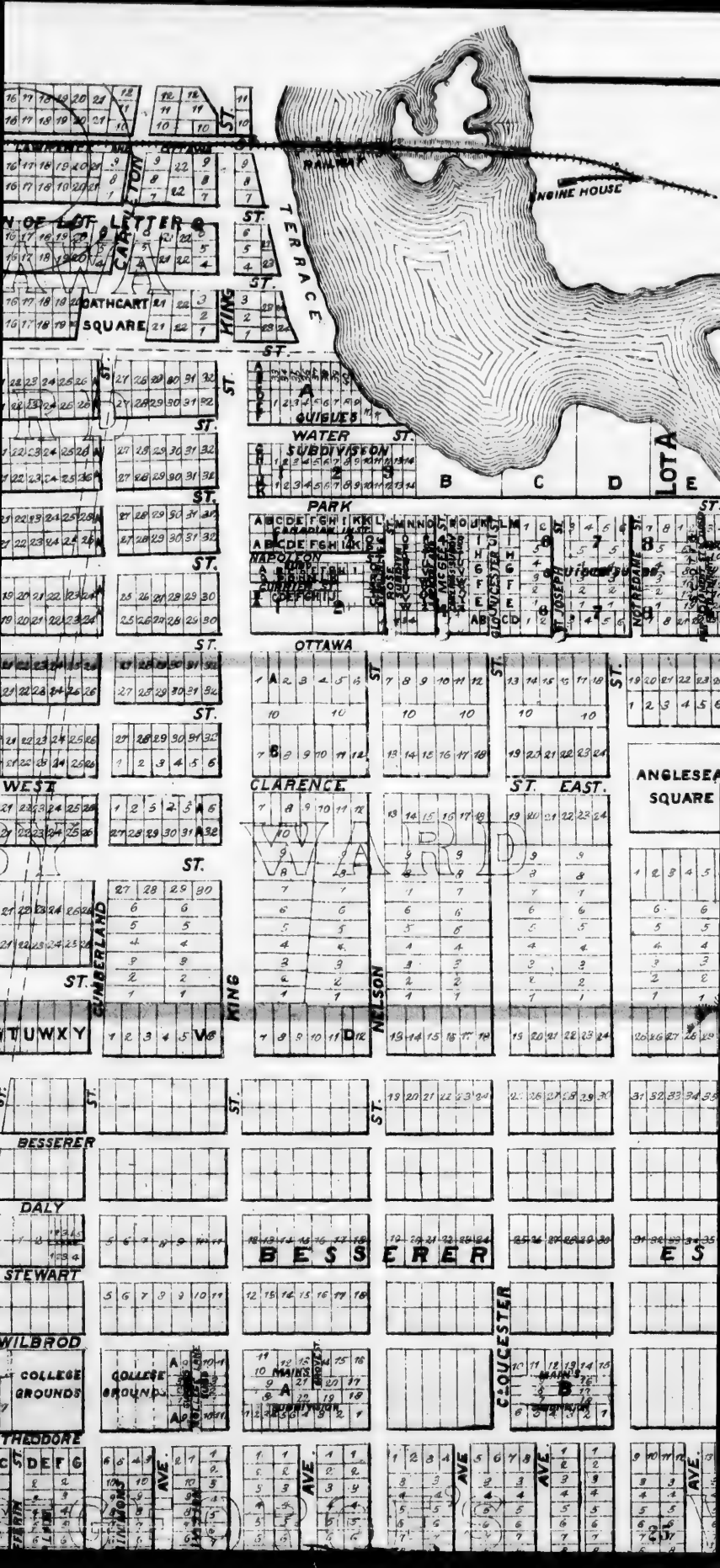
Thomas Ewart.
Warden L. of G.

Hawken
asst. P.M.
Ottawa.

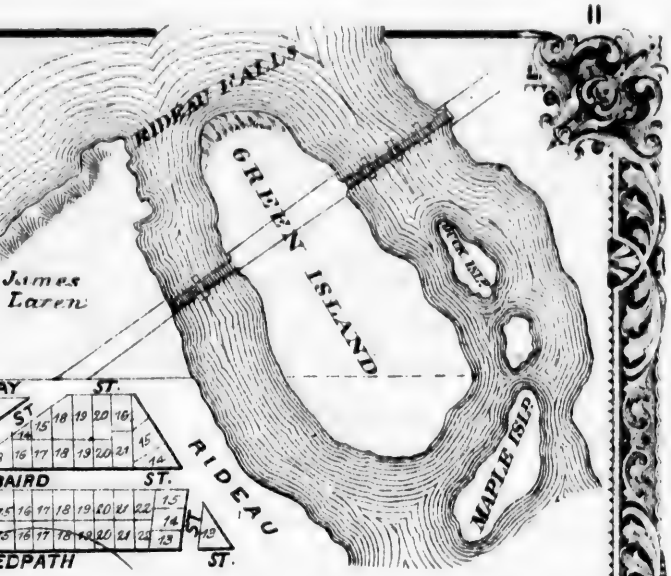

WELLINGTON
FIRST
RUGGLES ST.
WEATHERALL ST.
ROAD TO OTTAWA
FORT
CHARLES
ST.
CHAUDIERE FALLS
BRIDGE
ROSSELL ISLAND
GOVT FERRY
A B C D E F G
CHAUDIERE
ROLL HOUSE
UNION SQUARE
CHAUDIERE HEAD
ISLAND
H I J K L M N O P
ALBERT ISLAND
COFFIN ISL
RESERVE FOR QUARRY
V W X Y Z
MIDDLE
ISLAND
VICTORIA
SAW MILL
SHERWOOD ST.
SHERWOOD'S PLAN
OREGON ST.
AMELIA ISLAND
MONTREAL ST.
BRITANNIA TERRACE
DUKE ST.
GOV. RESV.
GOV. RESV.
PROPOSED ST.
KEEFER ST.
BAY SUBDIVISION
WATER ST.
JOHN ST.
WELLINGTON
SPARKS
QUEEN
ALBERT
SLATER
BAY
MARIA
GLOUCESTER
NEPEAN
QUEEN
SHERWOOD
BRIDGE
OTTAWA
FREIGHT HOUSE
PASSENGER DEPOT CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY GROUNDS
CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY
ST LAWRENCE RAILWAY
OTTAWA & ST LAWRENCE RAILWAY GROUNDS
FREIGHT HOUSE
John Rochester
BROAD
WELLINGTON
CHURCH HILL BLOCK
WELLINGTON
ALBERT
RICHMOND ROAD
MAPLE
ST.
CHAUDIERE
CONCESSION
NELSON ST.

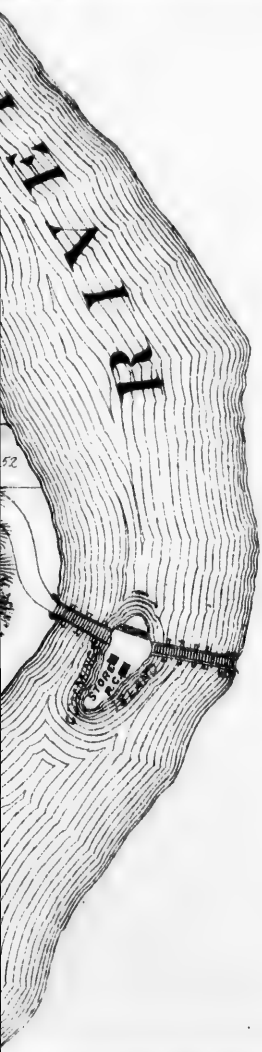
OTTAWA RIVER
OTTAWA AND HULL STEAM FERRY
NEPEAN POINT
BATTERY BLUFF
PARK
MACKENZIE AVE.
SUSSEX
CHURCH PROPERTY
WATER LOT
BOLTON
CATHAR
OLD BOLTON
ST ANDREW
CHURCH
ST PATRICK
MURRA
CLARENCE
YORK
GEORGE
BY WARD MARKET
REAR ST.
VITTORIA ST.
JOHN ST.
WATER ST.
WELLINGTON
SPARKS
WELLINGTON WARD FIRE STATION AND MARKET
SPARK'S ESTATE
CITY HALL SQUARE
CANAL BASIN
ROCHESTER
ELGIN
PAUL
MOSGROVE
BAY
SALLY
BANK
O'CONNOR
METCALFE
ORDNANCE
SUBDIVISION A
GLOUCESTER

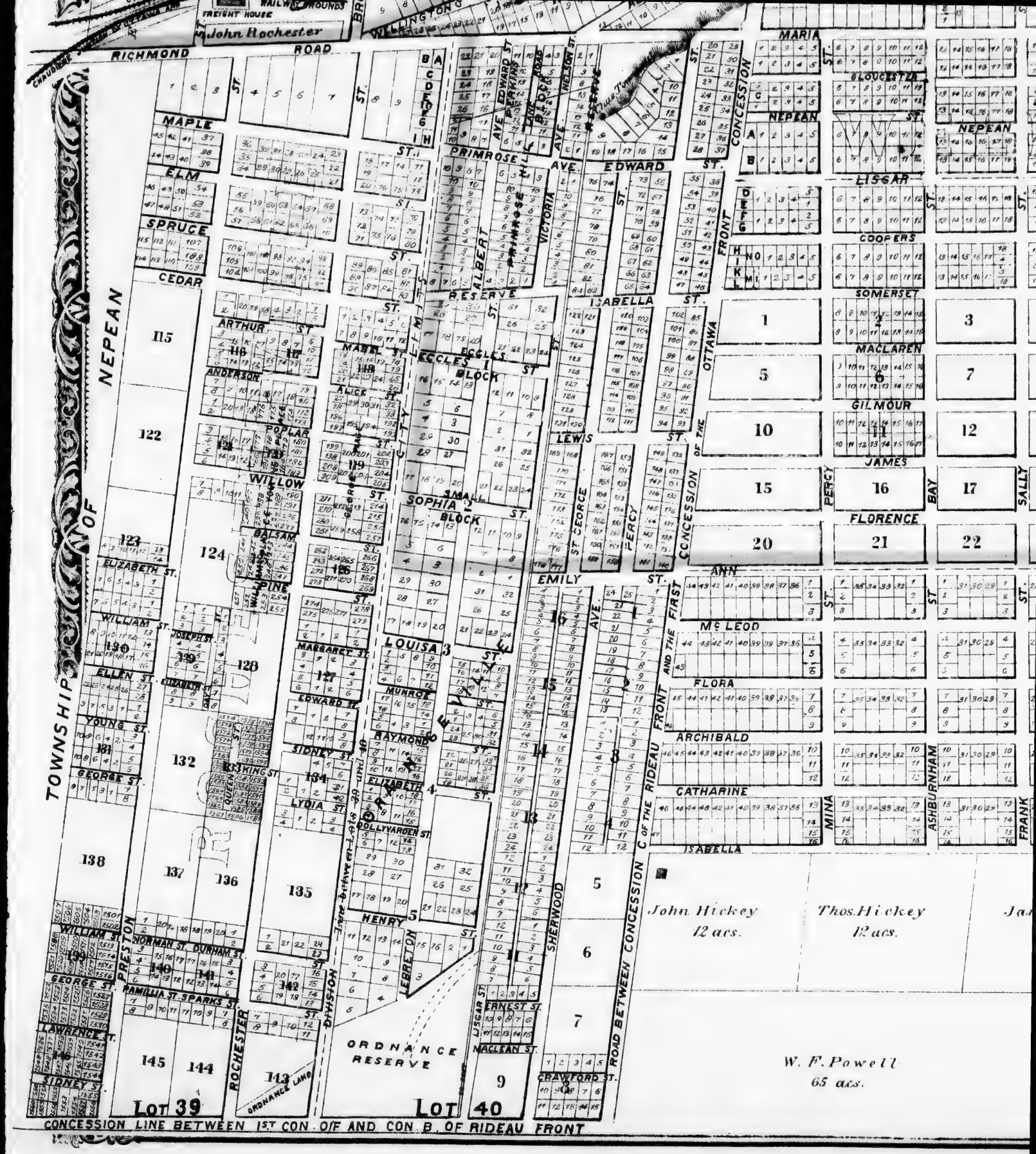

BELLEVUE
METCALFE
WATER LOT
MC. TARFART.
PASSENGER DEPOT
LENGTH HOUSE
ST. L. & O.R.R. GROUNDS
BOTELIER
SUBDIVISION OF LOT LETTER G
BOLTON
CATHART
CATHCART SQUARE
(OLD BOLTON)
WATER
ST ANDREWS
CHURCH
ST. PATRICK'S
MURRAY
CLARENCE
DALHOUSIE
ST. WEST
YORK
SUSSEX
BY WARD MARKET GROUNDS
GEORGE
MACKENZIE AVE.
CHURCH PROPERTY
CUMBERLAND
RIDEAU
ST. PAUL
COURTHOUSE LANE
MOSGROVE
BALDWIN ST.
DALY
COURT HOUSE SQUARE
OTTAWA
STEWART
ALBERT ST.
CANAL BASIN
SLATER
WILBROD
NICHOLAS
JAMES ST.
SCHOOL PROPERTY
COLLEGE GROUNDS
THEODORE
BESSERER
WILLIAM ST.
BRIDGE


RAILWAY
ENGINE HOUSE
TERRACE
CARLTON
KING
ST.
BATHCART
SQUARE
GUIGUES
WATER
SUBDIVISION
LOT A
B
C
D
E
PARK
NAPOLEON
GLOUCESTER
ST. JOSEPH
NOTRE DAME
OTTAWA
CLARENCE
EAST
ANGLESEA
SQUARE
WARD
WEST
CUMBERLAND
NELSON
TUWXY
BESSERER
DALY
STEWART
WILBROD
COLLEGE
GROUNDS
COLLEGE
GROUNDS
MAINS
SUBDIVISION
THEODORE
AVE.

PORTERS ISLD
James Mc Laren
Thos. Reynolds
Mc KAY ST.
BAIRD ST.
REDPATH
METCALFE SQUARE
FRANKLIN
ROMAN CATHOLIC CEM
WESLEYAN METH. CEM.
PRESBYTERIAN CEM.
EPISCOPALIAN CEM.
COBURG
CHARLOTTE
WURTEMBERG
O'CONNOR'S
STATE
AUGUSTA
OSBURG
RESERVE
AVE.
26
27
28


RIDEAU FALLS
GREEN ISLAND
FOX ISLD
MAPLE ISLD
RIDEAU
James
Laren
AY ST.
BAIRD ST.
EDPATH ST.

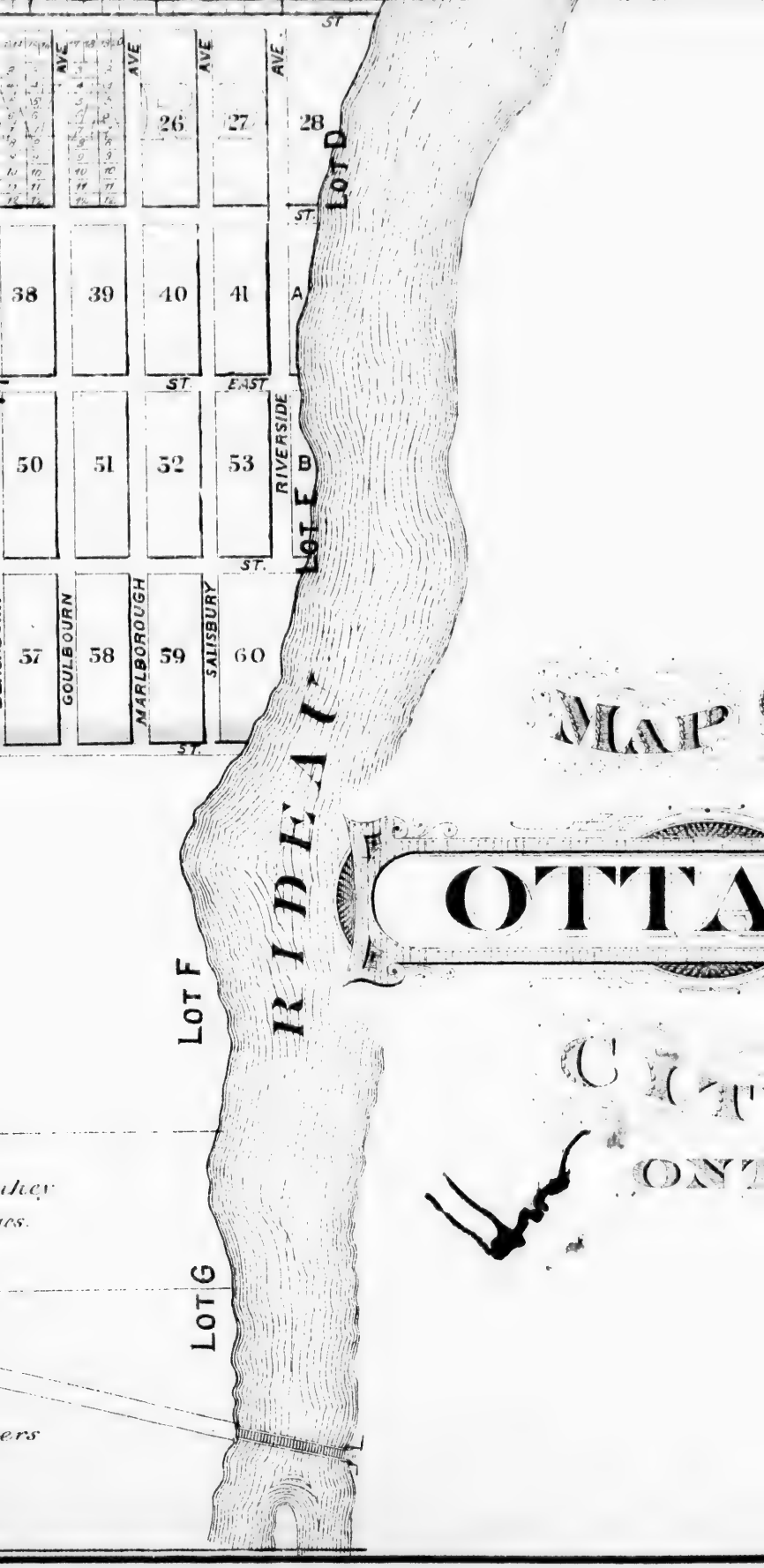

RIVER
Stone Dam


TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN
RICHMOND ROAD
WELLINGTON ST.
FREIGHT HOUSE
RAILWAY GROUNDS
John Rochester
MAPLE
ELM
SPRUCE
CEDAR
ARTHUR ST.
ANDERSON
POPLAR
WILLOW
BALSAM
PINE
ELIZABETH ST.
WILLIAM ST.
ELLEN ST.
YOUNG ST.
GEORGE ST.
WILLIAM ST.
GEORGE ST.
LAWRENCE ST.
SIDNEY ST.
PRIMROSE AVE.
EDWARD ST.
VICTORIA
ALBERT
RESERVE ST.
ECCLES ST.
ECCLES 1 BLOCK
ALICE ST.
MABEL ST.
SOPHIA 2 BLOCK
SMALL
LOUISA 3
MARGARET ST.
EDWARD ST.
MUNRO ST.
RAYMOND
SIDNEY ST.
KING ST.
QUEEN ST.
LYDIA ST.
ELIZABETH 4
DOLLYVARDEN ST.
HENRY 5
NORMAN ST.
DURHAM ST.
PAMILIA ST.
SPARKS ST.
PRESTON
ROCHESTER
DIXSON
LEBRETON
ORDNANCE RESERVE
ORDNANCE LAND
LOT 39
LOT 40
ISABELLA ST.
LEWIS ST.
GEORGE ST.
PERCY
EMILY ST.
SHERWOOD
LISGAR ST.
ERNEST ST.
MACLEAN ST.
CRAWFORD ST.
MARIA ST.
GLOUCESTER ST.
NEPEAN
LISGAR
COOPERS
SOMERSET
MACLAREN
GILMOUR
JAMES
FLORENCE
ANN
McLEOD
FLORA
ARCHIBALD
CATHARINE
ISABELLA
CONCESSION OF THE FIRST AND THE FRONT OF THE RIDEAU FRONT
CONCESSION OF THE OTTAWA FRONT
BAY
SALLY
ASHBURNHAM
MINA
FRANK
John Hickey 12 acs.
Thos. Hickey 12 acs.
W. F. Powell 65 acs.
CONCESSION LINE BETWEEN 1ST CON. O/F AND CON. B. OF RIDEAU FRONT

ORDNANCE
SUBDIVISION
NEPEAN
CANAL
MAGGERMOT PROPERTY
BY ESTATE
3
4
7
8
9
12
13
14
17
18
19
22
23
24
BAY
SALLY
KENT
BANK
O'CONNOR
DEBITA
LEWIS
HENRY ST.
CHAPMAN'S
WAVERLY ST.
CHARLES
SUBDIVN.
CAMPBELL'S
FRANK
SUBDIVISION
METCALFE
MACDOUGAL
ELGIN
PROPERTY
CARTER
MACDONALD
ABCDE
FGHIJKLMNOP
APPIN PLACE
ARGYLE
AVE.
FLORA
ARCHIBALD ST.
ABCDEF
ASHBURNHAM
FRANK
HUGH
ISABELLA
BLOOMINGVALE
JANE ST.
Jas. Hickey 2acs.
Thos. Hickey 2acs.
Jno. Hickey 2acs.
Wm. Hickey 2acs
Wm. Hickey 9 acs.
A. Hickey 9acs
James Hickey 11acs.
GEORGE ST.
INKERMAN ST.
WREN ST.
GROVE HOTEL
J. Hinton
W. F. Powell
ORDNANCE RESERVE
RIDEAU
OTTAWA
SUBDIVISION
M. O. Gara 4acs.
Jno. Graham 8 75 acs
Thos Story 2acs
ROAD BETWEEN CONCESSIONS
VICTORIA
CONCESSION C.

CANAL
RESERVE
CANAL
MACDONALD PROPERTY
ROAD BETWEEN CONCESSIONS
NICHOLAS
ORDNANCE PROP
THEODORE
OSGOODE
SOMERSET
COLLEGE
CUMBERLAND
FITZSIMMONS
AVE
KINTONS
ALMA
DUFFERIN
BAINES
SUBDY
29
30
42
ALICE ST.
ELLA ST.
GROVE ST.
CARTIER
MACDONALD
CHARLES
FRANK
NEVILLE ST.
ROBERT
Yielding Property
RIGHT OF WAY
FRONT
CANAL
ORDNANCE RESERVE
HIDEAU
BILLINGS BRIDGE LAND
TO ORDNANCE
ARCHVILLE WEST
SECOND ST WEST
THIRD ST
FOURTH ST
FIFTH ST
CENTRE ST
RIDEAU
OTTAWA
SUBDIVISION
ROAD BETWEEN CONCESSIONS
FROM
ROAD
J.W. 1ac
M.O. Gara 4acs.
Jno. Graham 8 75 acs
Thos Story 2acs
WILLIAM ST.
ELLA ST.
VICTORIA ST.
Robert Lee 2
J. Greaves 28 acs.

HELDDORE
DUFFERIN ST.
PLAN
OSGOODE
FITZSIMMONS
NELSON
AVE
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
CUMBERLAND
SOMERSET
BY ESTATE
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
COLLEGE
KING
HENDERSON
NELSON
SWEETLAND
ORDNANCE PROPERTY
TEMPLETON
A Res
B Res
C Res
O'DONNELL CLAIM
54
55
56
RUSSELL
CHAPEL
BLACKBURN
ANN
B C D E
2ND ST.
WEST
CENTRE
ST.
J. Stewart
86 acs.
Robert Lee 29 acs.
T. Kenke
20 acs.
J. Greaves
28 acs.
Lee's and Others
36 acs.
CONCESSION D.


ST
AVE
AVE
AVE
AVE
26
27
28
LOT D
ST.
38
39
40
41
A
ST.
EAST
50
51
52
53
RIVERSIDE
B
LOT E
ST.
57
58
59
60
GOULBOURN
MARLBOROUGH
SALISBURY
ST.
RIDEAU
LOT F
LOT G
MAP
OTTA
C
ONT

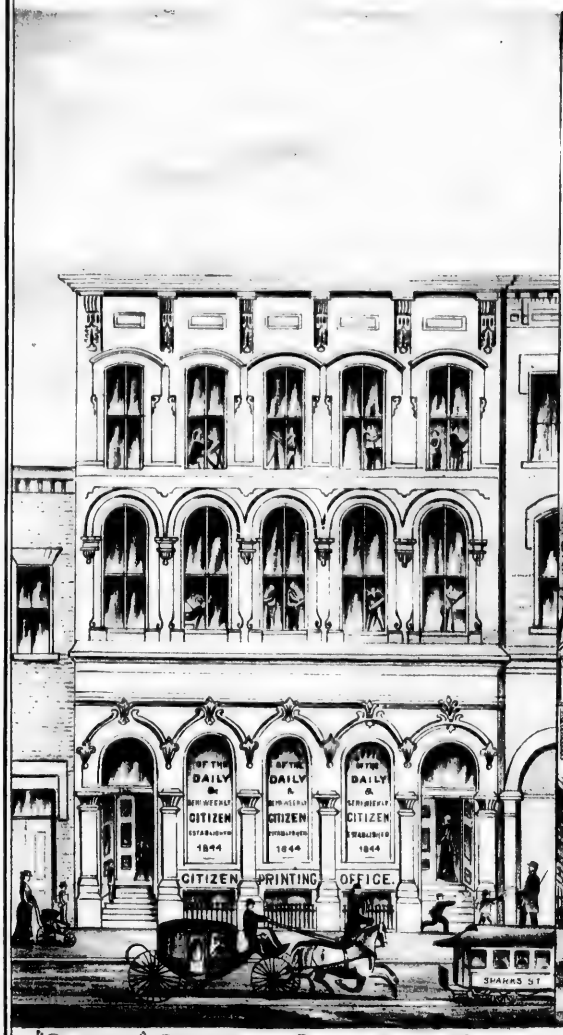
MAP OF

TTAWA

CITY,

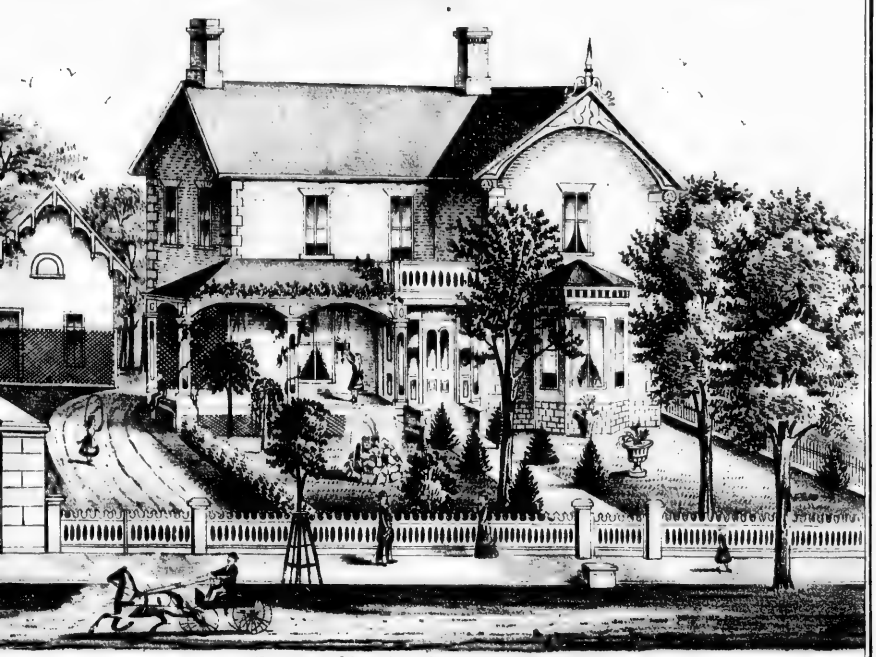
ONT.

C. H. Mackinto



"CITIZEN" PRINTING & PUBLISHING OFFICE.
SPARKS ST. OTTAWA, ONT.

EDITOR & PUBLI



RES. OF MR. C. H. MACKINTOSH, MAYOR OF OTTAWA,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER OF DAILY CITIZEN, 171 DALY ST OTTAWA

Lewis Dubruille
Thos Troy
Thos Dooley
Jas. Mc Kenna
Jas O Grady
Jno O'Grady
Thos O Grady
Wm Byers
Mrs. H Brownlee
Jos. Findlay
Philip Green
Wm Trimble
Robt Mackey
Thos. Mackey
Jas Eadie
Wm Mackey
TOLL GATE
Thos. Bennett
Henry A. Bennett
Roderick McCawley
Wm Good
Thos Good
Dan'l McCarthy
Geo Johnson
Thomas Good
Thos Todd
Robt Hutchinson
James Eadie
M. Mc Carthy
CON. VI
GOODWOOD OR JOCK RIVER
John Nesbitt
K. Mc Donald
R. Nixon
Alex Mc Rea Est
Robt Mann
O. Dubruille
R. D Mann
M. Rooney
John Leamy
D. Tierney
J. & J. Tierney
Alex Gamble
Wm Gamble
John Whelan
Thos Mears
John Allen
W. G Foster
Jas Cummins
Wm Green
Robert Green
Hugh Lennan
Hugh Mc Clinton
Peter Mc Clinton
Martin Waters
Joseph Hinton
Joseph Brophy
M Brophy
V
Jas Darvan
P Darvan
A Davidson
P. O'Keefe
C. O. Keefe
Joseph Brophy
M. Brophy
Samuel Todd
Jos. Atchison
Wm Leslie
Estate of M. Leslie
Jno Boyce
Mrs. Ann J. Falls
Wm Burden
Jas. Birch
Hugh Lennan
W. B. Todd
Wm M. Casey
Jas. Moloughany
Wm Moloughany
Wm Ralph
P. Moloughany
John Miller
John Cummins
Thos. Houlahan Jr.
Thos. Houlahan Jr.
Thos. Houlahan Sr.
P. Skehan
Thos Baxter
Kilroe
IV
John Tierney
Jno Tierney
Jno Costello
P. Houlahan
William Davis
T Kennedy
John Dunn
M. Dunn
M. Clark
William Clark
James Kennedy
Mrs. A Kennedy
Mich'l Murphy
Jas Costello
M. Costello
Sam'l Todd
Wm Mc Bryde
Robert Latimer
David Latimer
Alex Mc Cullough
Wm Mc Cullough
R. Kelley
Edward Hawley
R. Hawley
Joseph Morris
D. Hall
James Mains Estate
Thomas Jones
Allen Mc Neil
William Griffith
William Brown
III
Mrs. D
Mich'l Mc Gurr
M. D
P. D
M. K
Wm. R
Geo
ORANGE
Thom
Ma
B Qu
D Gl

C. Corbitt
James Muldon
Jno Langdon
M. Davy
John Tierney
J H O'Grady
S O'Grady
Jno Tierney
James Tierney
Thos Tierney
Wm Tierney
Hugh Davidson
Saml Davidson
F. J. Davidson
A. W. Davidson
Wm Davidson
Wm Davis
Robt Wallace
B. Rooney
Robt Parks Sr
Robt Parks Jr
Wm Brennan
Robt Parks Sr.
Mrs M Dourley
Robt Armstrong
E. Monaghan
P. Monaghan
J.H.O'Grady
Wm O'Grady
M. Dourley
Mrs Jas Robinson
James Owens
Jno Graham's Est
Lewis Dubruille
Thos Troy
Thos Dooley
Jas. Mc Kenna
Jas O'Grady

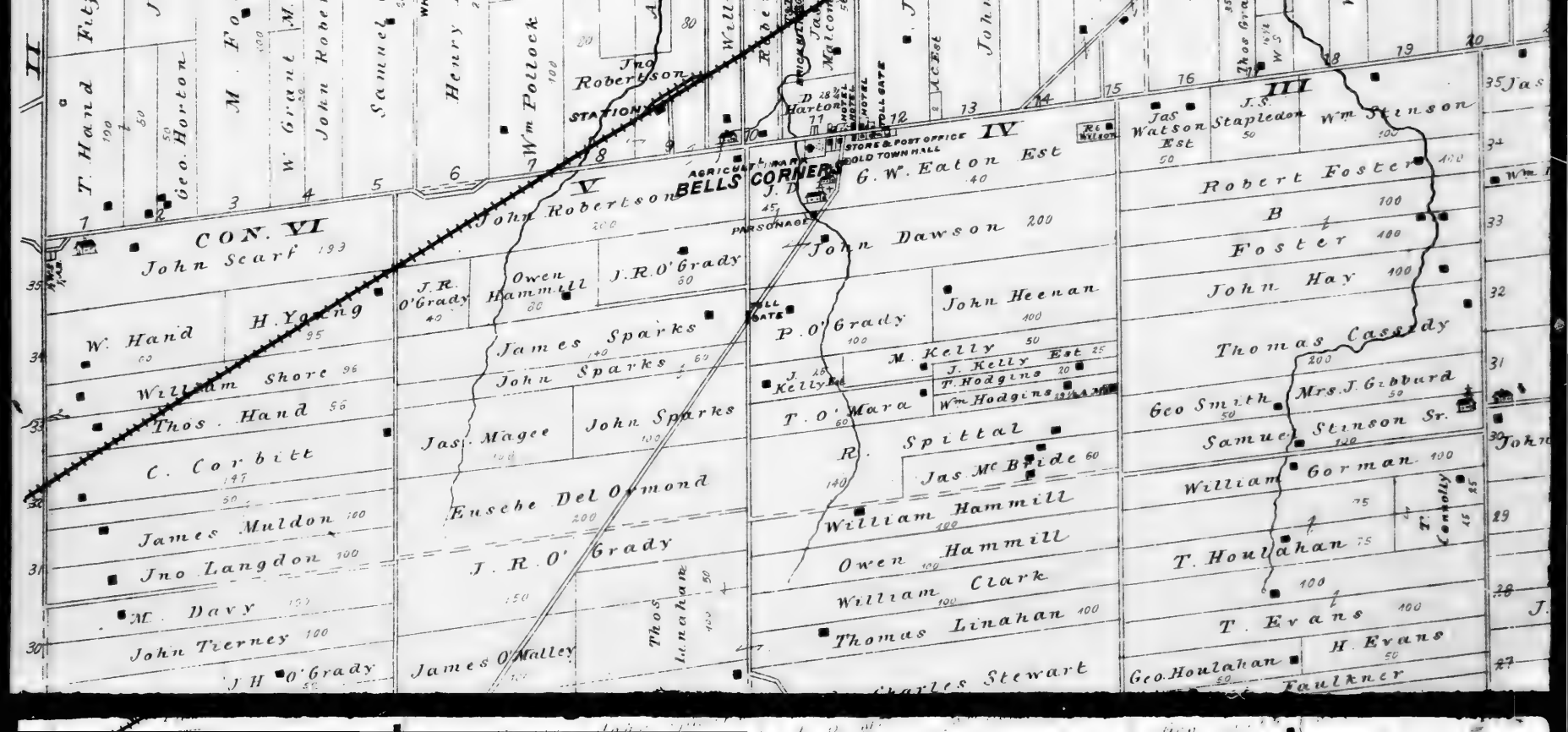
Jas. Magee
John Sparks
Eusebe Del Ormond
J R O'Grady
James O'Malley
Thos Linahan
R. Byrne
Wm Hays
Patrick Kennedy
A Kennedy
J. Foster
H. A. Bennett
Jno Tierney Jr
J Foster
Thos Gleason
Wolfgang Dietz
John McLeod
Jas Tierney
B. Rooney
Edward Hays
Patrick Hays
Chas. Smith
Miss C Monaghan
E. Monaghan
P Monaghan
Wm Davis
Wm Davis
Wm Goodfellow
Chas McKenna
Chas. McKenna
Jas Henderson
Wm Henderson
Edward Wilson
T. Hill
John Nesbitt
K. McDonald
R. Nixon
Alex McRea Est

FALLOWFIELD P.O.
STORE & HOTEL
WAGON SHOP
BLSH

T. O'Mara
R. Spittal
Jas McBride
William Hammill
Owen Hammill
William Clark
Thomas Linahan
Sir Charles Stewart
Egan Est
A. Bradley
William Shore
Jas Patterson
P. Moylan
D. O'Keefe
T. G. Anderson
Wm Bradley
Wm Brennan
F. Flood
Wm Scott
Jas Lyttle
Wm Scott
James Lyttle
Jas Byrne
P Byrne
P Moylan
D. O'Keefe
F. O'Keefe
P. O'Keefe
Dan'l Fogarty
Thos Neil
A Fogarty
John Foster
Martin O'Mara
William J. Craig
D Craig
Est. of M. Waters
Thos Rosborough
Samuel McKenna
Jas Darran
A Davidson
P Darran
P. O'Keefe
C. O. Keefe
Joseph Brophy
T Kennedy

Geo Smith
Samuel Simon
William Gorman
T. Conolly
T. Houlahan
T. Evans
H Evans
Geo Houlahan
Robt Faulkner
Thos Linahan
Robert Faulkner
Robert Taylor
A. Bradley
Thomas Bradley Est
M. Long
John Waters
Miss M Waters
Miss Y Waters
T Coyle
M. Waters
Thomas Quinlan
John Berrigan
Thomas Berrigan
James Berrigan
Thomas Larkin
P. Quinlan
William Burnett
P Houlahan
M. Waters
P. Waters
James Kennedy
William Kennedy
Thomas Kennedy
Andrew Fogarty
John Houlahan
M O'Brien Est
John Tierney
Jno Tierney
Jno Costello
P. Houlahan
William Davis
T Kennedy

JOCK RIVER
GOODWOOD OR JOCK

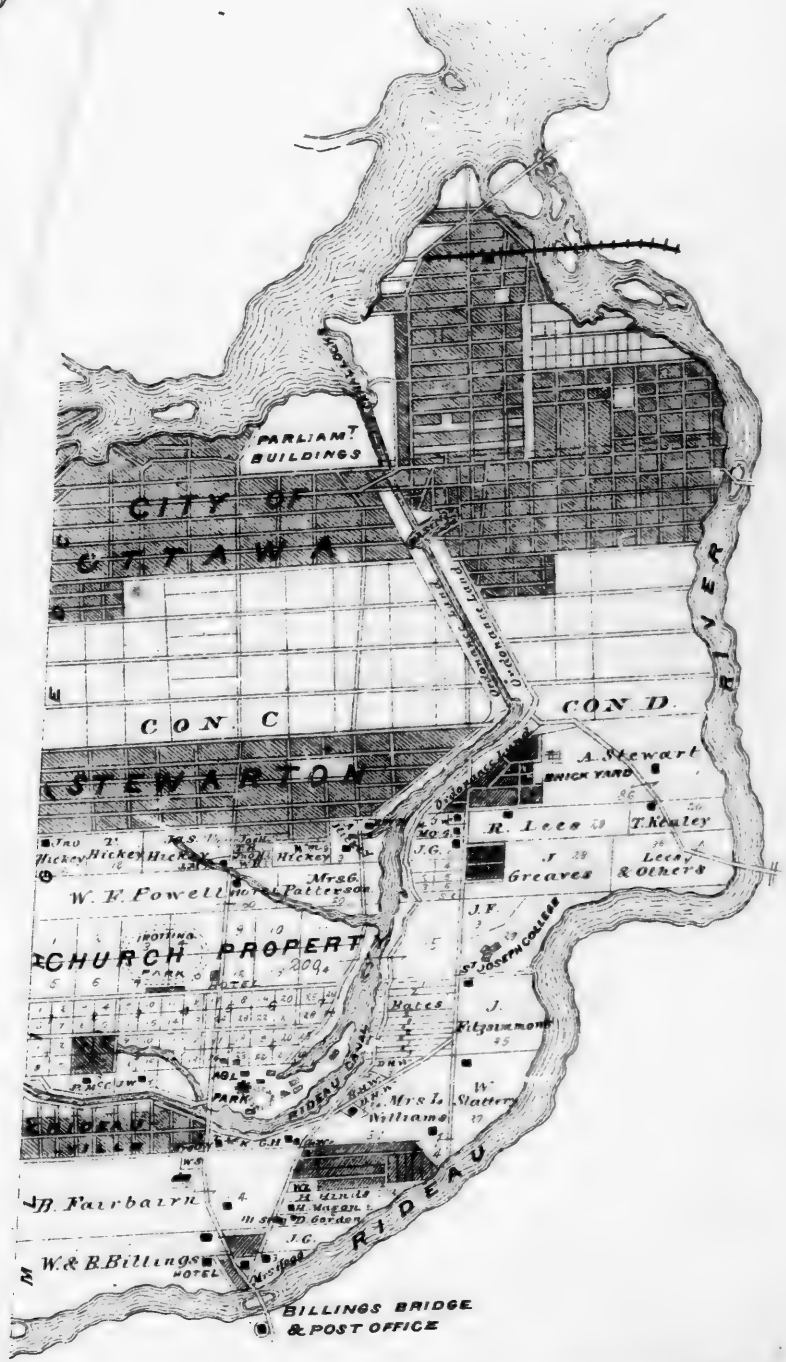

II
III
IV
V
CON. VI
BELLS CORNER
STATION
STORE & POST OFFICE
OLD TOWN HALL
HOTEL
TOLL GATE
PARSONAGE
AGRICULTURAL PARK
T. Hand Fitz
Geo. Horton
M. Fo
W. Grant M.
John Robe
Samuel
Henry
Wm Pollock
Jno Robertson
Jas Watson Est
J. S. Stapledon
Wm Stinson
Robert Foster
B. Foster
John Hay
Thomas Cassidy
Geo Smith
Mrs. J. Gibbard
Samuel Stinson Sr.
William Gorman
T. Houlahan
T. Evans
H. Evans
Geo. Houlahan
Faulkner
T. Connolly
John Scarf
W. Hand
H. Young
William Shore
Thos. Hand
C. Corbitt
James Muldon
Jno Langdon
M. Davy
John Tierney
J. H. O'Grady
J. R. O'Grady
Owen Hammill
J. R. O'Grady
James Sparks
John Sparks
Jas. Magee
John Sparks
Eusebe Del Ormond
J. R. O'Grady
James O'Malley
Thos. Linahan
John Robertson
J. D. Hartorn
G. W. Eaton Est
John Dawson
John Heenan
P. O'Grady
M. Kelly
J. Kelly Est
T. Hodgins
Wm Hodgins
T. O'Mara
R. Spittal
Jas. McBride
William Hammill
Owen Hammill
William Clark
Thomas Linahan
Charles Stewart

II
I
T. Hand
Jno Fitzgerald
M Brennan
A. Graham
Jno Davy
R. Dowd
John Young
Geo. Horton
D Cunningham
T. W. Kennedy
M. Foley
Jos Brennan
John Rock
P Fitzgerald
M. Rock
W. Grant
M. Cameron
Richd Lang
John Robertson
Jno Beatty
Samuel Courtney
Michael Rock
WHITE SAND STONE QUARRY
Henry Bishop
A. Keefer & J. Cowie
Jno Christian
J. Sullivan Sr
Sullivan Est.
Wm Pollock
D.D. Keenan
John Sullivan
A. Johnston
J. Sullivan
John Mc Carthy
T. O'Grady
Jos. O'Grady
Thos
Jno O'Grady
A. Johnston
Archer
John Beatty
Jno Archer
William Graham
Wm Crary
R. Hallpenny
Robert Moodie
S. Crary
A. Johnston
Jas Malcomson
D. Horton
Robt Nesbitt
Wm Graham
WATER
Wm Graham
John Stinson
A.C. Est
CREEK
Thos Graham
John F. Bearman
James Bearman
D. Richardson
GRAHAMS BAY
Thos Graham
Thos Graham
Wm Graham
William Graham
W. N & R. A. Bell
John Bell
Robt Hare
E. Watson Sr
Wm Hughes
Bowen
Robert Foster
Jas Watson Est
Jas Stapleton
Wm Stinson
Robert Bell
Robert Bell
Jas
Jno Robertson
STATION
BELLS CORNER
AGRICULTURAL
HOTEL
STORE & POST OFFICE
OLD TOWN MILL
TOLL GATE
G. W. Eaton Est
IV
III
V

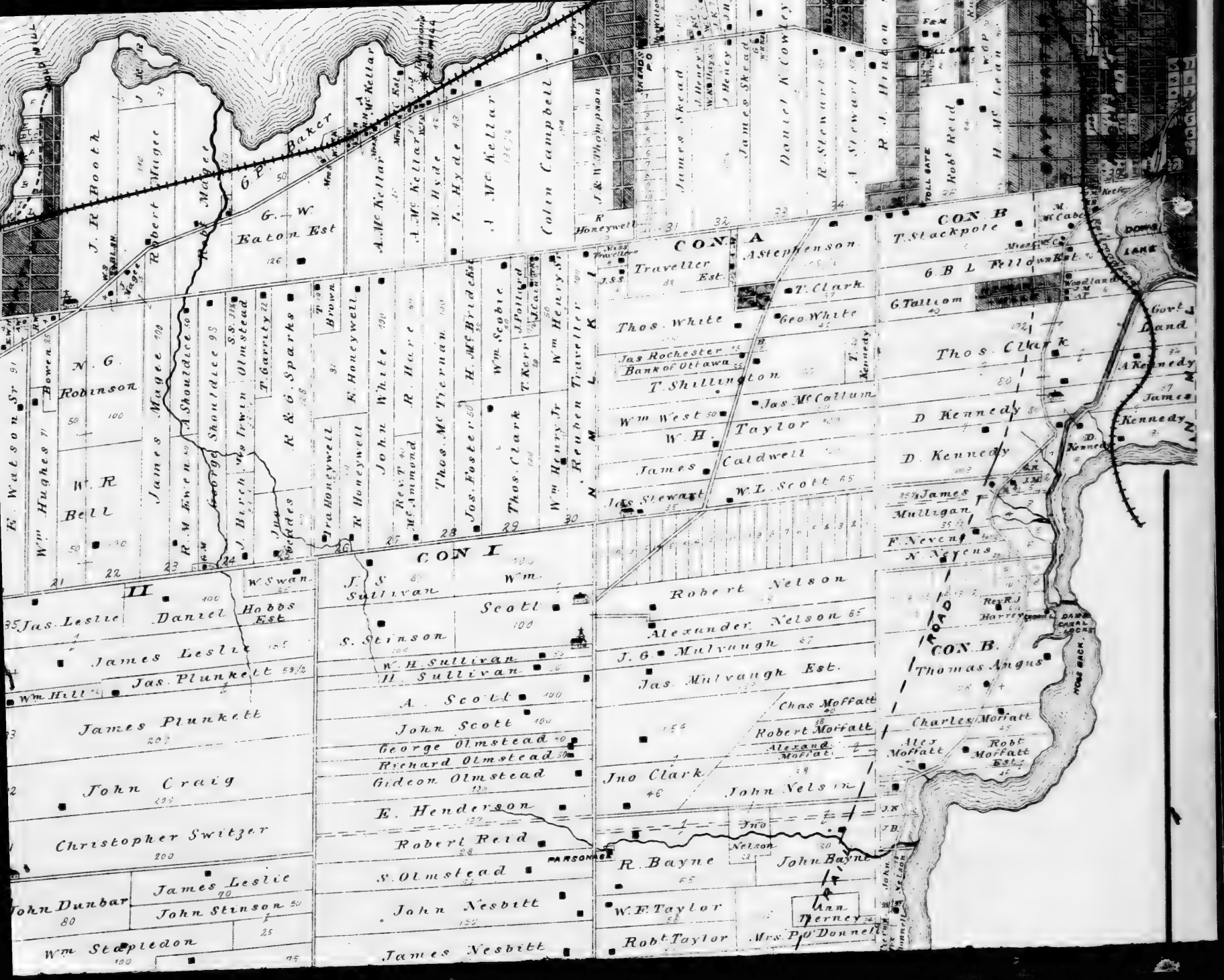
CON A
B
Thomas Shirley
Geo. Sparks
Jno Rock
P. Burke
Edward Sparks Est
Robt Shirley
M. Shirley
John Whalen
David Keenan
Henry Smith
Sarah Boucher
A. B
P. G Street
A Beatty
P. Gilchrist
Wm Honan
Robt Watt
Joh Watt
Jas. Graham
John Watt
HOTEL
John Christian
Thos Beatty
J. McPherson
OTTAWA
RAPIDES DES CHENES

B
ks 140
Sparks Est
aten 138
Smith
SHIRLEYS BAY
O
T
MAP OF
ENES

R. & W. Porter
John Helmer
S. Helmer
G. O'Neil
A. Watt
Mrs D. Clothier
JOCKVALE P.O.
John Brophy
Samuel Collins
Saml Collins
RIVER
Robt Grant Esq
Berrigan
Wm D.
PROPOSED
James McGuire
Robt Davis
Mich^l McGuire
Davis
Wm Dawson
Wm. Dawson
Dennis Bergin
Wm Bergin
M. Delaney
M. Kilroy
D. Delaney
P. Delaney
M. Carrigan
MAPLE HILL
C.W. HOTEL
D. Bergin
Wm Bergin
John Blair
P. Kennedy
William Powell
George Morris
ORANGE H.
Thomas Padgett
David Hall
Robt Malcomson
Wm Dawson
R. Quinn
John Quinn
D. Gleeson
Mrs. G. Rickey
NICHOLAS ISL.
LONG ISLAND LOCKS
LONG ISLAND
MUD CREEK
LONG ISLAND CREEK
LITTLE RIDEAU
II

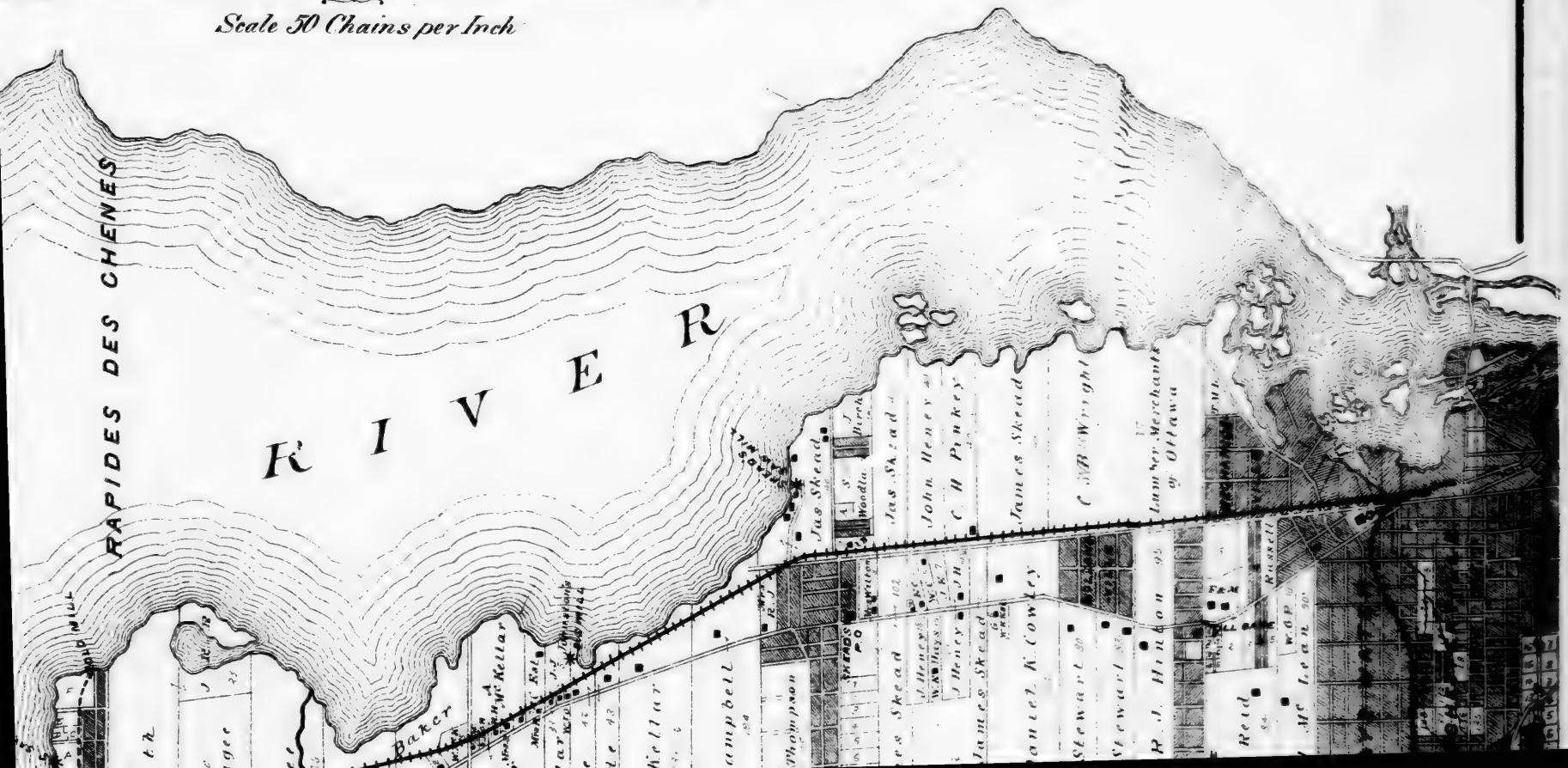

PARLIAM^T BUILDINGS
CITY OF OTTAWA
CONC C
CON D.
STEWARTON
A. Stewart
BRICK YARD
R. Lees
T. Kealey
Greaves
Leeds & Others
W. F. Powell
Mrs. G. Patterson
CHURCH PROPERTY
ST JOSEPH COLLEGE
Hates
Fitzsimmons
Mrs L. Williams
Slatter
RIDEAU CANAL
RIDEAU RIVER
J. B. Fairbairn
W. & B. Billings
HOTEL
BILLINGS BRIDGE & POST OFFICE

NORTH EAST PART
OF
NEPEAN TP.
John Dunbar 80
James Leslie
John Stinson
Wm Stapledon
William Stinson
James Lang
Jas Lang
J. Draffin
T. & H. Lemoine
John Caldwell
Robert Craig
T. Keenan
C. Greer
J. Plunkett
J & G Lemoine
William Caldwell
Robt Caldwell
Jas Caldwell
Hugh Nesbitt
Robert Mowatt
William Mowatt Est
T. Leslie
Isaac Nesbitt
Robert Nesbitt
John Nesbitt Jr
Jno Davidson Est
Samuel Neil
James Neil
And^w Davidson Sr
J. Mc Sourley
A. Davidson Jr
James Davidson
Thos. Madden
Saml Stinson
William Madden
R. Clenning
A. Madden
Jno Nankin
T Gleason
P Waters
John Neil
R. & W Powell
G. O'Neil
A. Watt
Mrs D Clothier
John Brophy
Samuel Collins
JOCKVALE P.O.
RIVER
S. Olmstead
PARSONAGE
John Nesbitt
James Nesbitt
Robert Nesbitt
Joseph Nesbitt
William Hopper
Joseph
G. B. Hopper
Greer
Jas Nesbitt
G.B. Hopper
Arthur Anderson
Wm Ferrand
Isaac Plunkett
Jno Ready
A. Bradley
Danl Ready
John Craig
Jas Craig
John Grady
Geo Boyce
John Ready
John Boyce
G. Craig
Jno Stinson
M. O'Neil
Saml Stinson
Thos Ready
Thos Boyce
Wm Hammill
Geo. Mulligan
Andrew Davison
A. Mulligan
James Falls
John Stinson
William Fallord
Guy Johnston
Mary Johnston
R. W. Johnston
CON I
Richard Rivington
Jno Kennedy
R. Rivington
John Helmer
S. Helmer
Samuel Collins
Saml Collins
RIDEAU
TORONTO
R. Bayne
Nelson
John Bayne
W. F. Taylor
Ann Tierney
Robt Taylor
Mrs. P. O'Donnell
John Falls
Robert Pollock
William Hopper
MERIVALE P.O.
E. B. Hopper
Wm McFarland
Henry Mc Farland
Edward Hand
HOTEL
TOLLGATE
ORANGE HALL
Jas Nesbitt
CON A
James Nesbitt
M. Kealy
M. Kealy
John Ready
Jas Kealy
G. Craig
M. O'Neil
Thos. Ready
Thos. Boyce
Geo. Mulligan
And^w Davison
A. Mulligan
Jas Falls
John Stinson
Mary Johnston
RIVER


CON. A
CON. B
CON. I
CON. II
CON. B.
J. R. Booth
Robert Hilgee
James Magee
G. P. Baker
G. W. Eaton Est
A. McKellar
A. McKellar
A. McKellar
M. Hyde
T. Hyde
Colin Campbell
J. & W. Thompson
James Stead
James Stead
Daniel K. Cowley
R. Stewart
A. Stewart
R. J. Hinton
Robt Reid
H. McLean
E. Watson Sr
Wm Hughes
N. G. Robinson
Wm. R. Bell
James Magee
A. Shouldice
George Shouldice
R. M. Ewen
J. Birch
Irwin Olmstead
T. Garrity
R. & G. Sparks
T. Brown
R. Honeywell
R. Honeywell
John White
R. Hare
Thos. McTiernan
H. McBride
Wm. Scobie
T. Kerr
Wm Henry Jr
Reuben Traveller
Traveller Est.
A. Stephenson
T. Clark
Geo. White
Thos. White
Jas Rochester
Bank of Ottawa
T. Shillington
Jas McCallum
Wm West
W. H. Taylor
James Caldwell
Jas Stewart
W. L. Scott
T. Stackpole
6. B. L. Fellows Est.
G. Tallom
Thos. Clark
D. Kennedy
D. Kennedy
James Mulligan
F. Nevens
N. Nevens
Robert Nelson
Alexander Nelson
J. G. Mulvaugh
Jas Mulvaugh Est.
Chas Moffatt
Robert Moffatt
Alexand. Moffat
Jno Clark
John Nelson
Jno Nelson
R. Bayne
John Bayne
W. F. Taylor
Robt Taylor
Ann Tierney
Mrs. P. O'Donnell
Thomas Angus
Charles Moffatt
Alex Moffatt
Robt Moffatt Est.
Rev. R. J. Harvey
Gov't Land
A. Kennedy
James Kennedy
Lake
Dams
Dam & Canal Locks
Hole Back
Toll Gate
Parsonage
Jas. Leslie
Daniel Hobbs Est
James Leslie
Jas. Plunkett
Wm Hill
James Plunkett
John Craig
Christopher Switzer
John Dunbar
James Leslie
John Stinson
Wm Stapledon
W. Swan
J. S. Sullivan
Wm. Scott
S. Stinson
W. H. Sullivan
H. Sullivan
A. Scott
John Scott
George Olmstead
Richard Olmstead
Gideon Olmstead
E. Henderson
Robert Reid
S. Olmstead
John Nesbitt
James Nesbitt

NEPEAN TOWNSHIP.

Scale 50 Chains per Inch

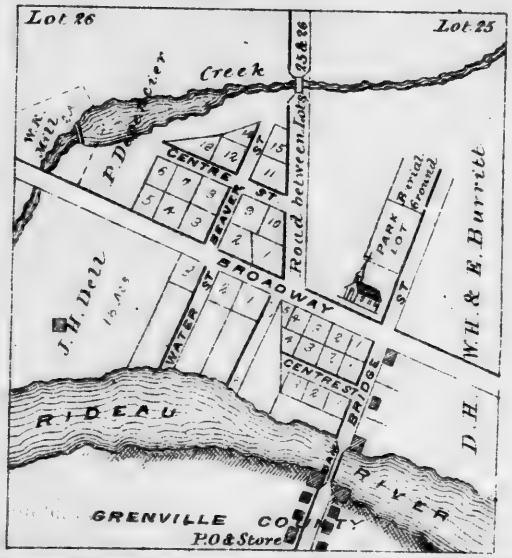


BURRITTS RAPIDS

MARLBORO TP.

Part of Lot 25 and 26 in Broken Front & 1st Concs

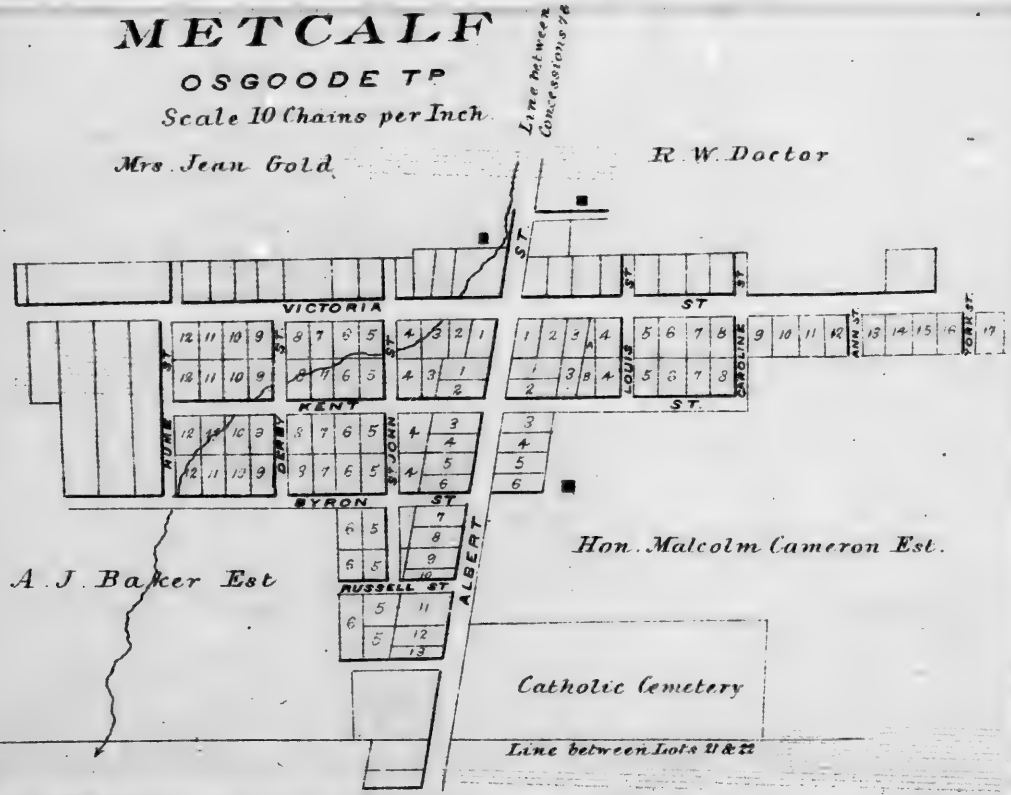
Scale 10 Chs. per Inch.



METCALF

OSGOODE TP.

Scale 10 Chains per Inch



Village of WELLINGTON

Scale 10 Chs per Inch.

BURRITTS RAPIDS

MARLBORO TP

Part of Lot 25 and 26 in Broken Front & 1st Conc.s

Scale 10 Chs. per Inch.

Lot 26

Lot 25

John McKenna 100 Sr.
John McKenna 100 Jr.
Allen Wilson 200
John McKenna Sr. 200
50
Margaret Driscoll 50
James O'Neil 50
William Brazill
Wm McKenna 50
150
James Carroll 200
John McKenna 100
Henry Bower 100
Jos Curtin 100
Canada Co. 100
Anthony O. Donnell 100
William Brazill 100
George Wilson 200
Thomas Green 100
H. Cassels 50
50
Flood
Geo. Wilson 50
50
Robert McLennan 100
Archibald Baker 100
William Whitten 100
James Gleason 200
Canada Co. 200
T. Brownlee 200
Samuel Hornett 200

Thos Ormrod 85
Geo. Ormrod 100
H. Murrey 50
Wm. Vallence 50
Thomas Ormrod 100
Thos. Bennett 100
John Slavin 100
William Ralph 100
Joseph Ralph 100
John McKenna
Wm Vallance Jr. 100
T. B. 100
P. Donevan 100
Thomas Bennett 200
William Craig 200
Canada Co. 200
John Whalen 100
John Todd 100
Alex Robinson 20
Adam Baker
Adam Baker 200
James Cassels 200
Ralph Davis 200
James Taylor 200
Canada Co 200

Thos Ormrod 200
James McEvoy 100
John Edwards 100
100
John Slavin
Jas McEvoy 100
Mrs. P. Daley 100
Thos. McKenna 100
Daniel Bartley 100
Thos McKenna 100
Thos Bennett 100
Canada Co. 200
William Jones 200
John Whalen 200
John Brownlee 100
James Brownlee 100
Archibald Baker 100
100
A. Johnston Jr 100
John Johnston
R. Scotland J.D. Shaw 60
100
R.A. Bradley 40
Canada Co 100
Mary O L Fellows 100
William Ritchie 200
Wm Harbinson

Geo. Ormrod 100
H. Murrey 50
Vallence 50
Thomas Ormrod 100
John Slavin 100
William Ralph 100
Joseph Ralph 100
Wm Vallance Jr 100
P. Donevan 100
Thomas Bennett 200
William Craig 200
Canada Co. 200
John Whalen 100
John Todd 100
Alex Robinson 200
Adam Baker
Adam Baker 200
James Cassels 200
Ralph Davis 200
James Taylor 200
Canada Co 100

Geo. Simpson
Richard Vall
100
Canada
John Edwards
John Gorman
100
T
John Gorman Sr. 100
P. McKenna 100
Thos O McKenna 100
Geo. Wilson 200
Canada Co 200
Wm Jones 100
Wm Br
Andw McGinl 150
P. Murphy
P. Murphy 120
Jeremiah Gorm 100
John Johnston 100
John McCarrigan 100
Mrs William Caldwell 100
John Bradl
W.C R

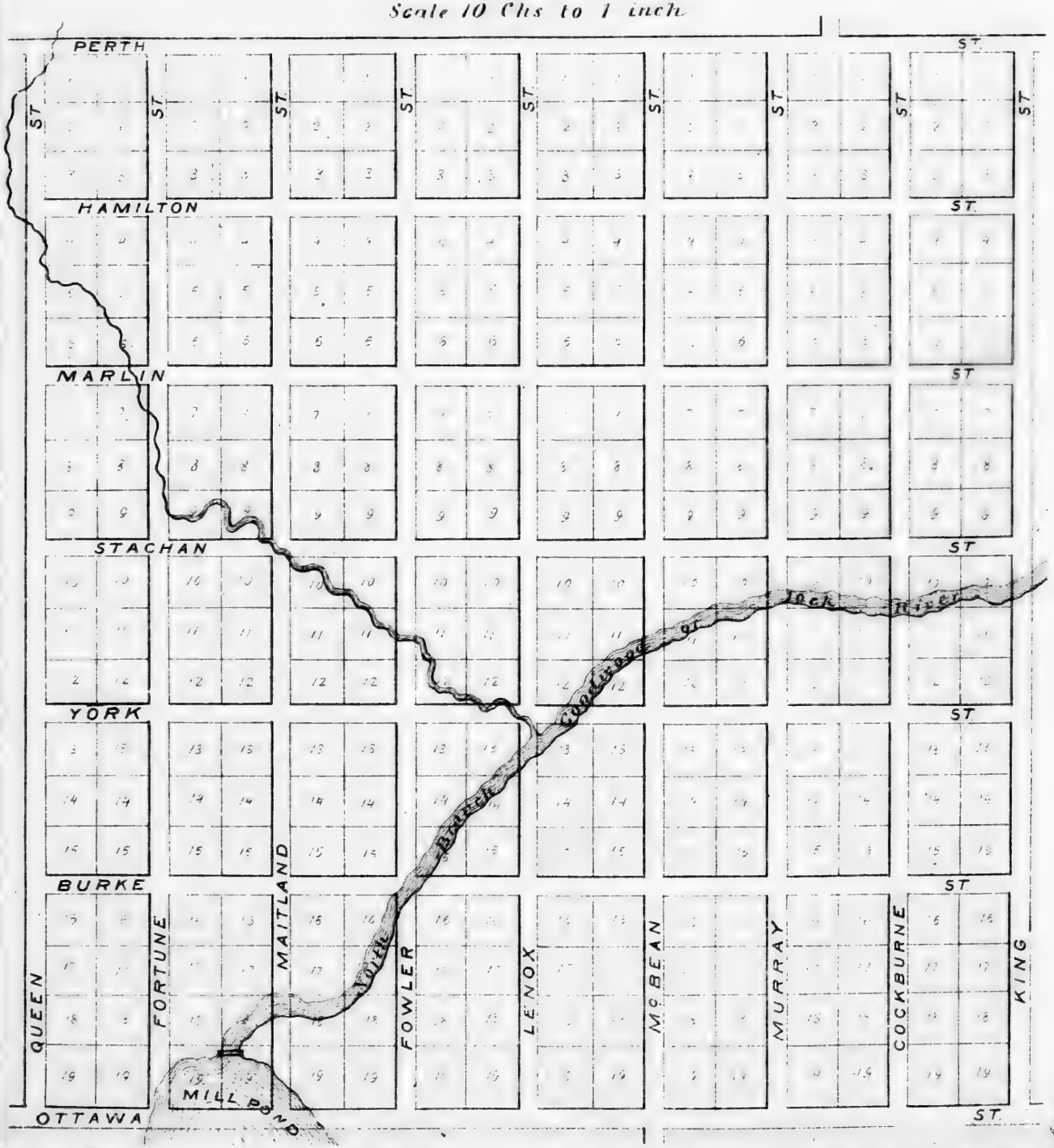
son 100
Pat. Kehoe 10
Daniel Bennett 100
James Gorman 100
Callence
H. C. Odell 30
Canadd Co. 100
D. Douglass
Canada Co. 100
William Bennett 100
Robert Purdy 155
Blk Shop
ards 100
Canada Co. 200
man 100
Horace Odell 65
Enoch Walkley Est 29
Jno. Mc Kenna 220
Hugh Riley 100
Thomas Mc Kenna 100
John Gorman Jr 100
Robt. Mc Cullough 153
Mrs. Jno. Mc Kenna 100
R. A. Bradley
J. P. A. Sproule 100
Thos. C. McKenna
C. O'Neil 150
John Moore 54
Michael Grant 100
P. Haurahan 100
Catharine Lewis 95
Jas. Haurahan 100
J. B. Lewis 50
Geo Crawford 32
Mrs. John Gorman 100
James Haurahan 200
son
James O'Neil 100
Timothy Hagarty 100
J. O'Brien 200
Mrs. D. O'Neil 100
John Moore 100
Dennis O'Neil 200
Dennis O'Neil 100
Brazill 100
Patrick Smith Sr.
Philip Green 200
John Moore 100
Robt. Hannah
Robt. McCoy 100
Jas Nahan 100
P. Baskeville 24
P. Baskeville
Robt. Haugherty 200
Martin Grant 100
Thos. Driscoll 100
Samuel Brouse 200
Simon O'Day
Patrick Peel 100
William Peel 100
Jno. Nicholl
Canada Co.
Ira Morgan 100
H. A. Bennett 50
Moses Bradley 200
John Blair Jr.
adley 100
C. Read 94
John Brownlee
Thomas Roe

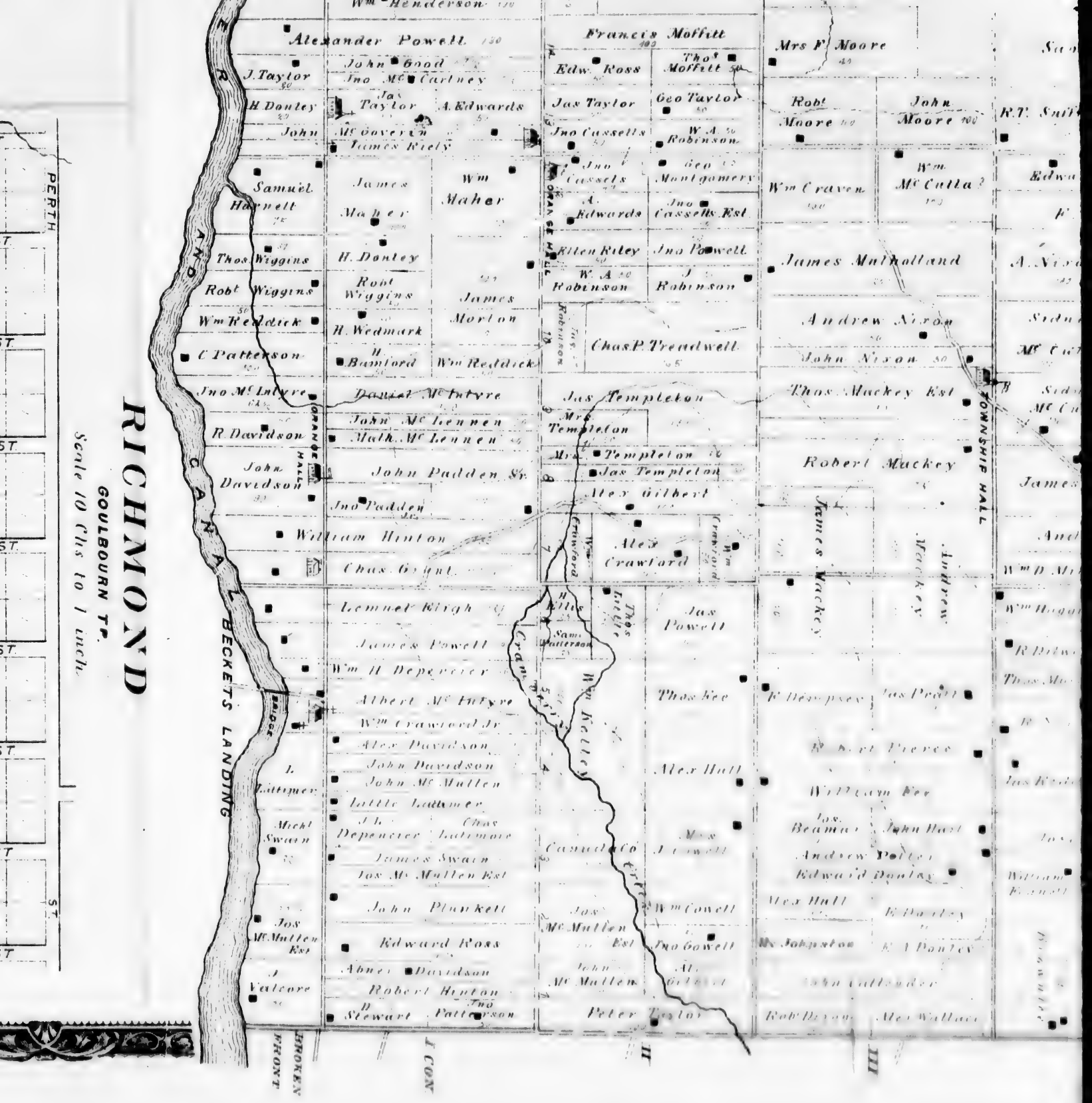
MAP OF
MARLBORO
Scale 50 Chains per Inch
Gorman
Canada Co
D. Douglass
Purdy
Daniel Douglass
H. McLean
Hugh Riley
Canada Co
McCullough
Dan'l Douglass
Sproule
Jos Hinton
Grant
Lewis
Jno Timmons
Geo Crawford
Haurahan
Canada Co.
Hagarty
D. O'Neil
William Box
Moore
O'Neil
Thos. Green
Green
Robt McCoy
A. Beaman
Robt McCaffery
Brouse
Jas. Cassidy
Jno. Nicholl
Robt Hannah
Blair Jr.
Jno. Nichol
Roe

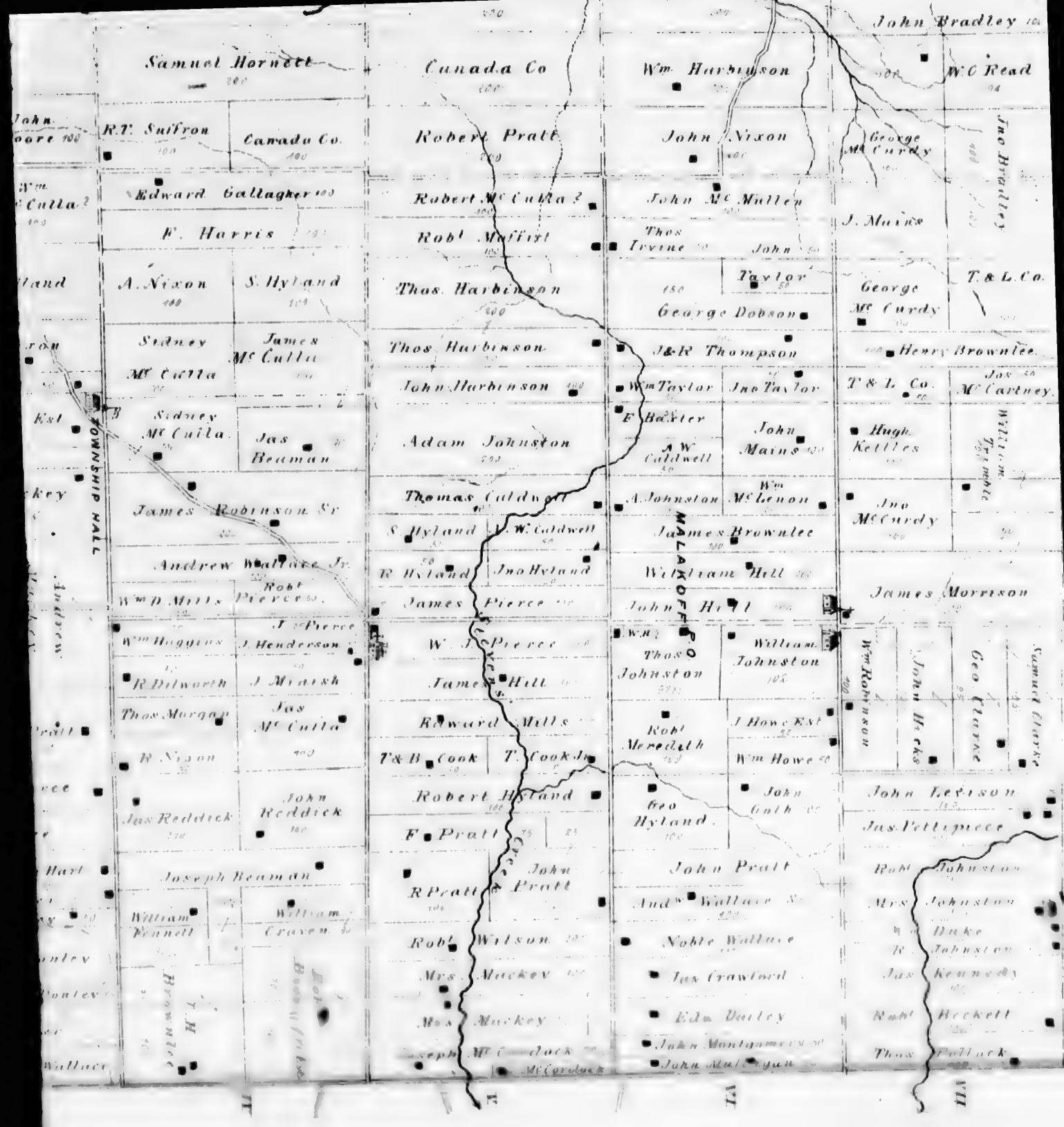
RICHMOND

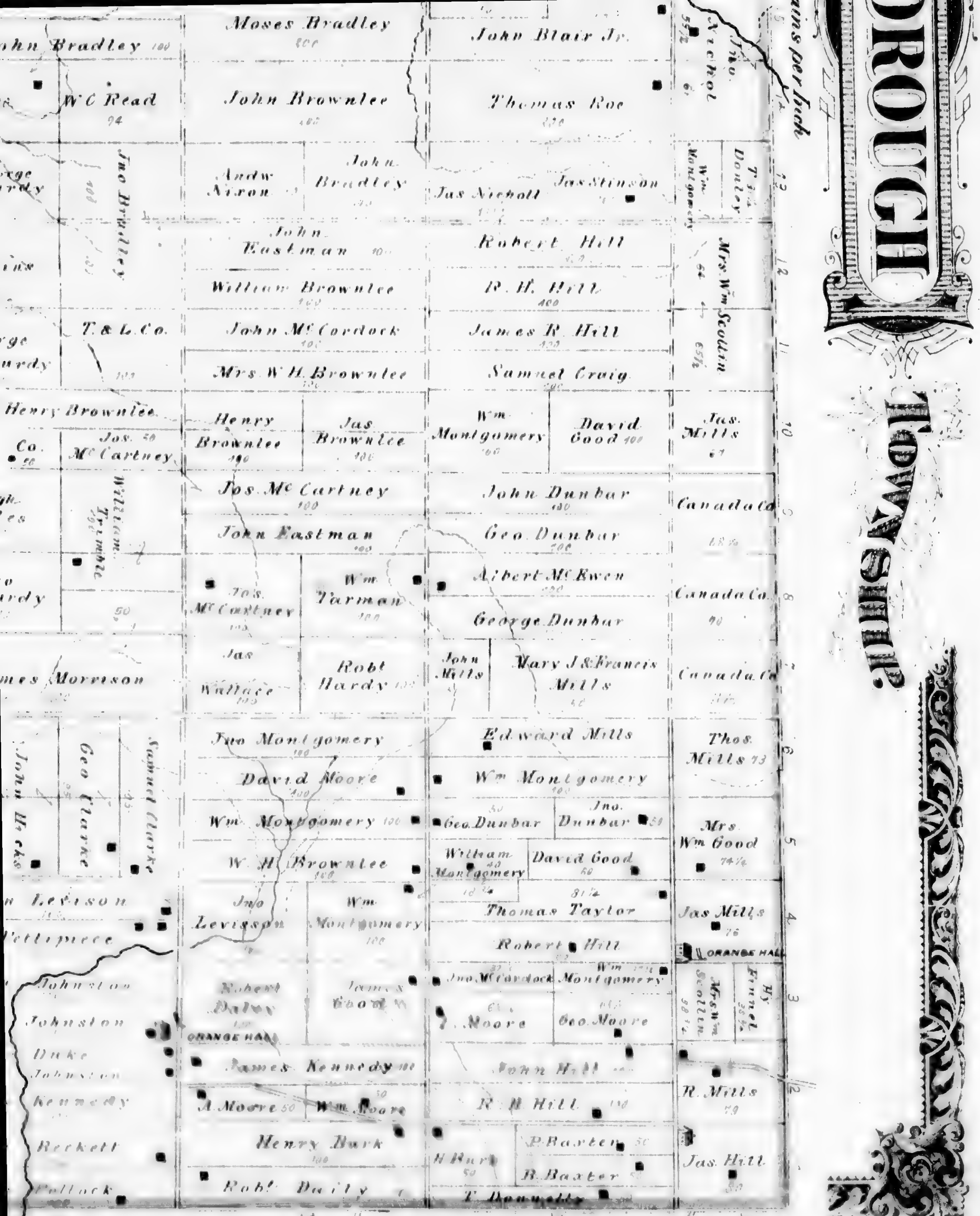
GOULBOURN TP.

Scale 10 Chs to 1 inch

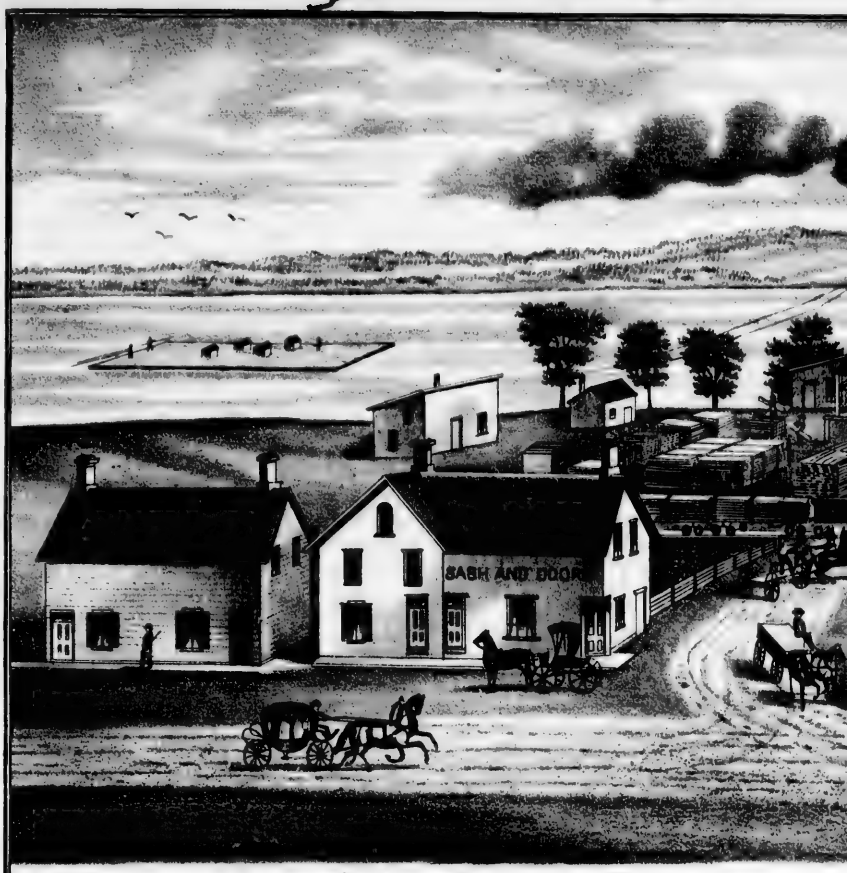



RICHMOND
GOULBOURN TP.
Scale 10 Chs to 1 inch.
RIVER AND CANAL BECKETS LANDING
Wm Henderson
Alexander Powell
Francis Moffitt
Mrs F. Moore
J. Taylor
John Good
Jno McCartney
Edw. Ross
Thos Moffitt
H. Donley
Jas Taylor
A. Edwards
Jas Taylor
Geo Taylor
Robt Moore
John Moore
John McGovern
James Riely
Jno Cassells
W. A. Robinson
Samuel Hannett
James Maher
Wm Maher
Jno Cassells
Geo Montgomery
Wm Craven
Wm McCutta
A. Edwards
Jno Cassells Est
Thos Wiggins
H. Donley
Eliza Riley
Jno Powell
James Mulholland
Robt Wiggins
Robt Wiggins
James Morton
W. A. Robinson
J. Robinson
Wm Redditch
H. Wedmark
Andrew Nixon
C Patterson
H. Bamford
Wm Redditch
Chas P. Treadwell
John Nixon
Jno McIntyre
Daniel McIntyre
Jas Templeton
Thos Mackey Est
TOWNSHIP HALL
R. Davidson
John McLennen
Math. McLennen
Mrs Templeton
Mrs Templeton
John Davidson
John Padden Sr.
Jas Templeton
Robert Mackey
Alex Gilbert
Jno Padden
William Hinton
Alex Crawford
Chas Grant
Lemuel Kligh
James Powell
Jas Powell
Wm H. Depencier
Albert McIntyre
Thos Kee
Wm Crawford Jr
Alex Davidson
John Davidson
John McMullen
Alex Hull
Little Lattimer
Micht Swain
Chas Latimore
James Swain
Jos McMullen Est
John Plunkett
Jos McMullen Est
Wm Cowell
Jno Cowell
Edward Ross
Abner Davidson
Robert Hinton
Jno Patterson
Peter Taylor
Alex Wallace
Alex Hull
Mr Johnston
Andrew Potter
Edward Donley
Jas Pratt
Robert Pierce
William Kee
Jas Beaman
John Hart
Jas McMullen Est
Jas Kelly
Wm Kelly
Sam Patterson
Thos Little
Wm Crawford
Alex Crawford
Jas Mackey
Andrew Mackey
GRANGE HALL
BRIDGE
BROKEN FRONT
I CON
II
III
PERTH
ST.

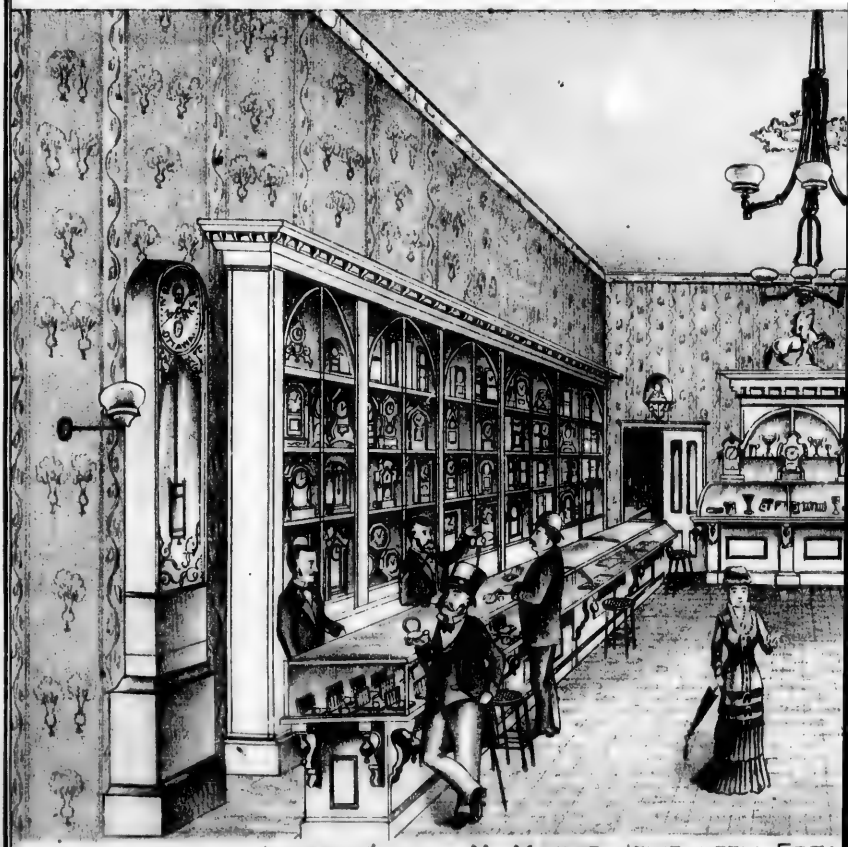

Samuel Hornett
Canada Co
Wm Harbinson
John Bradley
W.C Read
R.T. Suffron
Canada Co.
Robert Pratt
John Nixon
George Mc Curdy
Jno Bradley
Edward Gallagher
Robert Mc Cutla
John Mc Mullen
F. Harris
Robt Moffirt
Thos Irvine
John Taylor
J. Maine
A. Nixon
S. Hyland
Thos. Harbinson
George Dobson
George Mc Curdy
T. & L. Co.
Sidney Mc Cutla
James Mc Cutla
Thos Harbinson
J & R Thompson
Henry Brownlee
John Harbinson
Wm Taylor
Jno Taylor
T & L Co.
Jas Mc Cartney
Sidney Mc Cutla
Jas Beaman
Adam Johnston
F Baxter
A W Caldwell
John Mains
Hugh Kettles
William Trimble
Thomas Caldwell
A Johnston
Wm Mc Lenon
Jno Mc Curdy
James Robinson Sr
S Hyland
J. W. Caldwell
James Brownlee
Andrew Wallace Jr.
R Hyland
Jno Hyland
William Hill
Wm D Mills
Robt Pierce
James Pierce
John Hill
James Morrison
Wm Huggins
J. Henderson
W. J. Pierce
Thos Johnston
William Johnston
Wm Robinson
John Hicks
Geo Clarke
Samuel Clarke
R Dilworth
J Mcarsh
James Hill
Thos Morgan
Jas Mc Cutla
Edward Mills
Robt Meredith
J Howe Est
R Nixon
T & B Cook
T. Cook Jr
Wm Howe
Robert Hyland
Geo Hyland
John Guth
John Leeson
Jas Reddick
John Reddick
F Pratt
Jas Pettipiece
Joseph Beaman
John Pratt
R Pratt
John Pratt
Robt Johnston
Mrs Johnston
William Fennell
William Craven
And Wallace Sr
Robt Wilson
Noble Wallace
Mrs Mackey
Jas Crawford
Jas Kennedy
Mrs Mackey
Edw Dailey
Robt Beckett
Joseph Mc Cordock
John Montgomery
Thos Pollock
John Mulligan
TOWNSHIP HALL
MALAKOFF P.O.
Andrew
Hyland
Beaman
Craven
Wallace
Hart
Montey
Pratt
Est
key
ron
Wm
Cutla
John
oore
Jno Bradley
Wm Trimble
Geo Clarke
Samuel Clarke
Jas Pettipiece
Jas Kennedy
Robt Beckett
Thos Pollock
McCordock
VI
VII



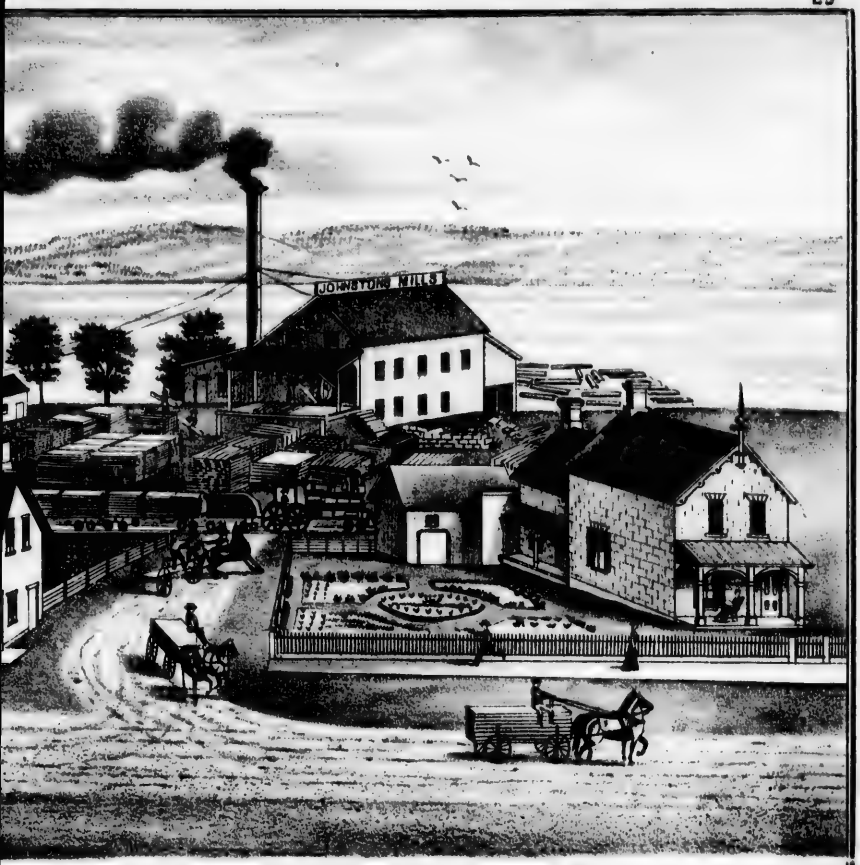
ROUGH
TOWNSHIP
Moses Bradley
John Bradley 100
John Blair Jr.
Thos. Nichol
W. C. Read 94
John Brownlee
Thomas Roe
Jno Bradley
Andw Nixon
John Bradley
Jas Nicholl
Jas Stinson
Wm Montgomery
T. Donley
John Eastman
Robert Hill
Mrs Wm Scollin
William Brownlee
R. H. Hill 400
T. & L. Co.
John McCordock
James R. Hill
Mrs. W. H. Brownlee
Samuel Craig
Henry Brownlee
Henry Brownlee
Jas Brownlee
Wm Montgomery
David Good
Jas. Mills
Jos. McCartney
Jos. McCartney
John Dunbar
William Trimble
Canada Co.
John Eastman
Geo. Dunbar
Albert McEwen
Jos. McCartney
Wm Tarman
Canada Co.
George Dunbar
James Morrison
Jas Wallace
Robt Hardy
John Mills
Mary J & Francis Mills
Canada Co.
Jno Montgomery
Edward Mills
Thos. Mills 73
John Hicks
Geo Clarke
Samuel Clarke
David Moore
Wm Montgomery
Wm Montgomery
Geo. Dunbar
Jno. Dunbar
Mrs. Wm Good
W. H. Brownlee
William Montgomery
David Good
Levison
Jno Levisson
Wm Montgomery
Thomas Taylor
Jas Mills
Pettipiece
Robert Hill
ORANGE HALL
Johnston
Robert Daley
James Good
Jno McCordock
Wm Montgomery
Mrs Wm Scollin
Hy Fennel
Johnston
Moore
Geo. Moore
ORANGE HALL
Duke
Johnston
James Kennedy
John Hill
Kennedy
A. Moore
Wm Moore
R. H. Hill
R. Mills
Beckett
Henry Burk
H. Burk
P. Baxter
Jas. Hill
Pollock
Robt Daily
B. Baxter
T. Donnelly
VII
VIII
IX
X CON
chains per inch



JOHNSTON'S MILLS, **JOSEPH JOHNSTON**, PROPR MANUFACTU
SHINGLES, LATH AND ALL KINDS OF DIMENSION TIM



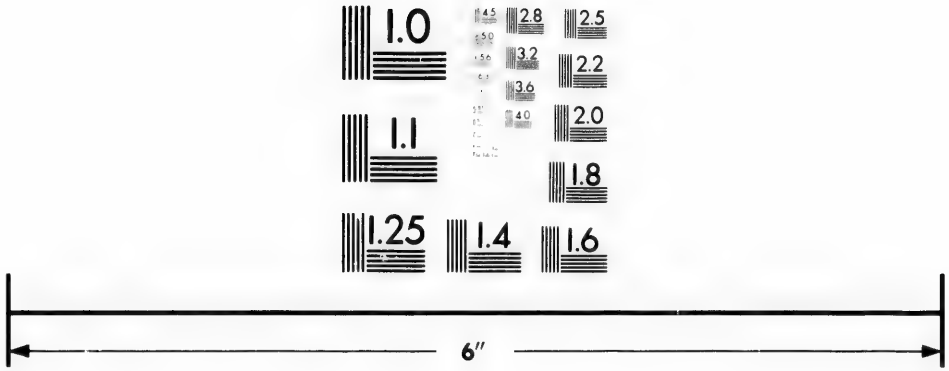
INTERIOR OF **N. MARKS'** JEWELLERY ESTA
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH, SWISS & AMERICA



PROPR. MANUFACTURER OF, AND DEALER IN, SAWN LUMBER,
F DIMENSION TIMBER, RICHMOND ROAD, NEPEAN TP. ONT.

JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT, OTTAWA, ONT.
, SWISS & AMERICAN WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.

IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

2.8
3.2
3.6
2.5
2.2
2.0
1.8
1.0

VI
VII
VIII
IX
X
XI
XII
ASHTON
ASHTON STATION
CANADA
Goodwood
Tannery
Arch^d Scott
Jas Simpson
Saml Simpson
Lewis Morton
S. Simpson
Thomas Garland
A J. Garland
Saml Lyons T. Lyons
Stephen Stenzel
P. Hawthorn
D. Robertson
Chas Switzer
Wm Coyles
Jas Coyles
Jno Coyles
Jno Graham
Richd Seabrook
Geo Bobier
Geo Bobier
N. D. Graham
J. McFadden
A. McFadden
A. Simpson
H. Simpson
H. Sykes
Jas McCaffry
Stephen Eynouf
Jas. Flemming
G. G. McDonald
Thos Garland
N. Garland
H. Lyons
T. Garland Jr
Mrs M. Simpson
D. Corkery
Owen & Peter O'Reilly
Chas Switzer
Edw Switzer
M. Drummond
Jas Simpson
Wm Simpson
Saml Smith
M. McGivern
Jos Garvin
Robt Hobbs
Jno Flemming
Thos Flemming
Gregory Bobier
Moses Garvin
Neil Stewart
Thos McFarlane
Jno W. Shore
Neil Stewart
T. A. Shore
Jos Stenzel
Benj Stenzel
Joshua Simpson
Alex Emery
Wm Simpson
Thos Simpson
Saml Simpson
Jno Drummond
Mrs Jas Spence
Mrs Wm Simpson
Saml Simpson
Moses Garvin
Edw Loney
Andw Flemming
Wm Flemming
Wm Jenkinson
Jas Davidson
Mrs O Connell
M Whelan Jr
Jno Kirkwood
Hugh Houston
Jno Garland
Jas Garland
Jno Hill
Wm Simpson
Saml Simpson
Elias Pratt
Saml McKitrick
Jno Jenkinson
Thos Jenkinson
Thos Loney
Moses Jenkinson
Jas Brennagh
Jno McKinney
Arthur Collins
C. Whelan
Jno Forrest
M Whelan Sr
Wm Drummond
Peter Struthers
Jno J. Lackey
P. Laughlin
P. Cunningham
Michael Cassady
Thos White
Dennis Coogan
Jno Crawford
Hugh Crawford
Jno Mc Kitrick
Hugh & Jno Crawford
Alex McEnally
Wm Spearman
Bernard Allen
Geo Johnston Jr
R. McDiarmid
Donald McRea
Mrs Fagan
Agnes Ford
Danl Sullivan
Agnes Ford
Jno Arbuckle
A. Wilson
D. Sullivan
Alex McEnally Jr
Canada Co
Jno Spearman
Andw Spearman
Jno Sumner
Mrs Alex McEnally
Thos Arthur

Tubman 50
Rich Seabrook 50
Geo Bobier 50
Thos Flemming
And^w Flemming
Jno Sumner
Jno Massey 50
Geo Bobier 200
Gregory Bobier
Wm Flemming
Wm Jenkinson
Moses Jenkinson
Jas Brennagh
Wm Spearman
Bernard Allew
Mrs Alex Mc Enally
Jno Williams 50
N. D. Graham
Moses Garvin
Jas Davidson 200
Jno McKinney
Geo Johnston Jr
Thos Arthur
Hobbs
Jno Massey
Wm Young
Pat Hanley
Jos Johnston
Lackey
P Cavanagh Jr.
Jas Shannon
Geo Keyes
Jas Houston
Wm Cavanagh
Walter Cavanagh
J. Featherston
Robt Hobbs
M. Larkin
Thos Stewart
Thos Moore
Dr Church Warren
Henry
Jas Hobbs 65
P Larkin Est 50
Edw Shanahan
Jas Shannon 50
B. Shanahan 50
Jno Black
Canada Co
Robt Armstrong
Thos Shanahan 35
Thos Devine
P. Mc Pherson 50
Jno Shannon
Canada Co.
Jas Devine 50
B. Shanahan 50
Jno Forbes
Alex Graham 50
Michl Noctor
Mrs R. Grant
Jno B. Lewis Est 106
Moses Black
Jno Young
Jno Tamon
Daniel Barton
J. A. Healey 100
Robt Bell
Wm Irving 80
Geo Mears
S. Mears 50
Jno Powers 50
Wm Healey 100
Wm Featherston 100
Talbot Healey
Jas Graham
Jas Alexander
Canada Co.
Wm Mann 100
Robt Cathcart 100
B. Larkin
Joseph Seabrook 97 3/4
Thos Seabrook 50
Joshua Bradley
Jas Harten
David Harten
Mrs J Colbert 80
Chas Bones
David O'Mara
Wm Colbert
Mann 50
Saml Mann 100
Mary Campbell 100
Michl Fagan
Mrs Jas Fagan
Mrs Grant
Jno Clark
Robt D Mann Orange H. 150
Jas Wilson 100
F. Kitts 50
Hodgins Kot 50
Jas Wilson
Jno Wright
Robt Hand
Robt Healey 50
Jno Healey 50
Jno Wilson 60
Jno Weathers 100
M. Hodgins
Henry Seabrook 90
F. Murphy 52
Jas Fitzgerald 100
A. Wilson
Jno Young
Geo Mc Caffrey 100
Isaac Pratt Sr.
Ferguson Moore 60
M. Hodgins 97 3/4
H. Allen
Geo Irving
Mrs R. Grant
Dr Church 50
Jas Mc Caffrey
Isaac Pratt Jr.
Francis Pratt
M. J. Hodgins 97 3/4
Wm Cathcart
Thos Mc Caffrey 90
Francis
Saw Mill Mc Caffery
Andw Burns 25
Jno Stitt
Jas Lewis
Wilson Argue
Andw Harten
Wm Mc Coy 100
Thos Cathcart
Mrs Malloch 90
Town Hall
Hotel & Store
RATHWELLS CORNERS
Arch^d Wilson
Saml Mc Caffery
Mrs Robt Grant
Mrs Mc Enally
Alex Ewen
Jno Hewitt
Robt Good 76
Jno Burns 25
Wm Walker
Henry Walker
Jno Pack
Andw Alexander
Andw Alexander
Orange Hall
Q. Johnston
Thos Gibson
Geo Irving
Store A. Alexander
Jas Alexander
Joshua
Todd
Caffery
Caffery
Dawson
Robt Hewitt
Thos Lewis
Jas Cathcart
A. Wilson
Robt Cathcart 50
C. A. Burroughs
Jas Lewis
Silas Argue
Geo Argue
Jas Lewis
CENTRAL
OLD

Subdivision of
in the First Concession
Nepean
Scale 100

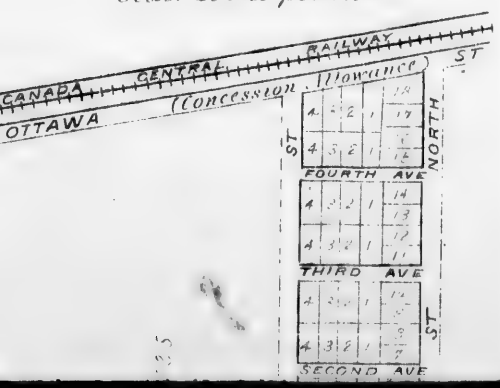
RATHWELLS CORNERS
OLD STITTSVILLE
STITTSVILLE
HAZLEDEAN P.O.
Town Hall
Saw Mill
McCaffery
Hotel & Store
Orange Hall
Store
Post Office
Blk Shop
Egleston
Carp River
Mrs Robt Grant
Henry Walker
Jno Pack
Andw Alexander
Andw Alexander
Wm McCurdy
Wm Savage
David Harten
Jno Kemp
Wm McCurdy
B. Butler
Henry Bradley
Wm Bradley
Joshua Bradley
Jno Hodgins
Mrs Wm Hodgins
Jno Hodgins
Jno Young
Jno Hodgins
Mrs Robt Grant
B. Scharf
Mrs Mc Enally
Alex Evoy
O. Johnston
Thos Gibson
Geo Irving
Store A. Alexander
Jas Alexander
Joshua Bradley
Mrs R. Grant
Edw Winchester
Mrs Robt Rowe
Jas Harten
David Harten
Jno Harten
Jas Harten
Mrs R Grant
J. Bradley Jr
Mrs R. Grant
Mrs J. Colbert
Richd Butler
Jas Mulligan
Thos Allen
Mrs Pounnall
Jno Hodgins
Jas Scharf
Mrs Mc Enally
Alex Evoy
Jas Dawson
Brown Jr.
Brown Sr.
Isaac Smith
Mc Caffery
Dubruille
F. Dawson
Wm Mc Coy
Thos Cathcart
Jno Hewitt
Robt Hewitt
Thos Lewis
Jas Cathcart
A. C. Lackey Sr
A. Seabrook
Wm Spearman
Alex Mc Laren
Patrick Hanberry
A. Rooney
Geo Argue
Robt Argue
Thos James
Jno James
Robt Good
Jno Burns
A. Wilson
Robt Cathcart
C. A. Burroughs
Hugh Hewitt
Jno Spearman
W. J. Argue
Jas Revington
Mark Kenny Jr
Mark Kenny Sr
Wm Kenny
Edw Hanberry
Jas Ralph
Jno Barton
Andw Faulkner
Hugh Mc Linton
Wm Curren
Robt Curren
Wm Burroughs
Geo Burroughs
Mrs Malloch
Archd Wilson
Jas Lewis
Silas Argue
W. A. Argue
Jas Maguire
T. Maguire
Jno Manahan
Geo Argue
Andw Argue Sr
Wm Jas Argue
Thos Maguire
A Faulkner
J. Harten
Benjamin Barton
Thos Hand
Jno Bradley
Thos Bradley
Jas Bradley
Wm Wilson
Samt Mc Caffery
Wm Walker
Geo Argue
Jas Lewis
Robt Cherry
Jno Kemp
Thos R Tennant
Richd Flewellan
Andw Spearman
Nelson Corbett
Robt Foster
Lewis Dailey
Jas Shore
Richd Bradley
Jas Muldoon
Richd Boyle
Jas Mulligan
Wm Bradley
David Harten
Jas Langdon
Todd
Haley
Mc Caffery
Jas Dawson
Brown Jr.
Brown Sr.
Cathcart
Mc Caffery
Dubruille
F. Dawson
Jno Hewitt
Robt Hewitt
Thos Lewis
Jas Cathcart
A. C. Lackey Sr
A. Seabrook
Wm Spearman
Alex Mc Laren
Patrick Hanberry
A. Rooney
Geo Argue
Robt Argue
Thos James
Jno James
Robt Good
Jno Burns
A. Wilson
Robt Cathcart
C. A. Burroughs
Hugh Hewitt
Jno Spearman
W. J. Argue
Jas Revington
Mark Kenny Jr
Mark Kenny Sr
Wm Kenny
Edw Hanberry
Jas Ralph
Jno Barton
Andw Faulkner
Hugh Mc Linton
Wm Curren
Robt Curren
Wm Burroughs
Geo Burroughs
Mrs Malloch
Archd Wilson
Jas Lewis
Silas Argue
W. A. Argue
Jas Maguire
T. Maguire
Jno Manahan
Geo Argue
Andw Argue Sr
Wm Jas Argue
Thos Maguire
A Faulkner
J. Harten
Benjamin Barton
Thos Hand
Jno Bradley
Thos Bradley
Jas Bradley
Wm Wilson
Samt Mc Caffery
Wm Walker
Geo Argue
Jas Lewis
Robt Cherry
Jno Kemp
Thos R Tennant
Richd Flewellan
Andw Spearman
Nelson Corbett
Robt Foster
Lewis Dailey
Jas Shore
Richd Bradley
Jas Muldoon
Richd Boyle
Jas Mulligan
Wm Bradley
David Harten
Jas Langdon
Mrs Robt Grant
Henry Walker
Jno Pack
Andw Alexander
Andw Alexander
Wm McCurdy
Wm Savage
David Harten
Jno Kemp
Wm Mc Curdy
B. Butler
Henry Bradley
Wm Bradley
Joshua Bradley
Jno Hodgins
Mrs Wm Hodgins
Jno Hodgins
Jno Young
Jno Hodgins
Mrs Robt Grant
B. Scharf
Mrs Mc Enally
Alex Evoy
O. Johnston
Geo Irving
Jas Alexander
Joshua Bradley
Mrs R. Grant
Edw Winchester
Mrs Robt Rowe
Jas Harten
David Harten
Jno Harten
Jas Harten
Mrs R Grant
J. Bradley Jr
Mrs R. Grant
Mrs J. Colbert
Richd Butler
Jas Mulligan
Thos Allen
Mrs Pounnall
Jno Hodgins
Jas Scharf
VI
VII
VIII
IX
X
XI
XII
CANADA CENTRAL
OTTAWA CONCE

MAP OF GOULBOURN TOWNSHIP.

Scale 50 Chains per Inch

Subdivision of part of Lot 35 the First Concession Ottawa Front Nepean Township.

Scale 10 Chs per Inch

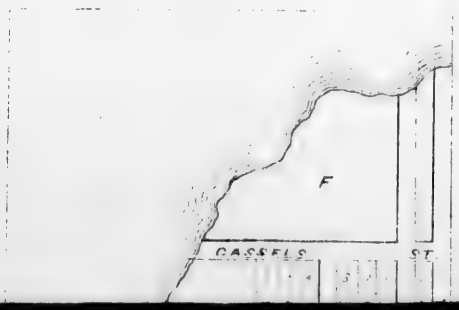


BRITANNIAVILLE

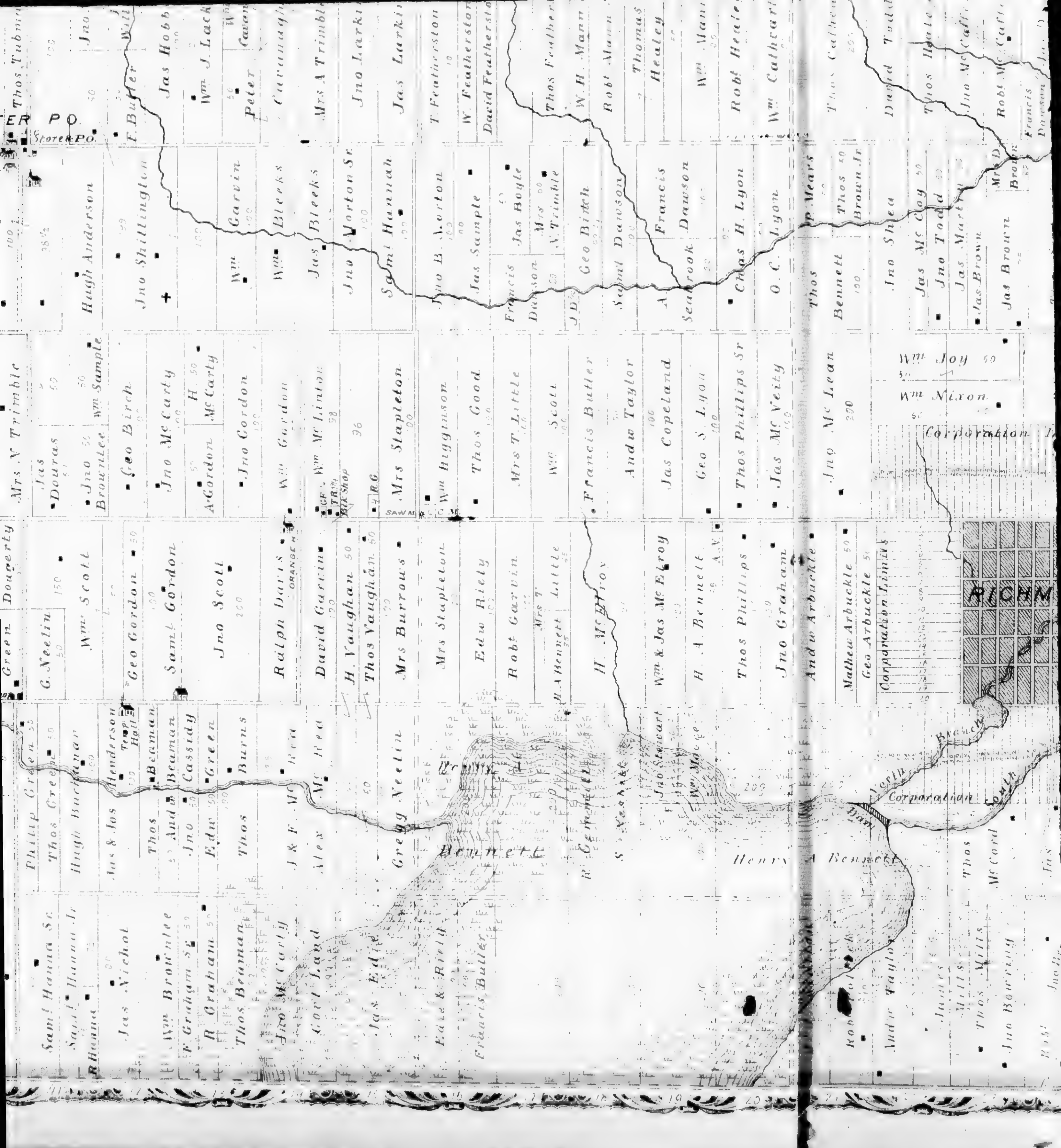
Being Lot 20 First Conc O.F.

NEPEAN TOWNSHIP.

Scale 10 Chains per Inch

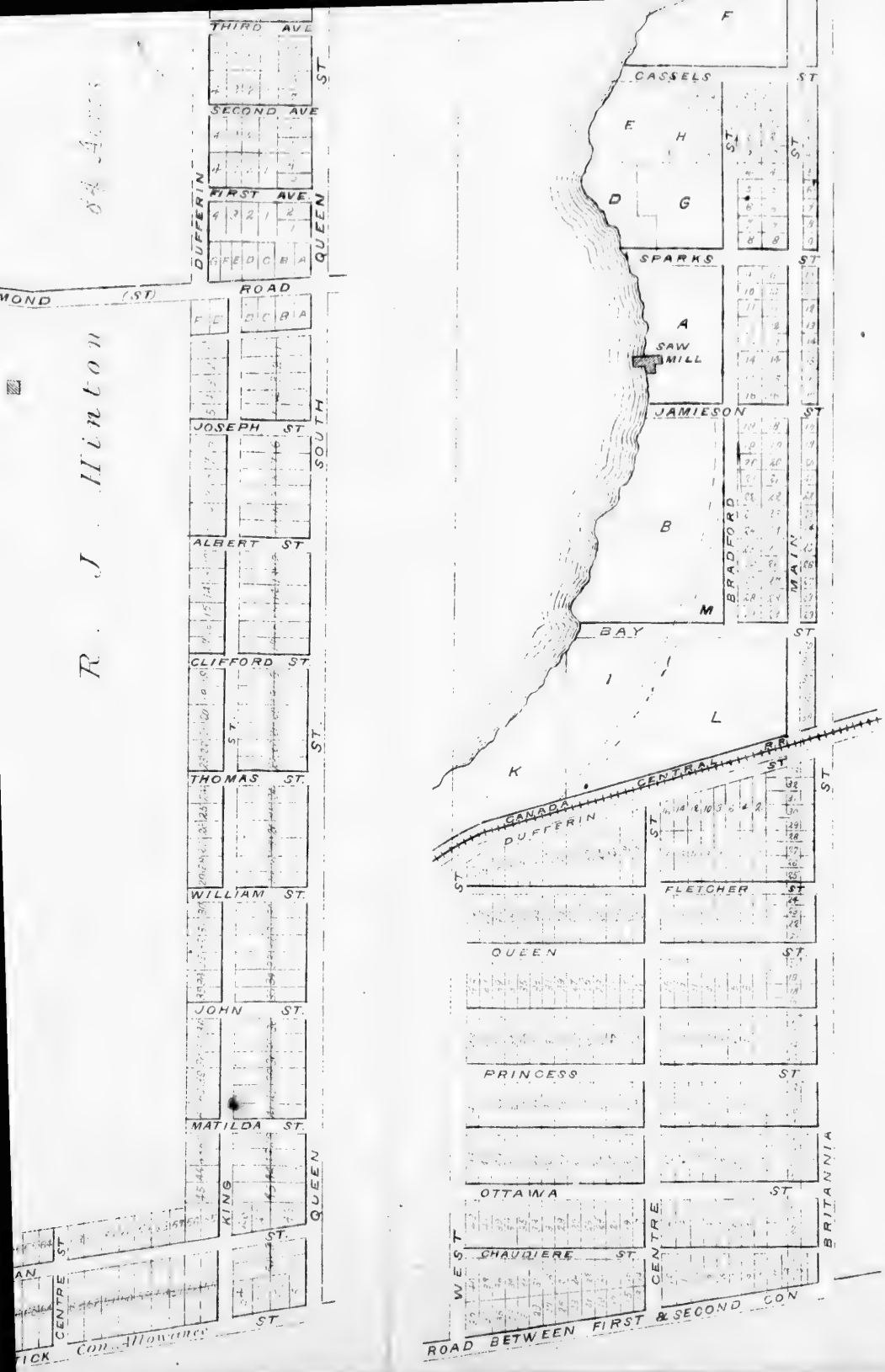


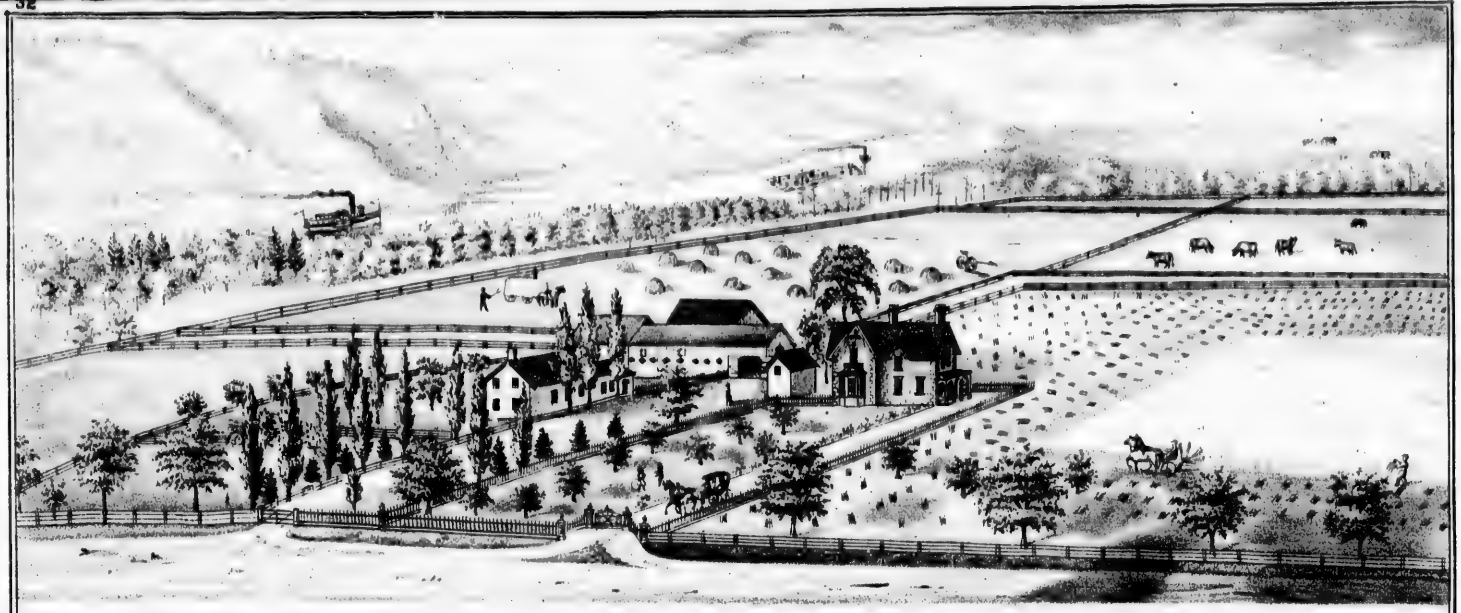
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
Jno Campbell
Jas Linnen
Chas Purdy
Robt Purdy
Edw Cosgrove
Saml Cameron
Hugh Timmons
Jno Timmons
P. Hornell Est
Thos Lyng
T. Leonard
Thos Lyng
Robt Elliott
McCaffry
R.W. Brown
Robt McElroy
Saml Hanna Sr
Saml Hanna Jr
R Hanna
Jas Nichol
Mrs Robt Purdy
D. McGregor
Robt Purdy Est
Andw Spence
P Brennan
Robt Purdy
Chas Purdy
Edwd Cosgrove
Richd Lyng
Thos Lawlor
Jno Cosgrove
Thos Mains
M. N. Garland
Jno Garland
Michael N. Garland
Wm Houston
Richd Frizell
Gregg Neelin
W. B. Conley
Philip Green
Thos Green
Hugh Buchanan
Jas & Jos Henderson
Thos Beaman
Wm Riely
Thos Craig
Jas Craig
Jas. McRorie
Cheese Factory
Jno Laffin
Wm McRorie
Wm Edmonds
Geo Edmonds
Rich Rowe
Thos Ryan
Richd Frizelle
Jas Woods
Jno Garland
Gregg Neelin
J O'Connor
Gregg Neelin
Wm Houton
Jas Green
S. Dougerty
G. Neelin
Wm Scott
Geo Gordon
Wings Creek
DWYER HILL P.O.
Peter Stobbie
Darl Anderson
Donald Anderson
Wm Craig
Jno Craig
Chas Cassels
Jas Cassels
Robt Lewis
Robt McLaughlin
Jas Anderson
Wm Edwards
Mrs Lander
Danl Douras
Thos Lewis
W.H. Fee
Jno Featherston
Geo Bell
Hugh McCurdy
Mrs N. Trimble
Wm Tubman
Thos Kerfoot
Mrs N Trimble
Jas Douras
Jno Brownlee
Wm Sample
Geo Birch
Nicholas Tomlinson Est
Wm Hill
Wm Lyons Est
Wm Craig
D. Anderson
Jno Featherston
Jno J. Garland
Wm Fee
Jno Brown
Geo Bell
Wm Fee
Jno Wilson
Wm McEwen
Jno Shillington
F Butler
Jno Butler
Wm Cavanagh
Wm Higginson
P. Brady Jr
P. Brady Sr
Jas McFarlane
Thos Shillington
Hugh Anderson
Jno Shillington
Mrs Edwd Malle
Robt McLinto
Chas Brad
Jno McLi
Wm McLinto
R. McNeel
Jno McLaug
T Herron Jr.
Andw Her
Mrs Jane Wier
Jno Bre
Curry Her
J.A Fee
Jno McFarla
Peter McFarla
Jos McFarl
Wm McFarl
Duncan
McFarlan
Robt Hill
Thos Tubm
F. Butler
MUNSTER P.O.
Store & P.O.



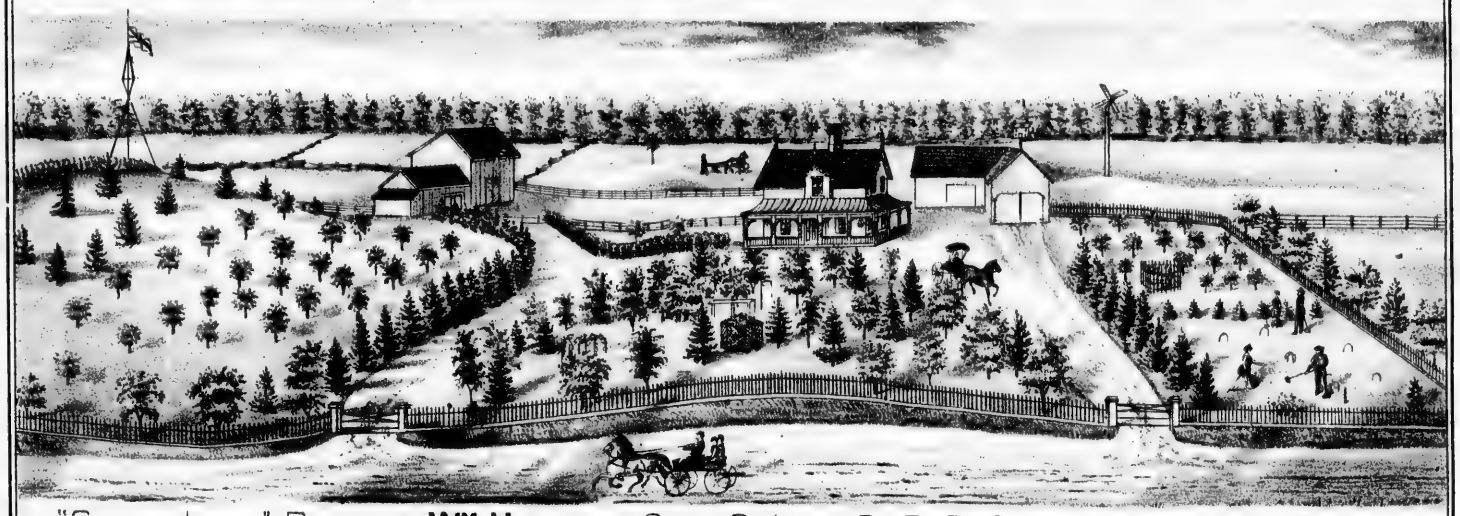
PO.
Store & PO.
Jas Hobbs
Jno Larkin
Jas Larkin
Mrs A Trimble
Peter
T. Featherston
W. Featherston
David Featherston
Thos Featherston
W. H. Mann
Robt Mann
Thomas Healey
Robt Healey
Wm Catheart
Thos Cathcart
David Todd
Thos Haley
Robt McCaffrey
Francis Dawson
Hugh Anderson
Jno Shillington
Wm Garvin
Wm Bleeks
Jas Bleeks
Jno Norton Sr
Saml Hannah
Jno B. Norton
Jas Sample
Jas Boyle
Mrs N Trimble
Geo Birch
Saml Dawson
Francis Dawson
Seabrook
Chas H. Lyon
O. C. Lyon
Thos Brown Jr
Thos Bennett
Jno Shea
Jas McCoy
Jno Todd
Jas Brown
Mrs N Trimble
Jas Douras
Jno Brownlee
Wm Sample
Geo Birch
Jno McCarty
H. McCarty
A. Gordon
Jno Gordon
Wm Gordon
Wm McLinton
Mrs Stapleton
Wm Higginson
Thos Good
Mrs T. Little
Wm Scott
Francis Butler
Andw Taylor
Jas Copeland
Geo S. Lyon
Thos Phillips Sr
Jas McVeity
Jno McLean
Wm Joy
Wm Nixon
Corporation
SAW M.
BK Shop
Green
Dougerty
G. Neelin
Wm Scott
Geo Gordon
Saml Gordon
Jno Scott
Ralph Davis
ORANGE H.
David Garvin
H. Vaughan
Thos Vaughan
Mrs Burrows
Mrs Stapleton
Edw Riely
Robt Garvin
Mrs T Little
H. A Bennett
H. McElroy
Wm & Jas McElroy
H. A. Bennett
Thos Phillips
Jno Graham
Andw Arbuckle
Mathew Arbuckle
Geo Arbuckle
Corporation Limits
RICHM
Philip Green
Thos Green
Hugh Buchanan
Jas & Jos Henderson
Temp Hall
Thos Beaman
Andw Beaman
Jno Cassidy
Edw Green
Thos Burns
J & F McRea
Alex McRea
Gregg Neelin
Bennett
S. Nesbitt
Jno Stewart
Henry A Bennett
North Branch
South
Corporation
Dam
Thos McCord
Saml Hanna Sr
Saml Hanna Jr
R. Hanna
Jas Nichol
Wm Brownlee
F Graham Sr
R Graham
Thos Beaman
Jno McCarty
Corl Land
Jas Eddie
Edd & Riely
Francis Butler
Andw Taylor
James Mills
Thos Mills
Jno Bowring

And'w Taylor
James Mills
Thos Mills
Jno Bowring
Robt Dobson
Jno Brownlee
Jas Hill
Thos McCord
Jas Armstrong
Jno Lewis
Corporation Limits
RICHMOND
Corporation Limits
Branch
Goodwood River
Wm Morehouse
Jno J. Maxwell
D. Eadie
Toll Gate Gravel Road
Wm Joh
Wm Nixon
R.E. Lyon
Jno Shea
Jas McCoy
Jno Todd
Jas Martin
Jas Brown
Jas Brown
Mrs D Brown
Thos Seabrook
P. Mears
Saml Dawson
Francis Dawson
Robt Farmer
Wm Moore
Wm Brown
Jno O'Grady
Francis Dawson
Edw Rooney
A. Seabrook
T. H. McCaff
MARTA ST
MANATICK
NORMAN
CENTRE ST
RICHMOND
R. J. Hinton
84 Acres


R. J. Hinton
THIRD AVE
SECOND AVE
FIRST AVE
DUFFERIN
QUEEN
ROAD
MOND (ST)
JOSEPH ST
SOUTH
ALBERT ST
CLIFFORD ST
THOMAS ST
WILLIAM ST
JOHN ST
MATILDA ST
KING
QUEEN
CENTRE
Con. Allowance
CASSELS ST
SPARKS ST
SAW MILL
JAMIESON ST
BRADFORD
MAIN
BAY ST
CANADA CENTRAL RR
DUFFERIN
FLETCHER ST
QUEEN ST
PRINCESS ST
OTTAWA ST
CHAUDIERE ST
WEST
CENTRE
BRITANNIA
ROAD BETWEEN FIRST & SECOND CON



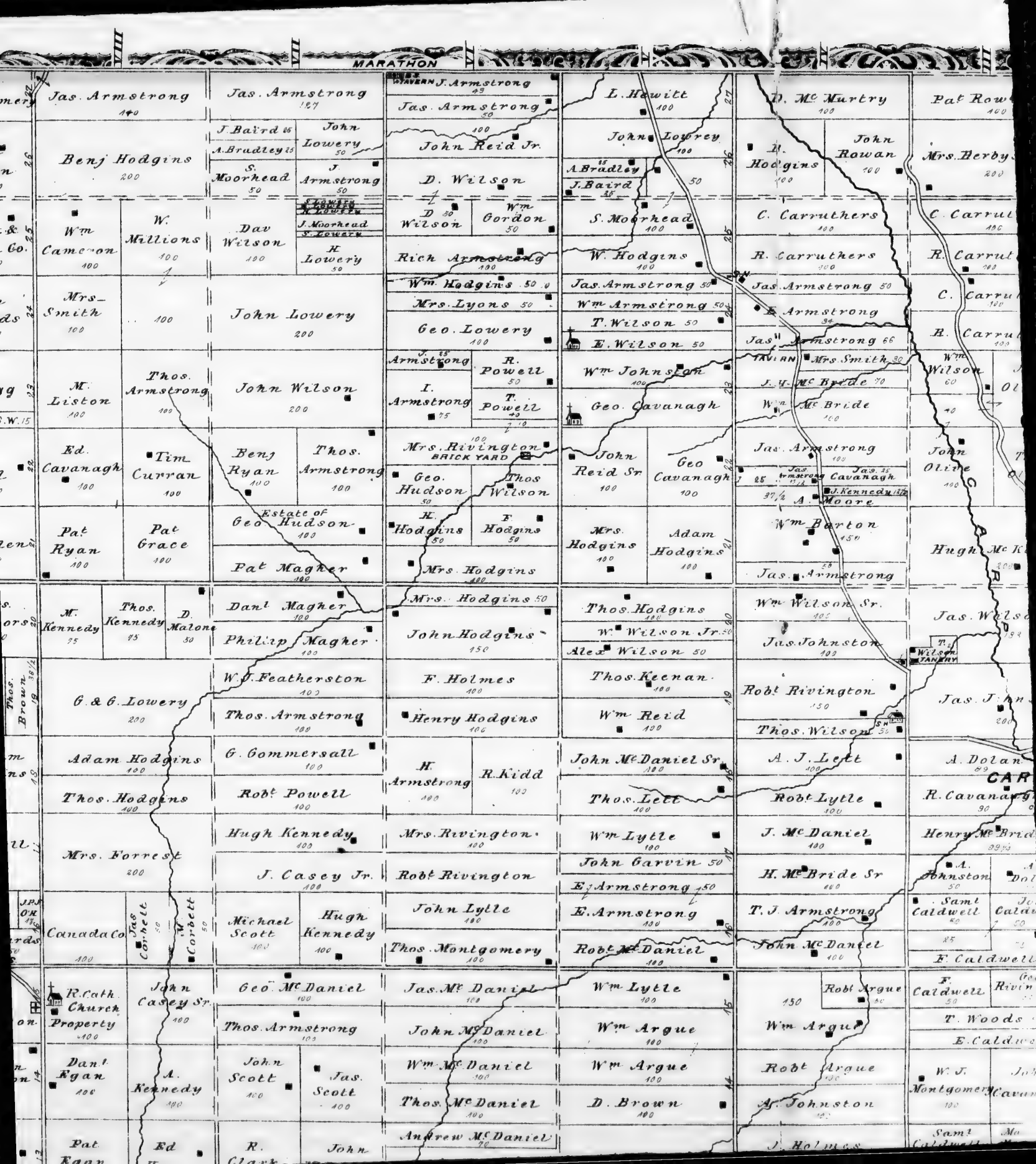
RES. OF **JOHN BUCKHAM**, CON. 4, LOT 15, TARBOLTON TP, ONT.

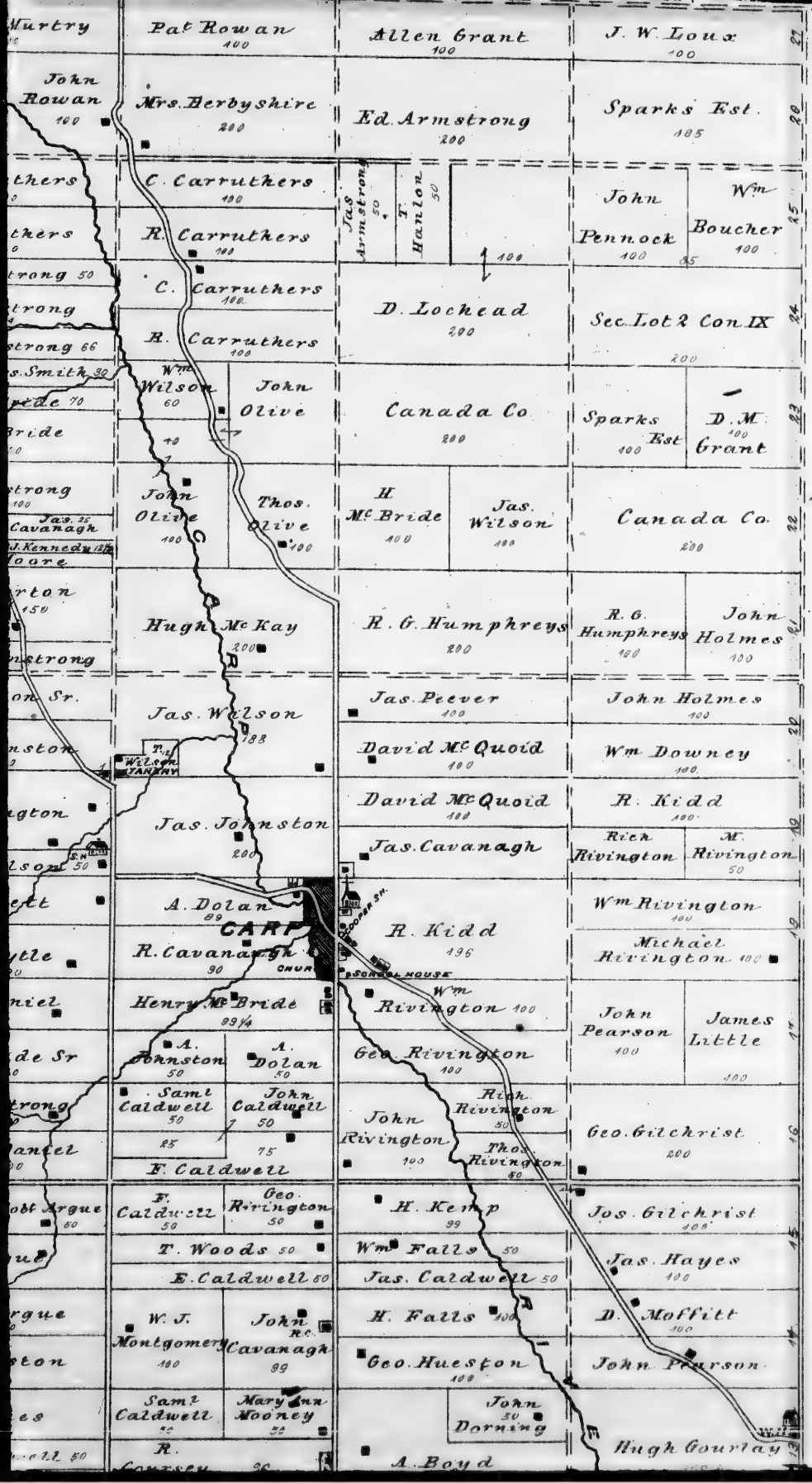


"GROVE LAND", RES OF **WM UPTON**, CON. 2, LOT 5, R.F. GLOUCESTER TP, ONT.

RES. OF **JOHN NELSON**, CON. A&B, LOT 31, NEPEAN TP, ONT.

TOWNSHIP
Scale 40 Chains per Inch
PANMURE P.O.
POWELL P.O.
HOTEL
Robt Mantle 50
John Mantle 50
John Mantle 43
M. Grace 21
M.I. 12
Thos O'Keefe 50
Jas. Mantle 140
John Montgomery 100
Jas. Arms
Jas. Bonsfield 81
P. Whelan 81
F. Colton 100
Pat Mehan 100
Pat Grace 100
Pat Mehan 100
Dav. Maltman 100
Wm Green 100
Benj Ho
Thos. Morrisy 164
Pat Grace 50
W. Fulton 50
Jas. Bonsfield 50
J.C. Wilson 50
J. C. Wilson 50
Robt Wilson 50
Jas. Dunnett 100
Pat Mehan 100
Trust & Loan Co. 100
Wm Cameron 100
Michael Grace 82
P. Grace 82
W. Fulton 50
Robt Wilson 50
Robt Wilson 150
John Liston 100
Wm Woods 100
Mrs. Smith 100
M. O'Brine 100
W. Moore 50
Jas. Forrest 180
Pat O'Keefe 100
Jas 47 Oakley
Jas. Oakley 50
M. 29 Liston
P. Kennedy 50
M. Ryan 100
John Liston 100
M. Gregg 85
S.W. 15
M. Liston 100
P. O'Brine 42
T.S. 4
R. Forrest 40
Mrs Forrest 8
John Flynn 46
C. Curtin 65
Jas White 100
John Delany 100
Mrs Forrest 75
M. Ryan 100
Wm Wheelan 100
M. Neil 100
Ed. Cavanagh 100
Thos. White 80
Mrs. Forrest 88
Mrs. Forrest 100
Thos. Kennedy 50
M. 50 Kennedy
John Manion 100
Martin Grace
Jas. Liston 100
J. Whalen 100
Pat Ryan 100
J Curran 100
M. O'Keefe 100
John Flynn 120
Ed. Kennedy 100
Jas Vaughan's Heirs 200
100
Mrs. Connors 100
M. Kennedy 75
J. Curran 89
M. O'Keefe 83
Jas. Flynn 100
Michael Lynch 100
D. Sullivan 54
C. F. 46 Mahony Jr.
50
Pat Manion 50
Thos Brown 100
Mr. Boisnoe 60
Thos. Brown 19 38½
G. & G. Lo
John Flyn 100
Jas. Flynn 100
D. Hickey 50
C 50 Mahoney Sr.
Thos O'Keefe 100
Pat Hogan 100
Pat Manion 100
Jas. Brown 90
Adam Hodgins 100
Adam Ho
Thos. Hod
John O'Connell 83
Alex McDonald 83
C. Mahoney 100
Thos O'Keefe 100
Thos. O'Keefe 50
Pat O'Keefe 50
Pat Manion 100
Martin Corcoran 50
Wm Roach 50
W. Odell 100
Mrs. Forr
Wm Baker
Canada Co 83
James Rooney 100
Thos. Clancy 100
C.&L. Curtin 100
Pat Manion 50
John McGrath 50
M. Cavanagh 100
Thos. Wilson 37
J.P.S. O.K. 17
P. Finnards 50
C.E.S.
Canada Co 100
Jas Coinell
Crown Land 106
C. Mahoney 100 Sr.
Thos O'Keefe 100
Hugh Kennedy 100
Mrs. McGrath 100
Wm Roach 100
A. Manion 100
R. Cath. Church Property 100
Chs. Wilson 83
Crown 83
Canada Co. 100
Ed. Kennedy 100
Hugh Kennedy 200
Pat. Killean 100
John Manion 100
Dan'l Egan 100
Jas. Duncan 175
Alex McDonald 100
Hugh Kennedy 100
Pat Carroll
Pat Manion
Pat Egan
John Spears


MARATHON
VIII
VII
VI
V
IV
III
Jas. Armstrong 140
Jas. Armstrong 127
TAVERN J. Armstrong 49
Jas. Armstrong 50
L. Hewitt 100
D. Mc Murtry 100
Pat Row 100
Benj Hodgins 200
J. Baird 15
A. Bradley 25
John Lowery 50
S. Moorhead 50
J. Armstrong 50
John Reid Jr.
D. Wilson
John Lowrey 100
A. Bradley 15
J. Baird 25
R. Hodgins 100
John Rowan 100
Mrs. Herby 200
Wm Cameron 100
W. Millions 100
Dav Wilson 100
J. Lowery
J. Moorhead
S. Lowery
H. Lowery 50
D. Wilson 50
Wm Gordon 50
S. Moorhead 100
C. Carruthers 100
C. Carrut 100
Rich Armstrong 100
W. Hodgins 100
R. Carruthers 100
R. Carrut 100
Wm. Hodgins 50
Mrs. Lyons 50
Jas. Armstrong 50
Wm Armstrong 50
Jas. Armstrong 50
C. Carru 100
Mrs. Smith 100
100
John Lowery 200
Geo. Lowery 100
T. Wilson 50
E. Wilson 50
Jas. Armstrong 66
R. Carru 100
J. Armstrong 25
R. Powell 50
I. Armstrong 75
T. Powell 40
10
Wm Johnston 100
TAVERN Mrs. Smith 30
J. H. Mc Bride 70
Wm Mc Bride 100
Wm Wilson 60
M. Liston 100
Thos. Armstrong 100
John Wilson 200
Geo. Cavanagh
Ed. Cavanagh 100
Tim Curran 100
Benj Ryan 100
Thos. Armstrong 100
Mrs. Rivington 100
BRICK YARD
Geo. Hudson 50
Thos Wilson
John Reid Sr 100
Geo Cavanagh 100
Jas. Armstrong 100
Jas. Armstrong 25
Jas. Cavanagh 25
J. Kennedy 37½
A. Moore
John Olive 100
Pat Ryan 100
Pat Grace 100
Estate of Geo Hudson 100
H. Hodgins 50
F. Hodgins 50
Mrs. Hodgins 100
Adam Hodgins 100
Wm Barton 150
Hugh Mc K
Pat Magher 100
Mrs. Hodgins 100
Jas. Armstrong
M. Kennedy 25
Thos. Kennedy 25
D. Malone 50
Dan'l Magher 100
Mrs. Hodgins 50
Thos. Hodgins 100
Wm Wilson Sr. 100
Jas. Wilso
Philip Magher 100
John Hodgins 150
W. Wilson Jr. 50
Alex Wilson 50
Jas. Johnston 100
Wilson TAVERN
W. J. Featherston 100
F. Holmes 100
Thos. Keenan 100
Robt Rivington 150
Jas. J
Thos. Brown 38½
G. & G. Lowery 200
Thos. Armstrong 100
Henry Hodgins 100
Wm Reid 100
Thos. Wilson 50
Adam Hodgins 100
G. Gommersall 100
H. Armstrong 100
R. Kidd 100
John McDaniel Sr. 100
A. J. Lett 100
A. Dolan 89
CAR
Thos. Hodgins 100
Robt Powell 100
Thos. Lett 100
Robt Lytle 100
R. Cavanar 90
Hugh Kennedy 100
Mrs. Rivington 100
Wm Lytle 100
J. McDaniel 100
Henry Mc Brid 39½
Mrs. Forrest 200
J. Casey Jr. 100
Robt Rivington
John Garvin 50
H. Mc Bride Sr 100
A. Johnston 50
E. Armstrong 150
Sam'l Caldwell 50
Canada Co 100
Jas Corbett 50
M. Corbett 50
Michael Scott 100
Hugh Kennedy 100
John Lytle 100
E. Armstrong 100
T. J. Armstrong 100
Thos. Montgomery 100
Robt McDaniel 100
John McDaniel 100
F. Caldwell
R. Cath. Church Property 100
John Casey Sr. 100
Geo. McDaniel 100
Jas. McDaniel 100
Wm Lytle 100
Robt Argue 50
150
F. Caldwell 50
T. Woods
Thos. Armstrong 100
John McDaniel 100
Wm Argue 100
Wm Argue
E. Caldwe
Dan'l Egan 100
A. Kennedy 100
John Scott 100
Jas. Scott 100
Wm McDaniel 100
Wm Argue 100
Robt Argue 100
W. J. Montgomery 100
Thos. McDaniel 100
D. Brown 100
A. Johnston 100
Pat Egan
Ed
R. Clark
John
Andrew McDaniel 70
J. Holmes
Sam'l Caldwell

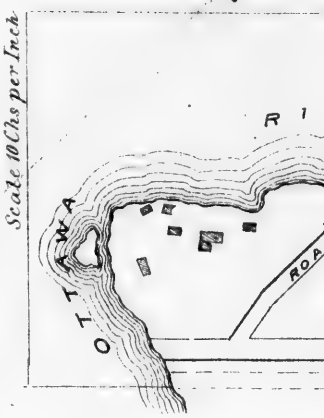


MECHANICSVILLE

NEPEAN TP.

Part of Lot 36 in Con. A Ottawa Front.

Scale 10 Chs per Inch

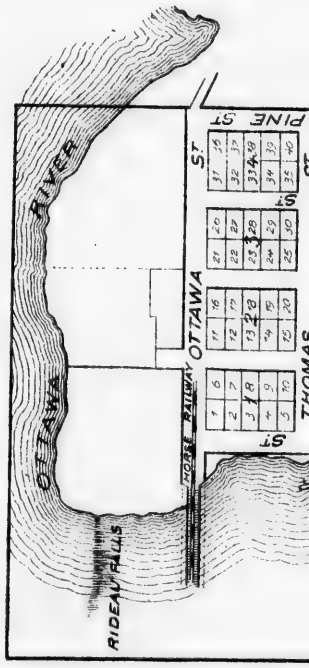


VILLAGE OF NEW EDINBURGH.

Being Part of Lots 3 4 and 5 Junction Gore

Township of Gloucester

Scale 10 Chs. to 1 inch.

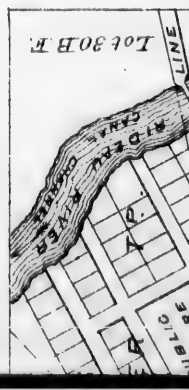


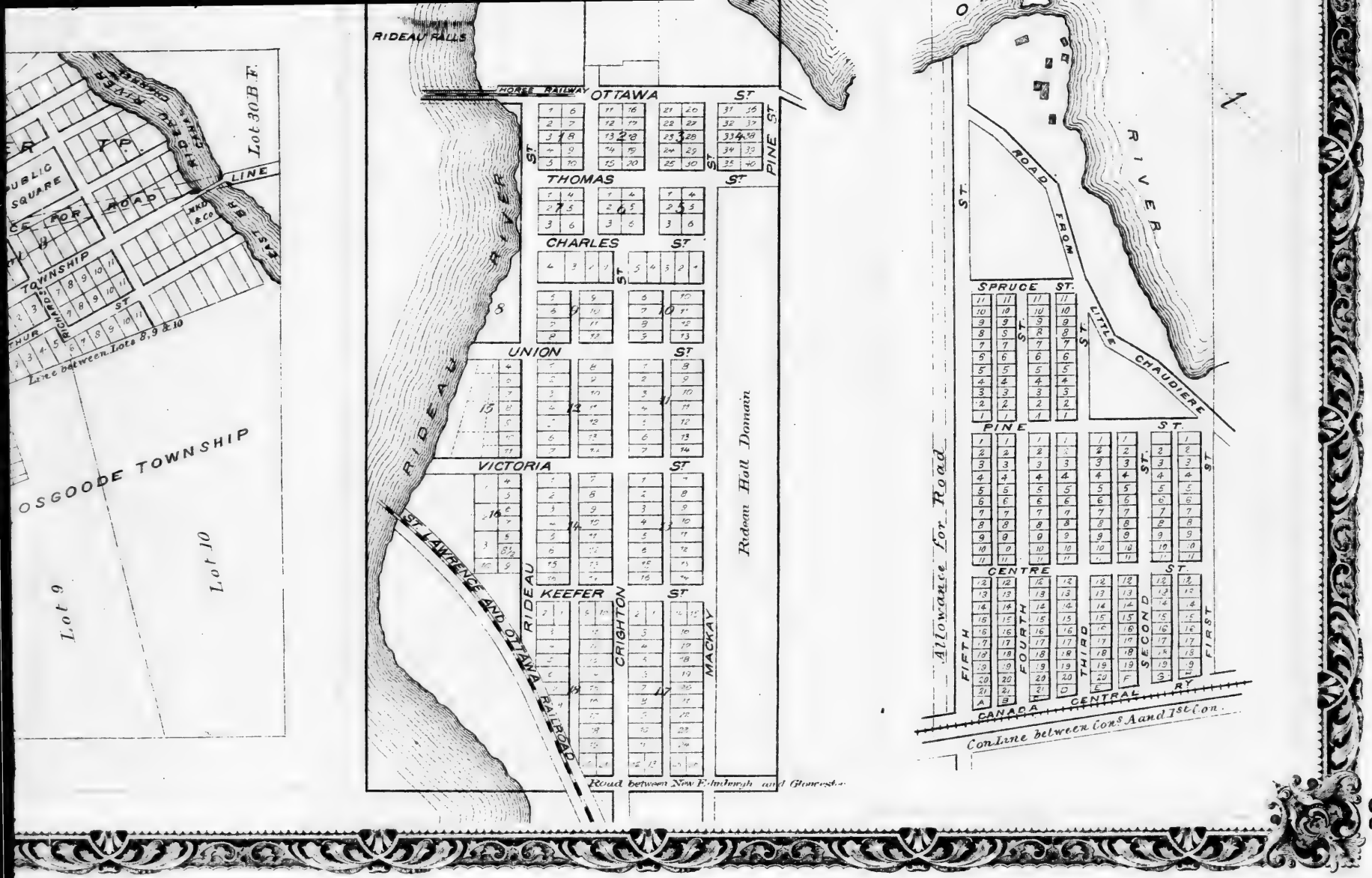
CK

Gower Tp and Part of Lots 7 and 8

Tp. and South part Lot 8

and. Osgoode Township.




RIDEAU FALLS
HORSE RAILWAY
OTTAWA ST.
PINE ST.
THOMAS ST.
CHARLES ST.
UNION ST.
VICTORIA ST.
KEEFER ST.
RIDEAU RIVER
Rideau Hall Domain
ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILROAD
Road between New Edinburgh and Gloucester
CRIGHTON
MACKAY
Lot 30 B.F.
PUBLIC SQUARE
TP.
ROAD
LINE
TOWNSHIP
Line between Lots 8, 9 & 10
OSGOODE TOWNSHIP
Lot 9
Lot 10
SPRUCE ST.
PINE ST.
CENTRE ST.
Allowance for Road
ROAD FROM LITTLE CHAUDIERE
FIFTH
FOURTH
THIRD
SECOND
FIRST
CANADA CENTRAL RY.
Con. line between Cons. A and 1st Con.

MAP OF HUNT

Scale 50 Ch.

Kennedy 100 — 200 — Kennedy 100 — 100 — 100 — 200 — 83 — 83

John Spears 166 — Jas. Duncan 100 — Alex McDonald 100 — Hugh Kennedy 100 — Pat. Kennedy 100 — Pat Carroll 100 — Pat Manion 100 — Pat Egan 100

Robt McGregor 166 — Mich Grace 100 — Thos. Clancy 100 — H Kennedy 50 — Jas. Carter 150 — Pat Carroll 100 — David Forrest 100 — Pat Egan 100

Peter Kelly 41½ — Pat Kelly 100 — Mich Grace 100 — John Baird 100 — Hugh Kennedy 100 — Jas. Carter 100 — Pat Kennedy 100 — A. Kennedy 100 — Pat Kennedy 100

Jas. Galvin 176 — Hugh Kennedy 200 — McDonald Estate 100 — Jas Carter 100 — A. Kennedy 200 — A. Kennedy 50 — John Ken

Peter Drummond 88 — Robt McKinley — CLANDEBOYE P.O. — Hugh Kennedy 200 — Thos. McDonald 100 — Jas Gamble 100 — Jas. Gamble 100 — M. Manion 100 — Pat. Carr 100 — Thos Car 100

Dan^t Drummond 83 — John Chapman 83 — John Mehan 200 — John Mehan — Thos. McDonald 100 — John Manion 100 — STORE & W. HUNTLEY P.O. — John Ma 200

John Leany 88 — Thos Kelly 88 — D. O'Leary 100 — Jos. Mordy 100 — Jos. Mordy 100 — John Mehan 100 — B. Mordy 200 — John Manion 100 — Ke

Thos. Hamilton 83 — Jas. Galvin 83 — J. O'Brine 200 — J. O'Brine 100 — John Leany 100 — Thos. Mordy 200 — John Manion 100 — C

Jerem^h Kelly 166 — Wm Lang 200 — Thos. Kelly Sr. 100 — Jas. Jamison 100 — John Smith 100 — Mrs. McAuliffe 100 — J. H. Pres 100 — J. M. Lem

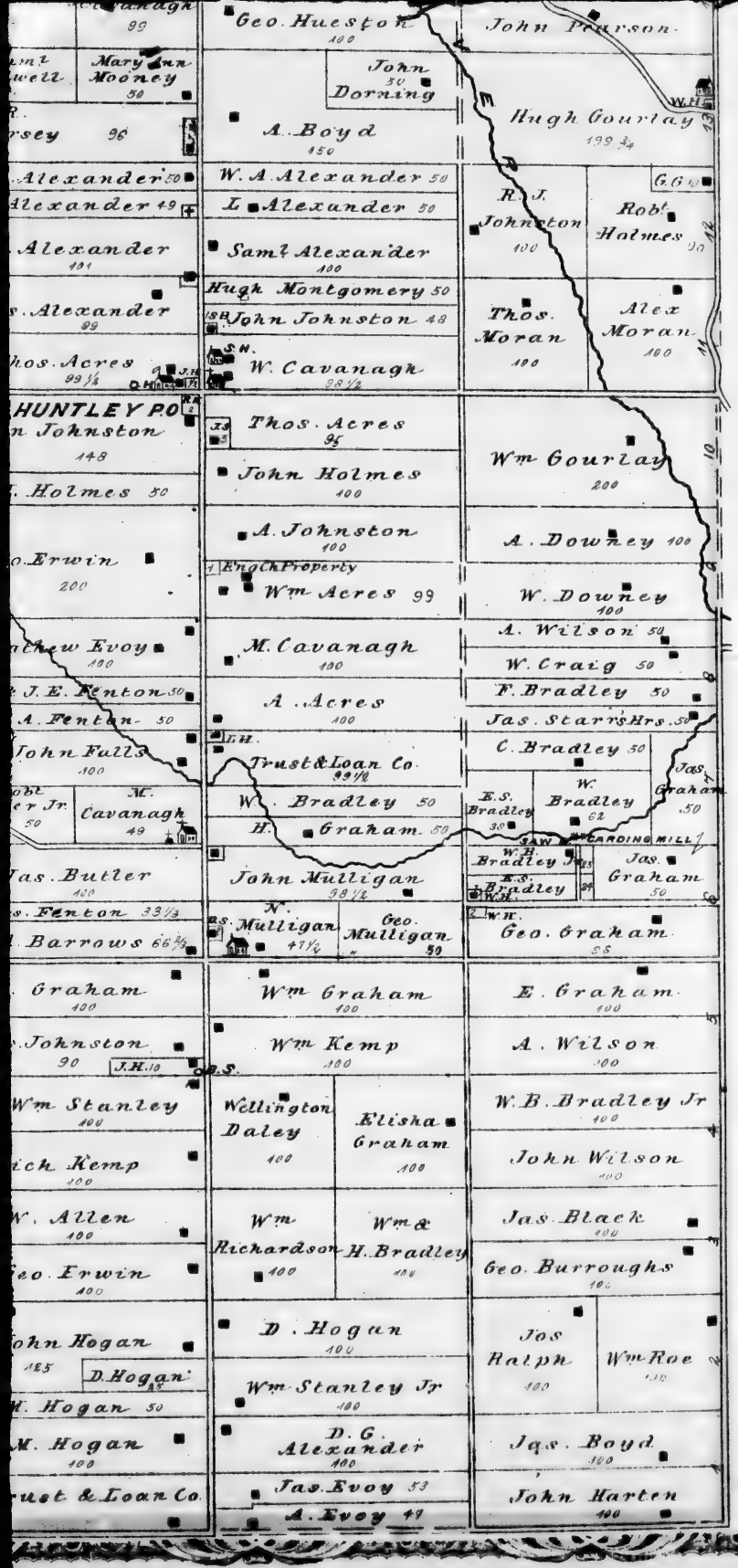
Thos. Foley 166 — Wm Arthurs 150 — Jas. Sullivan 50 — Thos. Kelly Jr. 200 — John Smith 100 — Canada Co. 100 — Unknow 200

D. McGregor 83 — Peter Larkins 83 — Mrs. Nutterfield 50 — Jas Sullivan 50 — Thos O'Leary 100 — Thos Kelly Jr. 100 — Canada Co. 100 — Jas. Brennan 100 — J. J. Moore 100 — Unknow 200

Robt Aitkens 83 — H. McArton 83 — Jas. Aitkens 100 — 100 — Danl O'Leary 100 — Jas. Brennan 100 — Unknown 200 — 100 — Br

D. McGregor 83 — H. McArton 83 — Hugh Aitkens 100 — Rich O'Connell 100 — D. Sullivan 100 — Jas. Brough 100 — Jas. Brennan 100 — Crown 100 — Eliza Gra 200

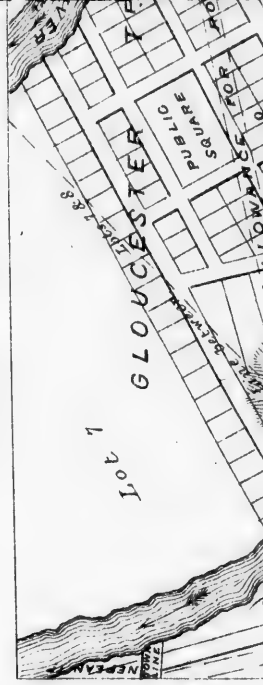
Kennedy 100
Scott 100
Thos. McDaniel 100
D. Brown 100
A. Johnston 100
Montgomery 100
Pat. Egan 100
Ed Horan 100
R. Clark 100
John McDaniel 100
Andrew McDaniel 70
A. Dolan 130
Robt Argue 200
J. Holmes 100
J. Caldwell 50
F. Caldwell 50
Samt Caldwell 50
R. Coursey 36
Pat Egan 100
Rich Langford 100
R. Clark 100
Jas Hastie 100
Geo. Baylis 75
D. Gallaway 75
Jas. Hasty 50
Rich. Barber 200
Wm Cavanagh 200
W. A. Alexand
L. Alexande
N. Alexand
Pat Kennedy 100
Mrs. Malloch 100
R. Heenan 100
R. Clark 100
George Baylis 100
N. Keyes 100
Alex Kilgour 100
Hugh Montgomery 100
R. McIntyre 50
J. Boyd 50
Matthew Falls 100
Jas. Alexand 99
Thos. Acres 99½
J. A. Kennedy 50
John Kennedy 150
John Kennedy 100
John Howey 100
Wm Doherty 200
Jas. Magee 100
John Johnston 100
J. Alexander 100
R. Alexander 100
HUNTLEY
John Johnsto 148
J. Holmes
Pat. Carroll 100
Thos Carroll 100
L. Kennedy 100
Rich Langford 100
John Cavanagh 200
W. Doherty 100
W. Cox 100
Thos. Drury 50
Robt Drury 50
Thos Mulligan 100
Geo. Erwin 200
STORE & W. HUNTLEY P.O.
John Manion 200
Jno. Graham 90
Moses Edey 100
Canada Co. 200
Wm Falls 100
Thos. Mulligan 50
Wm Mulligan 150
F. Caldwell 100
Mathew Evoy 100
J. & J. E. Fento
W. A. Fenton
John Manion 100
L. Kennedy 100
Mrs. Foster 49½
Robt Foster 49½
Cyprian Edey 100
Thos. Summers 100
Jas. Armstrong 100
Jos. Murdy 100
E. S. Bradley 75
Fred. Bradley 25
Alex Magee 100
F. Cox 100
John Falls 100
Robt Foster Jr 50
Cavan
John Manion 100
Crown
Samt Howey Jr. 100
Wm Daley 100
Wm Daley 100
W. Powell 100
M. Rathwell 300
Jos. Cox 200
Jas. Butler 100
Mrs. Fenton
A. Barrows
J. H. Preston 100
J. M. Lemmon
Rich. Langford 200
Rich. Langford 200
Rev. M. Morris 100
Jas. Dayley 100
Jas. Evoy 100
Henry Johnston 100
A. Graham 100
Jos. Johnston 93
J.H.
Unknown 200
Canada Co 100
John Huston 100
John Mulligan 100
Jas Dayley 100
A. Clark 100
Thos Walls 100
John Teevens 200
Wm Stant 100
Rich. Kemp 100
Unknown 200
J. W. Loux 100
John Huston 100
Thos. Huston 100
Jos. Johnston 100
Jacob Manchester 100
Mrs. Manchester 75
25
Mrs Walls 100
John Carroll 100
W. Allen 100
Geo Erwin 100
S. Bradley 100
H. J. Borbridge 100
S. Bradley 100
Wm Erwin 100
Wm Dayley 100
D. Manchester 100
Wm Patten 100
John Manchester 100
Robt Patten 100
John Hogan 183
D. Hog
M. Hogan
Eliza Grant 200
D. Horton 100
John Horton 100
D. Dreelan 100
Edwd Burrough 100
George Irwin
Wm Patten 82
W. Judson
Robt Patten 25
John Paul 175
M. Hogan 100
Trust & Loa



MANOTICK

Part of Lots 1 and 2 Broken Front North Gower Tp. and South in Subdivision of Long Island Gloucester Tp. and South and part of 9 in Subdivision of Long Island Osgoode

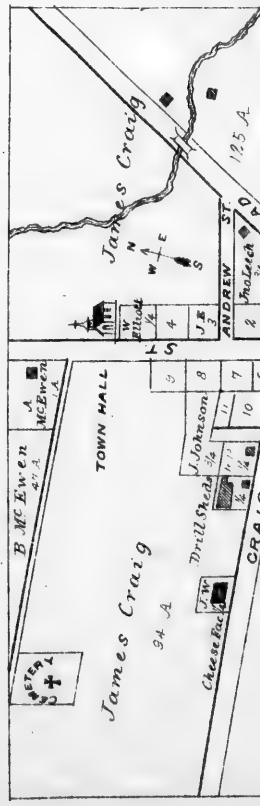
Scale 10 Chs. per Inch

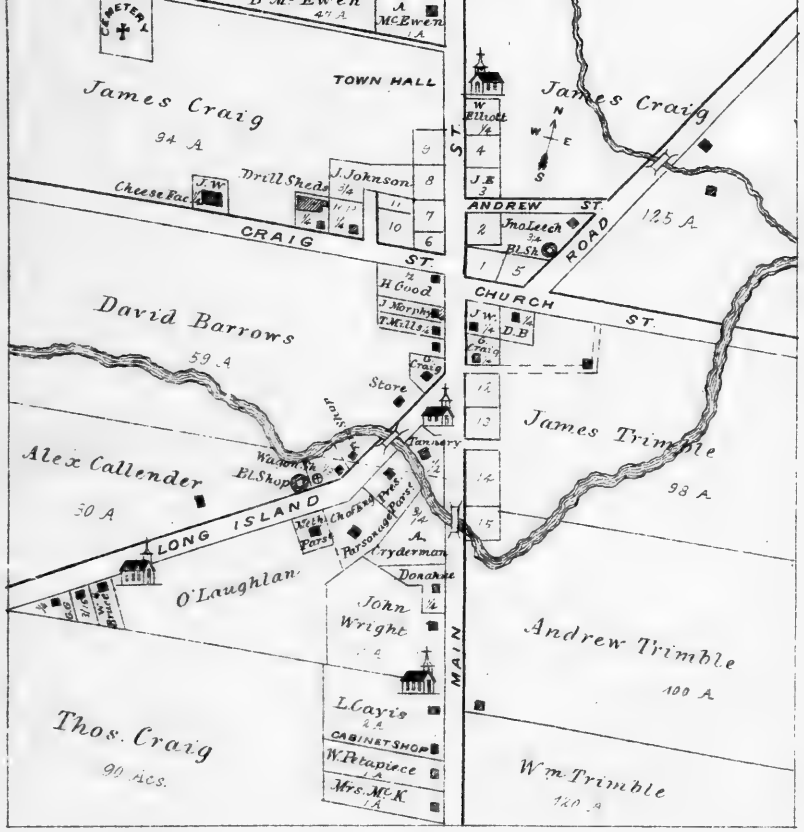


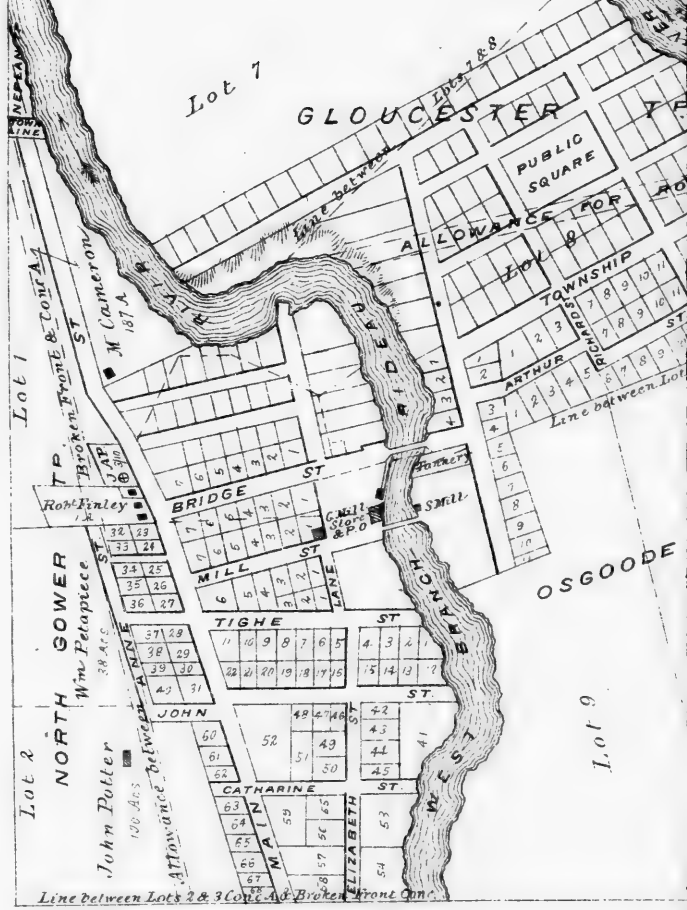
VILLAGE OF NORTH GOWER

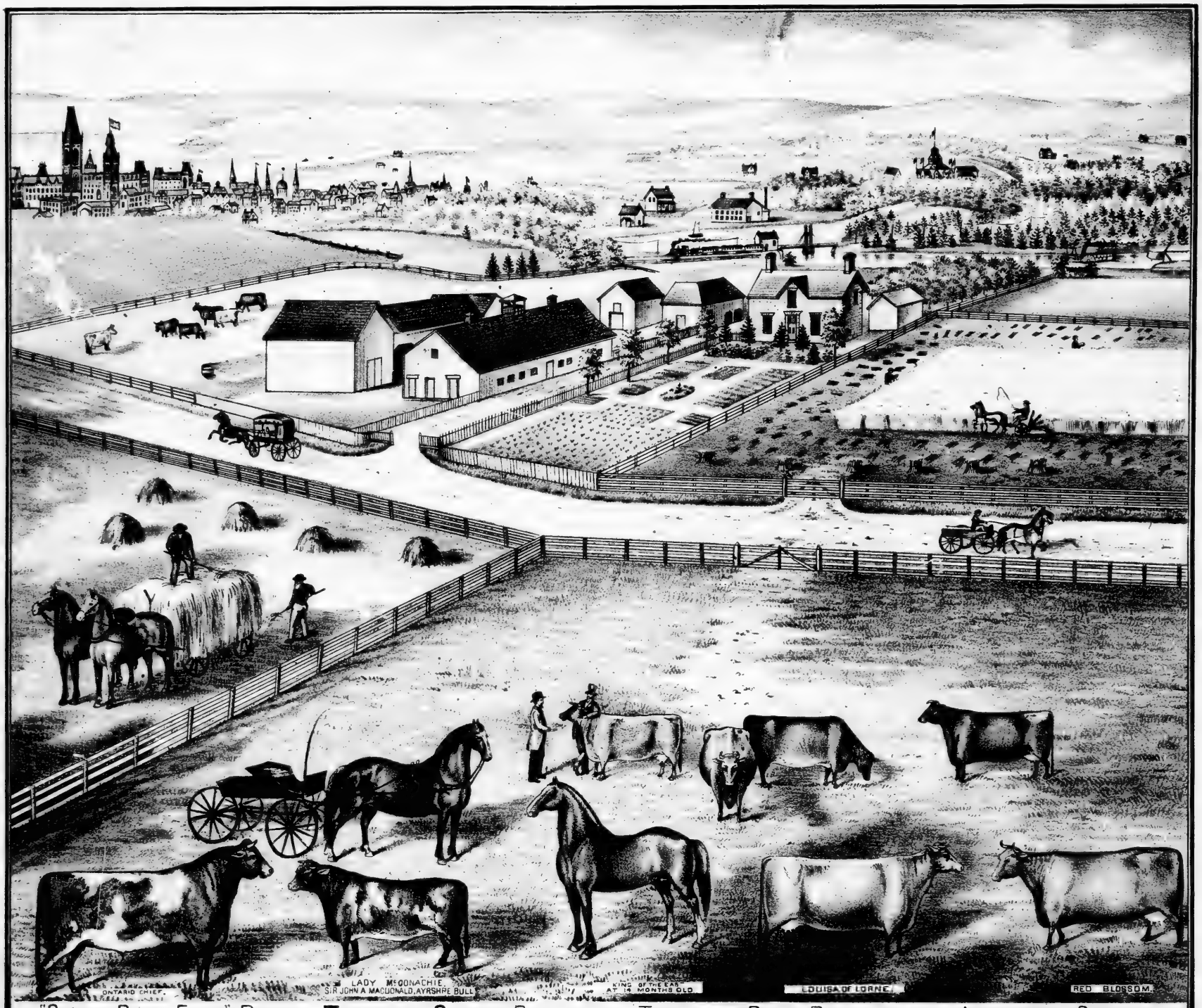
NO. GOWER TP.

Scale 10 Chs. per Inch.

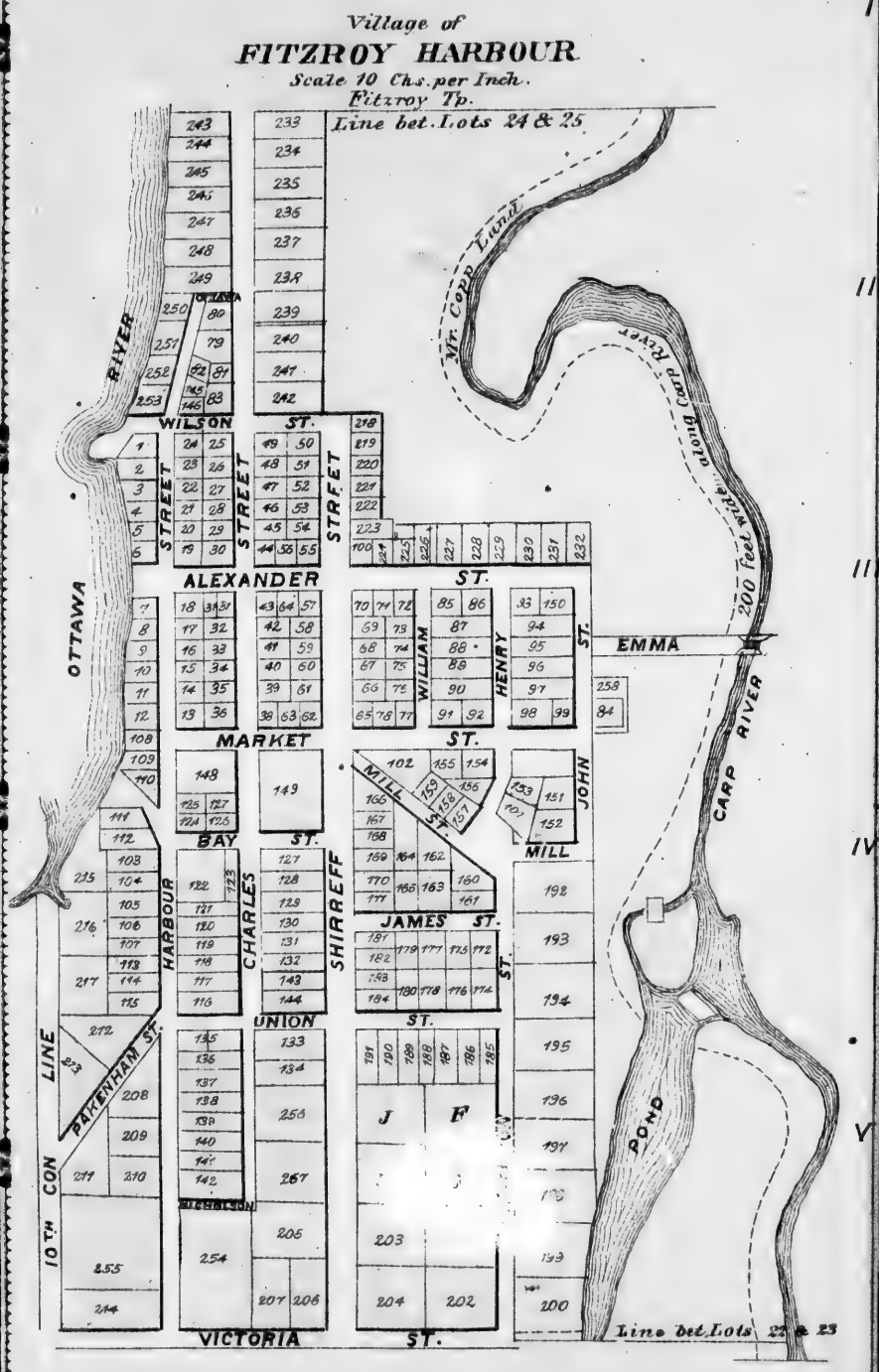


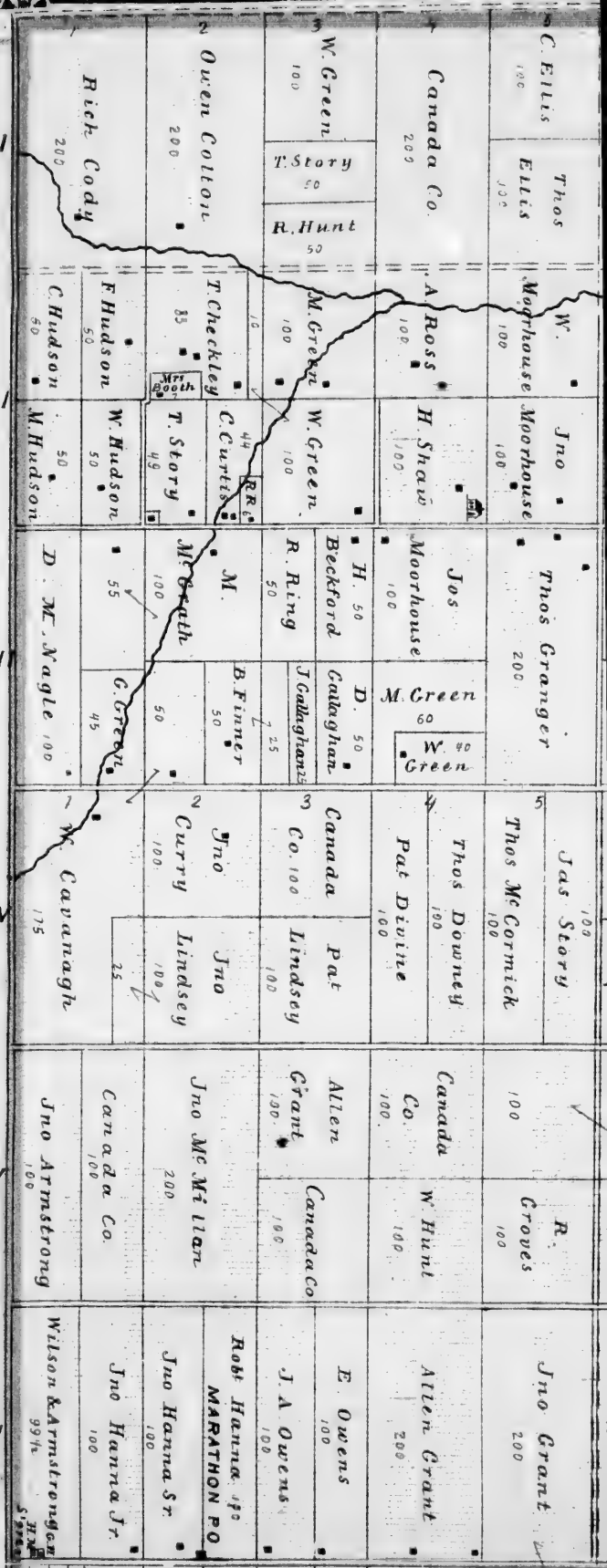

James Craig
94 A
TOWN HALL
CEMETERY
McEwen
Drill Sheds
J. Johnson
Cheese Fac.
CRAIG ST.
ANDREW ST.
Jno. Leech
Bl. Sh.
ROAD
125 A
CHURCH ST.
David Barrows
59 A
H. Good
J. Morish
T. Mills
Store
Janisary
James Trimble
98 A
Alex Callender
50 A
Wagon Sh.
Bl. Shop
LONG ISLAND
Presbyterian Pars.
A. Cryderman
Donahue
O'Laughlan
John Wright
Andrew Trimble
100 A
MAIN ST.
L. Cayis
CABINET SHOP
W. Petapiece
Mrs. McK.
Thos. Craig
90 Acs.
Wm. Trimble
120 A


Lot 7
GLOUCESTER
PUBLIC SQUARE
ALLOWANCE FOR
LOT 8
TOWNSHIP
CHURCHES
ARTHUR
Line between Lot
Line between Lots 7 & 8
M. Cameron
187 A.
BRIDGE ST.
Robt. Finley
Grist Mill Sto. & P.O.
S. Mill
Lot 1
Broken Front & Cont. A
NORTH GOWER TP
Wm. Petapiece
38 Acs.
MILL ST.
TIGHE ST.
JOHN ST.
CATHARINE ST.
ELIZABETH ST.
MAIN ST.
WEST BRANCH
OSGOODE
Lot 9
Lot 2
John Potter
120 Acs.
Allowance between
Line between Lots 2 & 3 Cont. A & Broken Front Cont.



"CANAL BANK FARM," RES OF **THOMAS CLARK**, BREEDER OF THOROUGH-BRED DURHAM AND AYRSHIRE CATTLE AND CLYDESDALE HORSES, ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM OTTAWA, ONT.

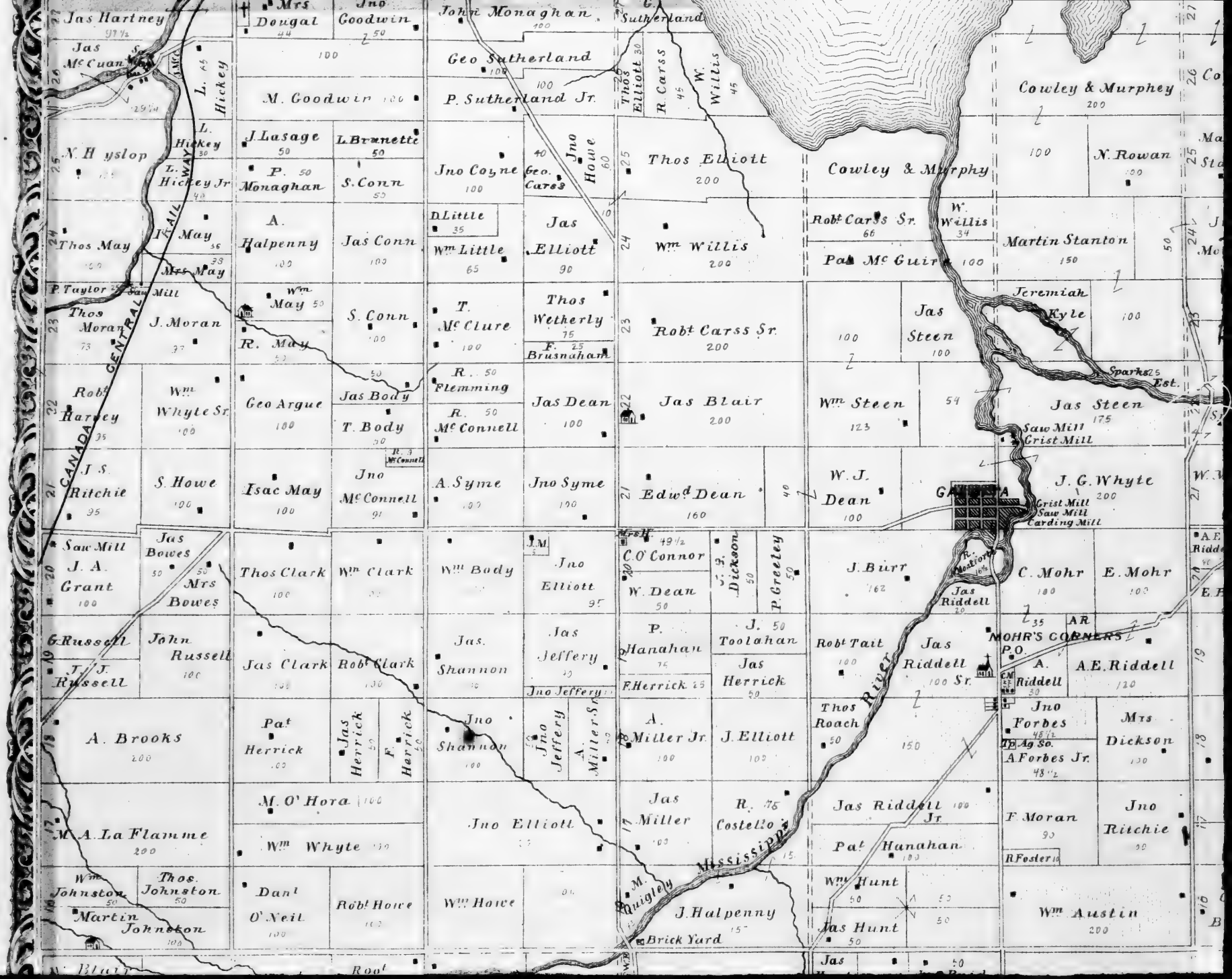




McLEANSVILLE

NEPEAN TP.

Wm Johnston
Thos Johnston
Martin Johnston
Dan' O'Neil
Robt Howe
Wm Howe
Wm Whyte
M. Quigley
J. Halpenny
Brick Yard
Pat Hanahan
Wm Hunt
Jas Hunt
R Foster
Wm Austin
W. Blair
Jas Blair
Dan' Martin
Robt Howe
M. Costello
W. Owens
Mrs Chs Hunt
Jas Hunt
Jno Reid
Mrs Baird
Martin Sisters
Thos Rider
Jas Wilson
Alex Wilson
Robt Whyte
Wm Whyte
Dan' McDonald
Dan' Hillard
Brick Yard
Ed Owens
J. Halpenny
W. Hunt
Jno Forbes
Wm Forbes
Mrs Ritchie
J. Ritchie
J. J. Wilson
T. Y. Wilson
G. Owens
Sam' Owens
Jas Murphy
Robt Riddell
Geo Hunt
Jno Croskery
Wm Croskery
Mississippi
Wm McKibbin
Jno Howe
R. Owens
Jas Howe
Jno Owens
H. McDonald
W. Murphy
Rich Serson
Wm Serson
W. Forbes
Jas Donaldson
Robt Grant
Jas Shaw
Wm Litimer
Wm Wilson
Orange Hall
R.C. Sparrow
Wm Owens
Geo Owens
D Scott
Alex Murphy
Chs Murphy
R.C. Sparrow
J. Groves Sr
James Donaldson
A. Fraser
Drill Shed
Cooper S.
W. Litimer
Jas Morton
Wm Wilson
Domion Springs
F. Gillan
C. Gillan
M. Smith
Thos Smith
Thos McCormick Sr
Thos McCormick Jr
T. O'Neil
Jno Neil
J. Croskery
W. Croskery
Store
Robt Harris
A. Dugais
F. O'Neil
Jno Groves
Arch Wilson
Sam' Alison
Jas Gillan
Jno Shaw
Wm McGinley
J. Gallaghan
Pat Dolan
J. Sherlock
D. O'Neil
Ed Bishop
T. O'Neil
Thos Armstrong
Robt Armstrong
R. E. Armstrong
Francis Hunt
N. Dean
Robt Story
Johnston Story
Robt Story
D. Gallaghan
D. Dolan
Jno Gallaghan
T. Dolan
Wm Neil
A. Neil
H. Carry
Chs Lawson
J. McVeety Jr.
J. McVeety Sr.
Jas Story
Hugh Lunny
James Lunny
Thos Smith
D. Neil
A. Divine
H. J. Hunt
R. Groves
G. Hunt
A. Fraser
A. Wilson
R. Dean
Pat Lindsey
J. Lindsey
B. Lindsey
Pat Divine
D. Story
Jno Story
Pat Lanny
R. Barber
Rich Barber
G. Hunt
Jno Grant
C. Ellis
Thos Ellis
W. Moorhouse
Jno Moorhouse
Thos Granger
Jas Story
Thos McCormick
R. Groves
Jno Grant
Canada Co.
A. Ross
H. Shaw
Jos Moorhouse
M. Green
W. Green
Thos Downey
Pat Divine
Canada Co.
W. Hunt
Allen Grant


Jas Hartney
Mrs Dougal
Jno Goodwin
John Monaghan
G. Sutherland
Jas McCuan
Geo Sutherland
M. Goodwin
P. Sutherland Jr.
Thos Elliott
R. Carss
W. Willis
Cowley & Murphey
L. Hickey
N. Hyslop
L. Hickey Jr
J. Lasage
L. Brunette
P. Monaghan
S. Conn
Jno Coyne
Geo. Carss
Jno Howe
Thos Elliott
N. Rowan
Thos May
J. May
Mrs May
A. Halpenny
Jas Conn
D. Little
Wm Little
Jas Elliott
Wm Willis
Robt Carss Sr.
Pat McGuire
Martin Stanton
P. Taylor
Saw Mill
Thos Moran
J. Moran
Wm May
R. May
S. Conn
T. McClure
Thos Wetherly
F. Brusnahan
Robt Carss Sr.
Jas Steen
Jeremiah Kyle
Sparks Est.
Robt Harvey
Wm Whyte Sr.
Geo Argue
Jas Body
T. Body
R. Flemming
R. McConnell
Jas Dean
Jas Blair
Wm Steen
Jas Steen
Saw Mill
Grist Mill
J. S. Ritchie
S. Howe
Isac May
Jno McConnell
A. Syme
Jno Syme
Edwd Dean
W. J. Dean
GALT
J. G. Whyte
Grist Mill
Saw Mill
Carding Mill
Saw Mill
J. A. Grant
Jas Bowes
Mrs Bowes
Thos Clark
Wm Clark
Wm Body
Jno Elliott
C. O'Connor
W. Dean
J. B. Dickson
P. Greeley
J. Burr
Jas Riddell
C. Mohr
E. Mohr
G. Russell
John Russell
T. J. Russell
Jas Clark
Robt Clark
Jas. Shannon
Jas Jeffery
P. Hanahan
F. Herrick
J. Toolahan
Jas Herrick
Robt Tait
Jas Riddell Sr.
MOHR'S CORNERS P.O.
A. Riddell
A. E. Riddell
A. Brooks
Pat Herrick
Jas Herrick
F. Herrick
Jno Shannon
Jno Jeffery
A. Miller Sr.
A. Miller Jr.
J. Elliott
Thos Roach
Jno Forbes
Ag So.
A. Forbes Jr.
Mrs Dickson
M. O'Hora
Jno Elliott
Jas Miller
R. Costello
Jas Riddell Jr.
F. Moran
Jno Ritchie
M. A. La Flamme
Wm Whyte
Pat Hanahan
R. Foster
Wm Johnston
Thos. Johnston
Martin Johnston
Dan' O'Neil
Robt Howe
Wm Howe
M. Quigley
J. Halpenny
Brick Yard
Wm Hunt
Jas Hunt
Wm Austin
Mississippi River
GENERAL RAILWAY
CANADA
Blair
Root

MAP OF FITZR

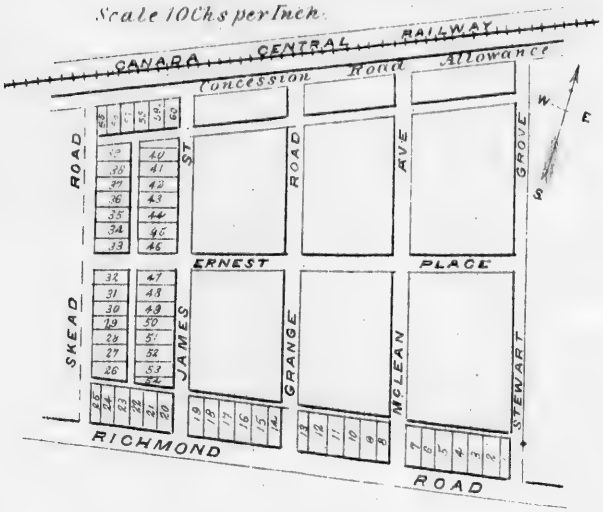
Scale 50 Chains pe

McLEANSVILLE

NEPEAN TP.

Part of Lot 34 in 1st Con. O.F.

Scale 10 Chs per Inch.

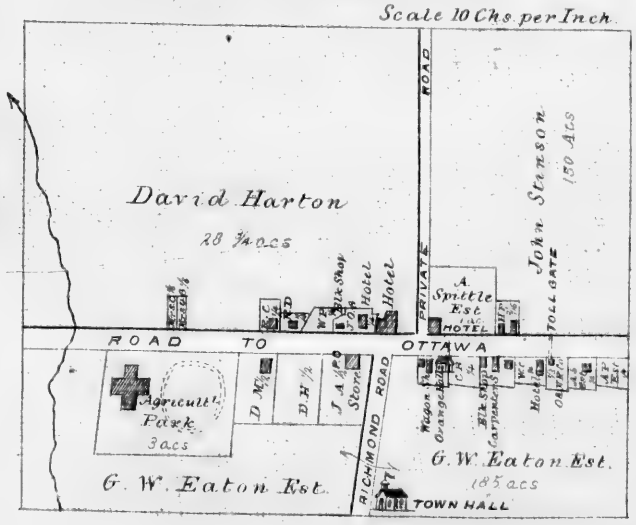


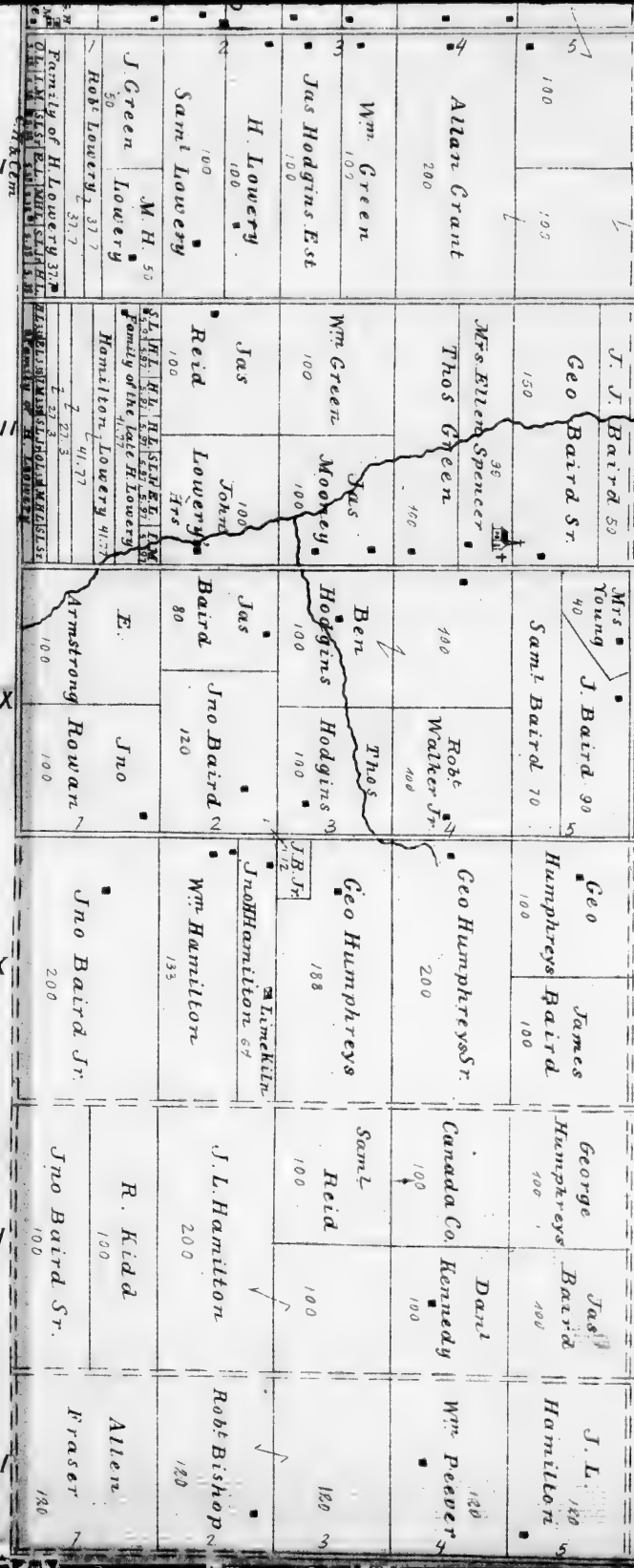
BELLS CORNERS

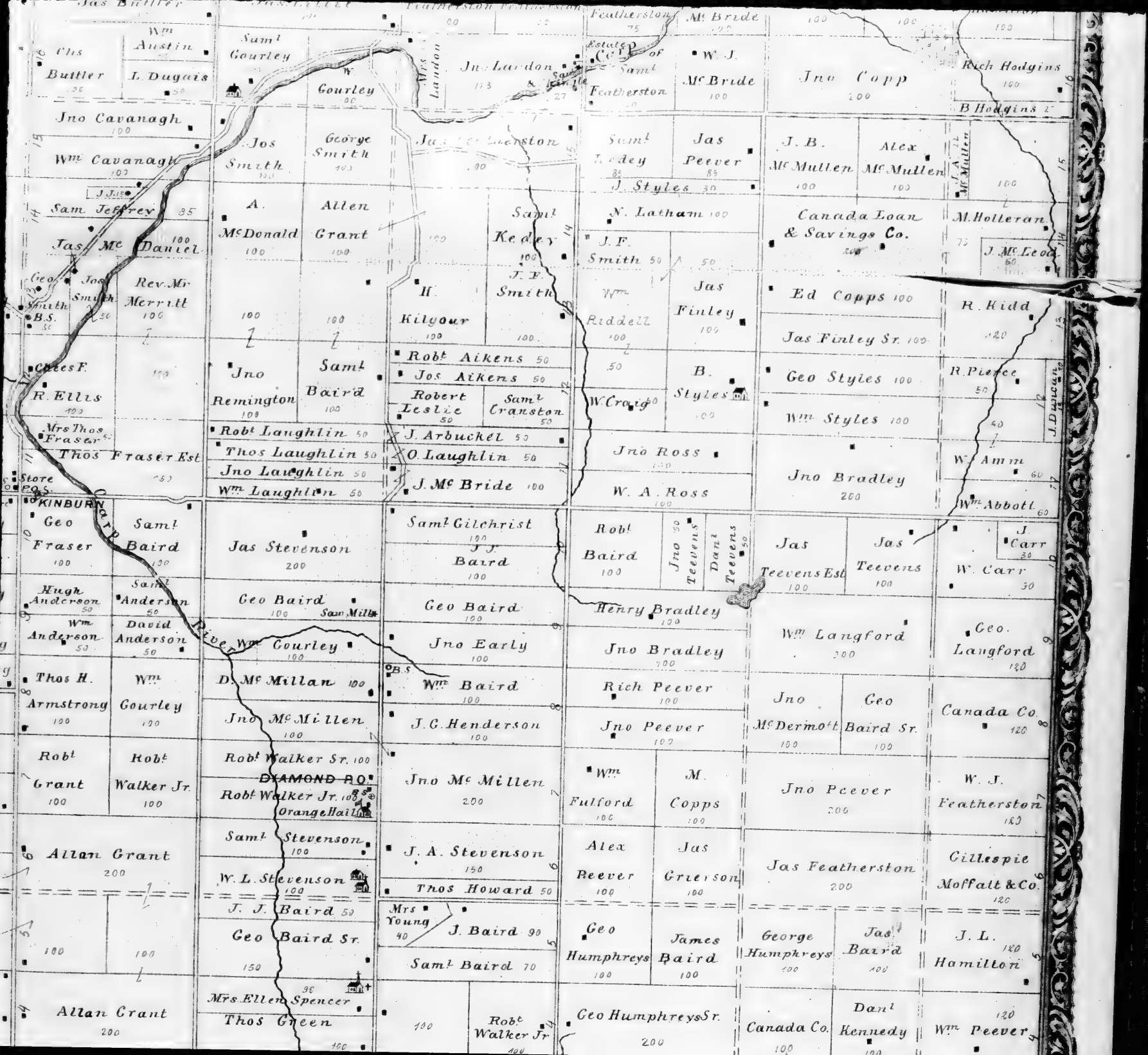
NEPEAN TP.

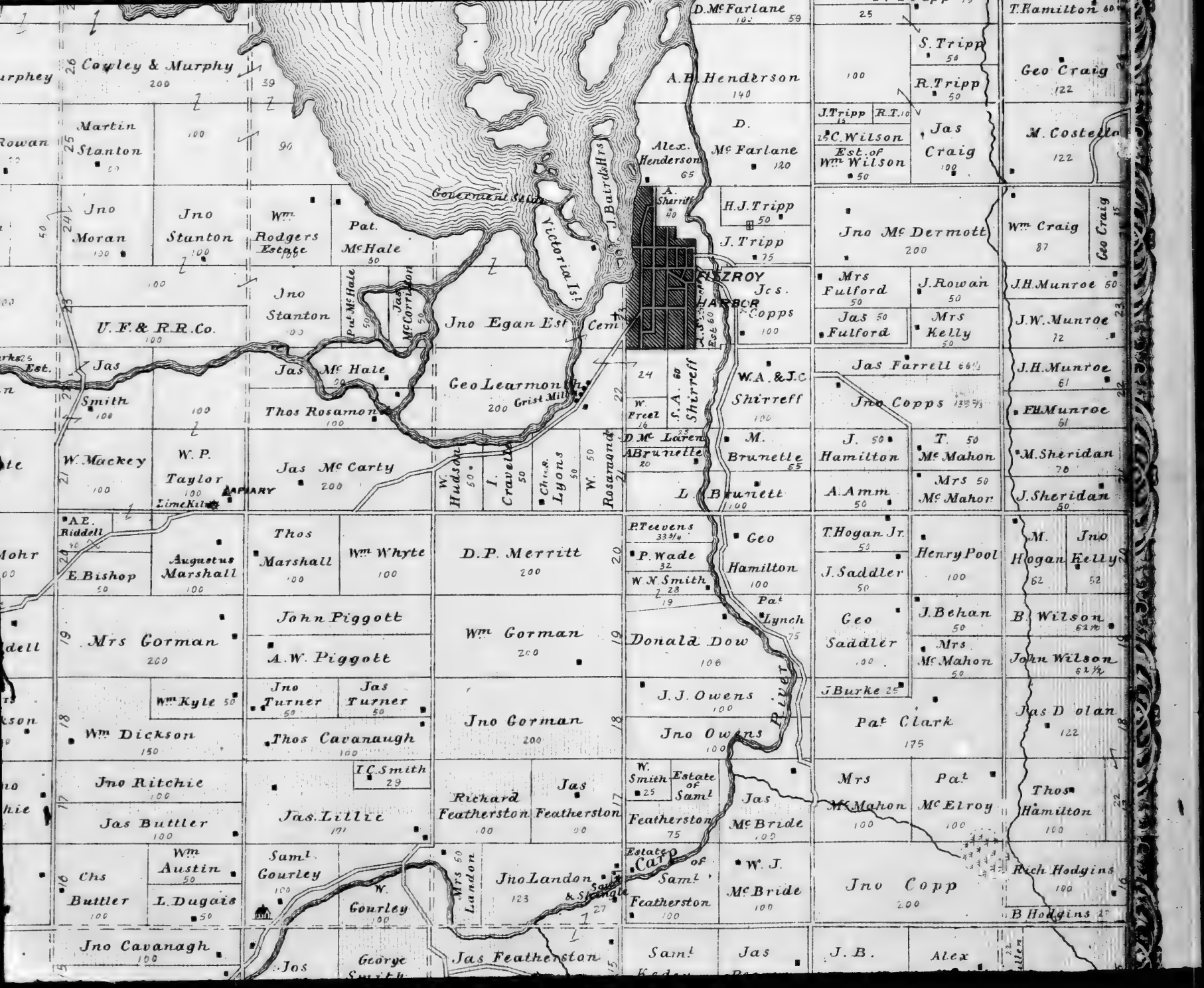
Part of Lots 11 and 12 in 2nd Con. O.F. and Lot 35 in the 4th Conc. R.F.

Scale 10 Chs per Inch.



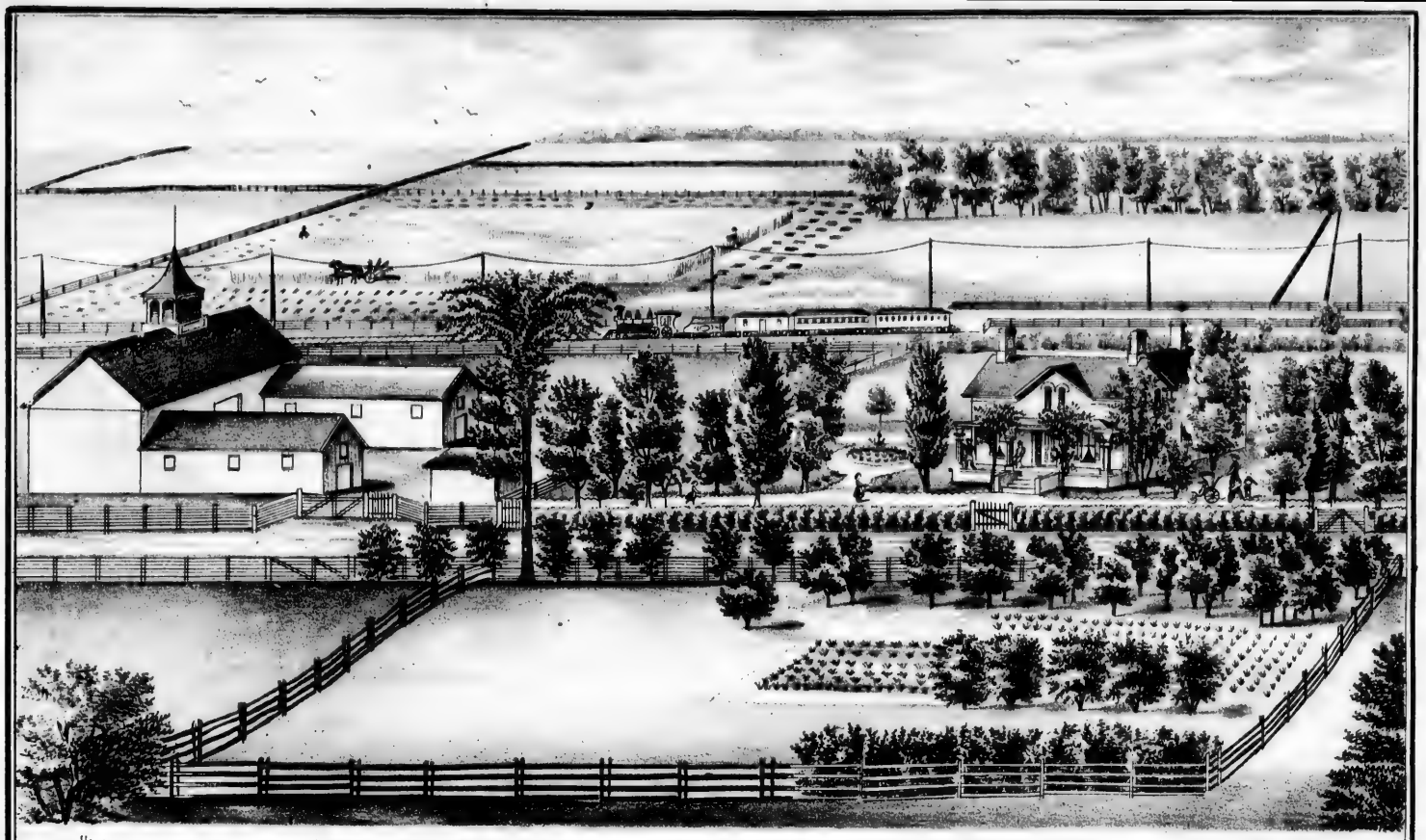



Jas Butler
Chs Butler
Wm Austin
L. Dugais
Sam Gourley
Gourley
Mrs Landon
Jno Landon
Featherston
Mc Bride
Estate of Sam Featherston
W. J. Mc Bride
Jno Copp
Rich Hodgins
B Hodgins
Jno Cavanagh
Wm Cavanagh
Jos Smith
George Smith
Jas Leckie
Sam Jeffrey
Jas Mc Daniel
A. Mc Donald
Allen Grant
Sam Kedey
Jas Peever
J. Styles
N. Latham
J. B. Mc Mullen
Alex Mc Mullen
Canada Loan & Savings Co.
M. Holleran
J. Mc Leod
Geo Smith B.S.
Jos Smith
Rev. Mr. Merritt
H. Kilgour
J. F. Smith
Wm Riddell
Jas Finley
Ed Copps
R. Kidd
Jas Finley Sr.
Chas F. R. Ellis
Jno Remington
Sam Baird
Robt Aikens
Jos Aikens
Robert Leslie
Sam Cranston
W. Craig
B. Styles
Geo Styles
R. Pierce
J. Duncan
Mrs Thos Fraser
Thos Fraser Est
Robt Laughlin
Thos Laughlin
Jno Laughlin
Wm Laughlin
J. Arbuckel
O. Laughlin
J. Mc Bride
Jno Ross
W. A. Ross
Wm Styles
Jno Bradley
W. Amm
Wm Abbott
Store P.O.
KINBURN
Carp River
Geo Fraser
Sam Baird
Jas Stevenson
Sam Gilchrist
J. J. Baird
Robt Baird
Jno Teevens
Dan Teevens
Jas Teevens Est
Jas Teevens
J. Carr
W. Carr
Hugh Anderson
Sam Anderson
Geo Baird
Saw Mills
Geo Baird
Henry Bradley
Wm Anderson
David Anderson
Wm Gourley
Jno Early
Jno Bradley
Wm Langford
Geo. Langford
Thos H. Armstrong
Wm Gourley
D. Mc Millan
B.S.
Wm Baird
Rich Peever
Jno Mc Millen
J. G. Henderson
Jno Peever
Jno Mc Dermott
Geo Baird Sr.
Canada Co.
Robt Grant
Robt Walker Jr.
Robt Walker Sr.
DIAMOND RD.
Robt Walker Jr.
Orange Hall
Jno Mc Millen
Wm Fulford
M. Copps
Jno Peever
W. J. Featherston
Allan Grant
Sam Stevenson
W. L. Stevenson
J. A. Stevenson
Thos Howard
Alex Peever
Jas Grierson
Jas Featherston
Gillespie Moffatt & Co.
J. J. Baird
Geo Baird Sr.
Mrs Young
J. Baird
Sam Baird
Geo Humphreys
James Baird
George Humphreys
Jas Baird
J. L. Hamilton
Allan Grant
Mrs Ellen Spencer
Thos Green
Robt Walker Jr.
Geo Humphreys Sr.
Canada Co.
Dan Kennedy
Wm Peever

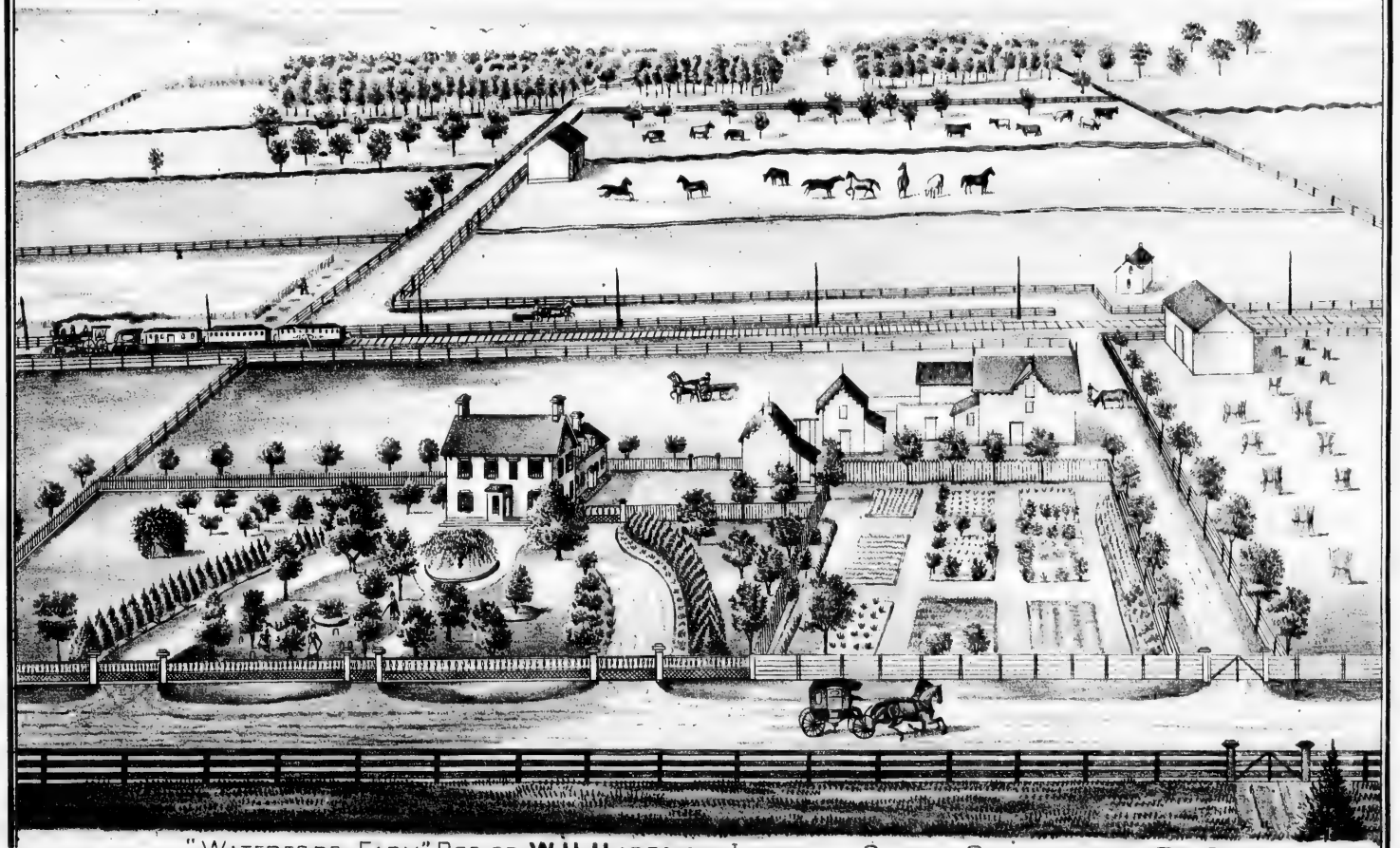

Cowley & Murphy
Martin Stanton
Jno Moran
Jno Stanton
Wm Rodgers Estate
Pat McHale
U.F.& R.R.Co.
Jas Smith
W. Mackey
W. P. Taylor
Lime Kiln
Apiary
A.E. Riddell
E. Bishop
Augustus Marshall
Mrs Gorman
Wm Kyle
Wm Dickson
Jno Ritchie
Jas Buttler
Chs Buttler
Wm Austin
L. Dugais
Jno Cavanagh
Jos
Government Stan
Victoria Isl
J. Baird & Hrs
Jno Egan Est
Cem
Geo Learmonth
Grist Mill
Thos Rosamond
Jas Mc Carty
Jas Mc Hale
Pat McHale
Jas McCorrison
W. Hudson
I. Cravell
Chas. Lyons
W. Rosamond
Thos Marshall
Wm Whyte
D.P. Merritt
John Piggott
A.W. Piggott
Wm Gorman
Jno Turner
Jas Turner
Jno Gorman
Thos Cavanaugh
I.C. Smith
Jas. Little
Richard Featherston
Jas Featherston
Sam. Gourley
W. Gourley
Mrs Landon
Jno Landon
Jas Featherston
George Smith
A.B. Henderson
D. Mc Farlane
Alex. Henderson
A. Sherriff
H.J. Tripp
J. Tripp
Jas Copps
W.A. & J.C. Shirreff
S.A. Shirreff
W. Peel
D. Mc Laren
A. Brunette
M. Brunette
L. Brunett
P. Reevens
P. Wade
W.N. Smith
Geo Hamilton
Pat Lynch
Donald Dow
J.J. Owens
Jno Owens
W. Smith
Estate of Saml Featherston
Jas Mc Bride
Estate of Saml Featherston
W.J. Mc Bride
Saml Kedy
Jas
D. Mc Farlane
S. Tripp
R. Tripp
J. Tripp
R.T.
Jas C. Wilson
Est. of Wm Wilson
Jas Craig
Jno Mc Dermott
Mrs Fulford
Jas Fulford
J. Rowan
Mrs Kelly
Jas Farrell
Jno Copps
J. Hamilton
T. Mc Mahon
Mrs Mc Mahon
A. Amm
Mrs Mc Mahon
T. Hogan Jr.
J. Saddler
Geo Saddler
J. Burke
Pat Clark
Mrs Mc Mahon
Pat Mc Elroy
Jas Dolan
Thos Hamilton
Rich Hodgins
B. Hodgins
J.B.
Alex
T. Hamilton
Geo Craig
M. Costello
Wm Craig
Geo Craig
J.H. Munroe
J.W. Munroe
J.H. Munroe
F.H. Munroe
M. Sheridan
J. Sheridan
M. Hogan
Jno Kelly
Henry Pool
J. Behan
Mrs Mc Mahon
B. Wilson
John Wilson
River

ZROY Township.

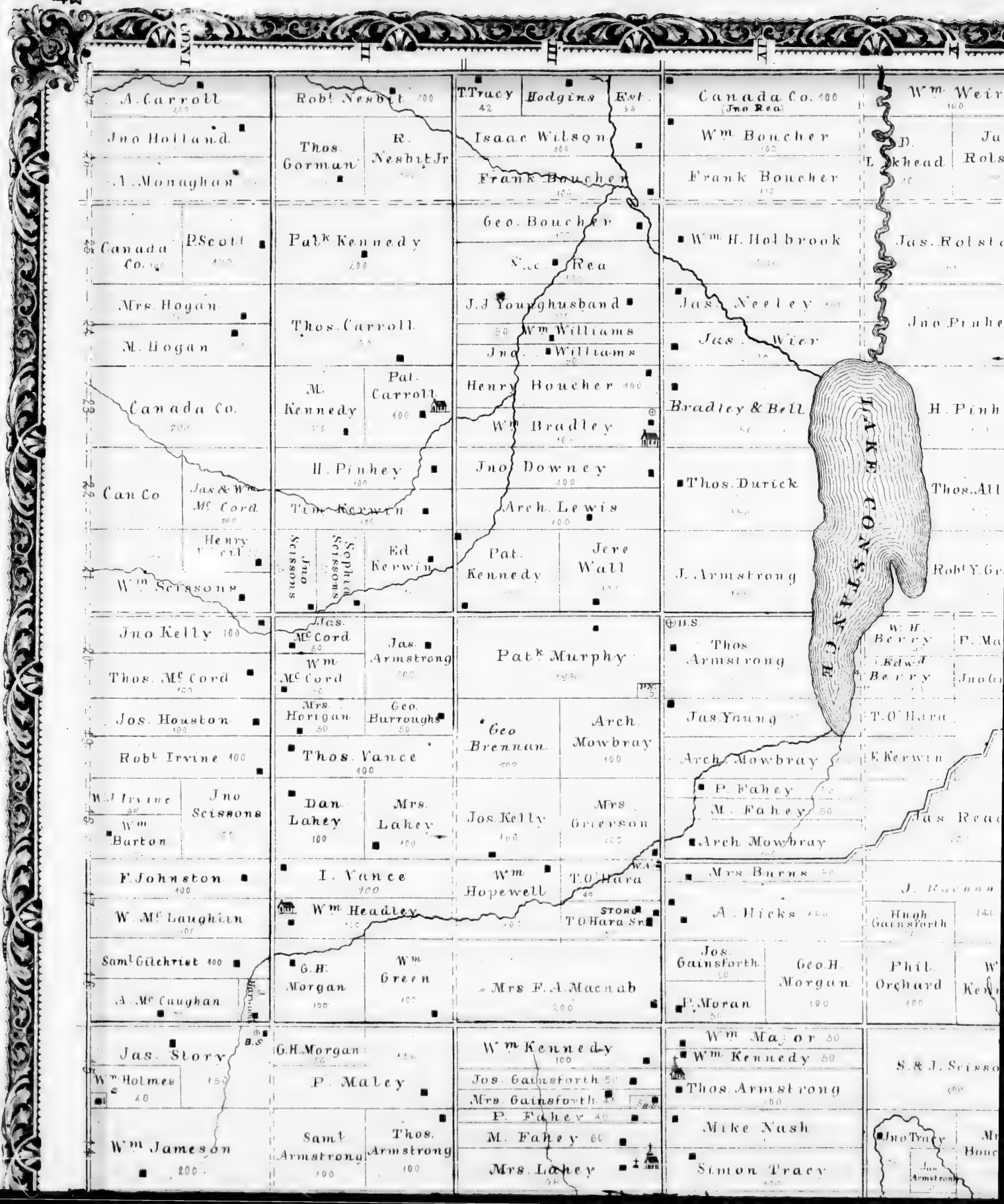
50 Chains per Inch

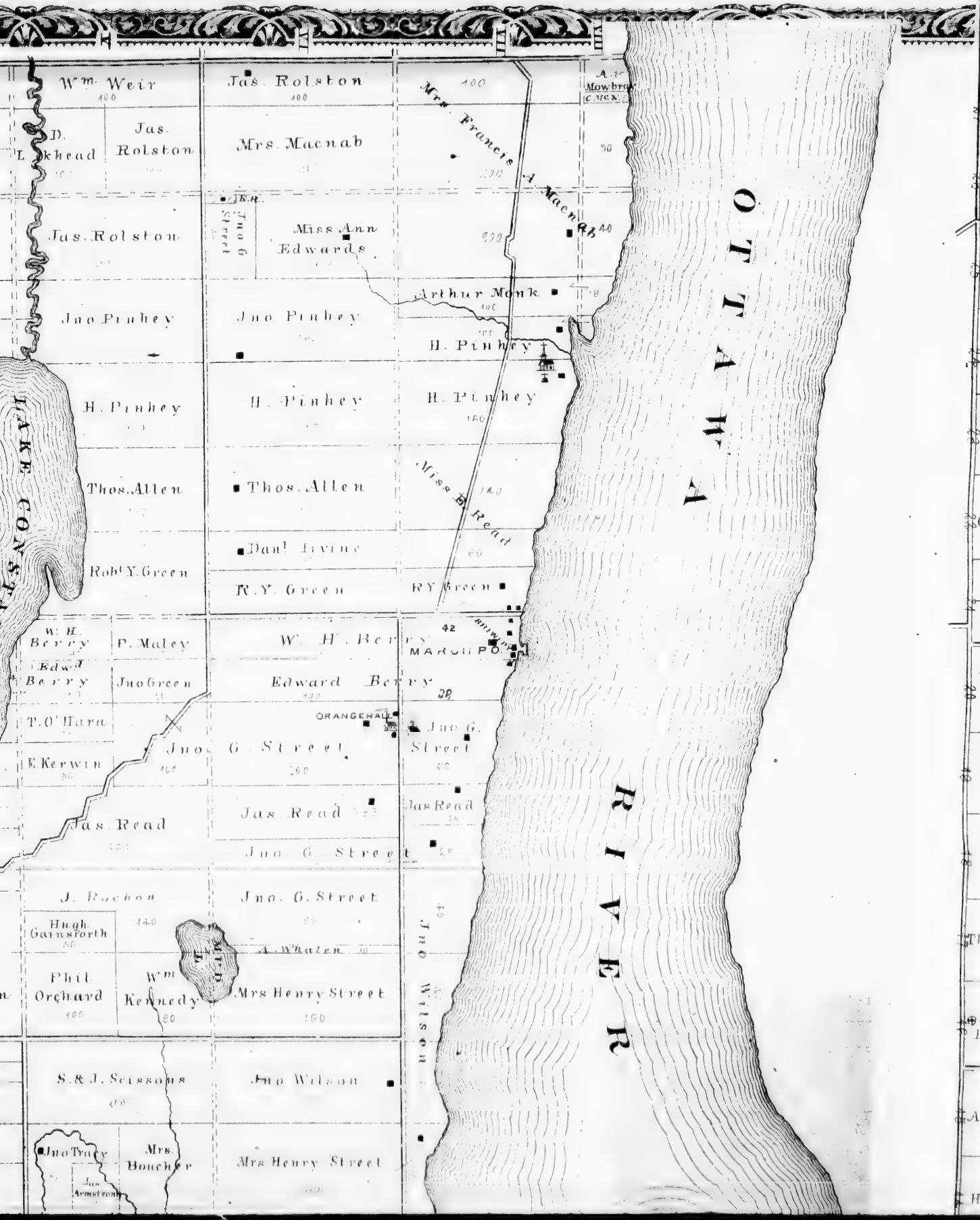


"VICTORIA COTTAGE," RES OF **ROBERT HURDMAN**, JUNCTION GORE, RIDEAU FRONT, GLOUCESTER TP, ONT.



"WATERFORD FARM," RES OF **W.H. HURDMAN**, JUNCTION GORE, GLOUCESTER TP, ONT.


CON I
II
III
IV
A. Carroll
Jno Holland
A. Monaghan
Canada Co.
P. Scott
Mrs. Hogan
M. Hogan
Canada Co.
Can Co
Jas & Wm Mc Cord
Henry
Wm Scissons
Jno Kelly
Thos. Mc Cord
Jos. Houston
Robt Irvine
W. J. Irvine
Jno Scissons
Wm Barton
F. Johnston
W. Mc Laughlin
Saml Gilchrist
A. Mc Caughan
Jas. Story
Wm Holmes
Wm Jameson
Robt Nesbit
Thos. Gorman
R. Nesbit Jr
Patk Kennedy
Thos. Carroll
M. Kennedy
Pat. Carroll
H. Pinhey
Tim Kerwin
Jno Scissons
Sophia Scissons
Ed Kerwin
Jas. Mc Cord
Wm Mc Cord
Jas. Armstrong
Mrs. Horigan
Geo. Burroughs
Thos. Vance
Dan. Lahey
Mrs. Lahey
I. Vance
Wm Headley
G. H. Morgan
Wm Green
G. H. Morgan
P. Maley
Saml Armstrong
Thos. Armstrong
T. Tracy
Hodgins Est.
Isaac Wilson
Frank Boucher
Geo. Boucher
Rea
J. J. Younghusband
Wm Williams
Jno Williams
Henry Boucher
Wm Bradley
Jno Downey
Arch. Lewis
Pat. Kennedy
Jere Wall
Patk Murphy
Geo Brennan
Arch. Mowbray
Jos. Kelly
Mrs Grierson
Wm Hopewell
T. O'Hara
T. O'Hara Sr.
STORE
Mrs F. A. Macnab
Wm Kennedy
Jos. Gainsforth
Mrs. Gainsforth
P. Fahey
M. Fahey
Mrs. Lahey
Canada Co. (Jno Rea)
Wm Boucher
Frank Boucher
Wm H. Holbrook
Jas. Neeley
Jas. Wier
Bradley & Bell
Thos. Durick
J. Armstrong
Thos Armstrong
Jas Young
Arch. Mowbray
P. Fahey
M. Fahey
Arch Mowbray
Mrs Burns
A. Hicks
Jos. Gainsforth
Geo H. Morgan
P. Moran
Wm Major
Wm Kennedy
Thos. Armstrong
Mike Nash
Simon Tracy
Wm Weir
D. Lockhead
Jas. Rolsto
Jno Pinhe
H. Pinh
Thos. All
Robt Y. Gr
W. H. Berry
Edwd Berry
T. O'Hara
E. Kerwin
Jas Rea
Hugh Gainsforth
Phil. Orchard
S. & J. Scisso
Jno Tracy
LAKE CONSTANCE


Wm Weir
Jas. Rolston
Mrs. Macnab
Mrs. Francis A. Macnab
Mowbray C.M.C.N.
D. Lockhead
Jas. Rolston
Jas. Rolston
Jno G. Street
Miss Ann Edwards
Arthur Monk
Jno Pinhey
Jno Pinhey
H. Pinhey
H. Pinhey
H. Pinhey
H. Pinhey
Thos. Allen
Thos. Allen
Miss E. Read
Dan'l Irvine
Rob't Y. Green
R. Y. Green
R Y Green
W. H. Berry
P. Maley
W. H. Berry
MARCH P.O.
Edward Berry
Jno Green
Edward Berry
T. O'Hara
ORANGEHALL
Jno G. Street
Jno. G. Street
E. Kerwin
Jas. Read
Jas. Read
Jas Read
Jno. G. Street
J. Rochon
Jno. G. Street
Hugh Gainsforth
A. Whalen
Phil Orchard
Wm Kennedy
Mrs Henry Street
Jno Wilson
S. & J. Scissons
Jno Wilson
Jno Tracy
Mrs Boucher
Mrs Henry Street
Jas Armstrong
LAKE CONSTANCE
OTTAWA RIVER
Jno Coil
D. Richards
Pat^k O Ke
P. Dolan
Pat^k O Ke
Jas L
Jno Connell
Canada Co.
Jno Dorigan
Jno Dol
Jno. Sm
Jno Smith
Jas. F Grierson
Thos. Acres
P. Major
Jno. Anderson
Thos Hodgins

Jno Coll 100
D Richards 60 A
77 D. Richards B
Pat^k O Kelly 100
GOV^T QUARRY
P. Dolan 100
Wm McDonald 100
Phil Coll 38
MOHR'S ISD
Pat^k O Kelly 200
Mrs. McLaren 120
Jas. Low 200
150
Mrs. McLaren 65.
CROWN POINT
Jno Connell 100
D. Munro 40
Dan Ross 60
Dan. Ross 75
Jno Ross 75
Jno Henderson 100
P Ryan 66
Mrs. J. Grierson 32
Canada Co. 100
Chas Munro 100
Chas. Munro 75
Isabella McLellan 75
Mrs. J. Grierson 100
Mrs. J. Grierson 90
Robt Penney 100
Jno. Dorigan 50
E. Pountney 50
Jos. Rutledge 75
D. Holmes 75
Jas. Drummond 50 Est
Jas. Drummond 50
Jas.
G.B.L. Fellowes 100 Est
Jno McTiernan 100
GOV^T QUARRY
Jno Dolan 100
Jno. Smith 200
Jno H. Grierson 80
Pat O'Kelly 80
Jno H. Grierson 100
Benj Hodgins 100
STORE
Geo T. Grierson 100
Jno Smith 100
Dant Ritchie 100
Dant Ritchie 86½
W. A. Ross 86½
Jno. Robinson 100
D. Baird 100 Est.
D. Baird Est 100
D. Baird Est.
Jas. F. Grierson 100
Jas Cochlin 50
P. Cochlin 50
Jas. F. Grierson 200
Jas Grierson 100
G.N. Headley 50
R. Penney 50
G.N. Headley 100
A.H. Headley 37
Thos Graham 40
Thos. Acres 100
Geo. Acres 50
P Farell 50
Jas. Dolan 50
P. Pileaux 50
Wm Headley 100
Jas. Wilson 100
Bradley & Bell 100
A. Kennedy 100
Mrs. Baird 37
Crown 140
P. Major 100
Hy Pool 100
Thos. Brown Jr
W.M.
Henry Penney 100
A. Gibson
H. Gibson 50
M. Gordon 100
Jno. Drummond
154
Ed Holbrook 142
KILMAURS P.O.
BUCKHAMS BAY
Jno. Anderson 100
Wm Cummings 100
Henry Milford 200
Jno Buckham 200
Jno Buckham 200
Ed. Holbrook 130
Thos Hodgins
David Wilson
Wm McBride
Wm Munro
Wm Wilson
Thos. Grierson 50
Dan'l
Wm Gray 100
Canada

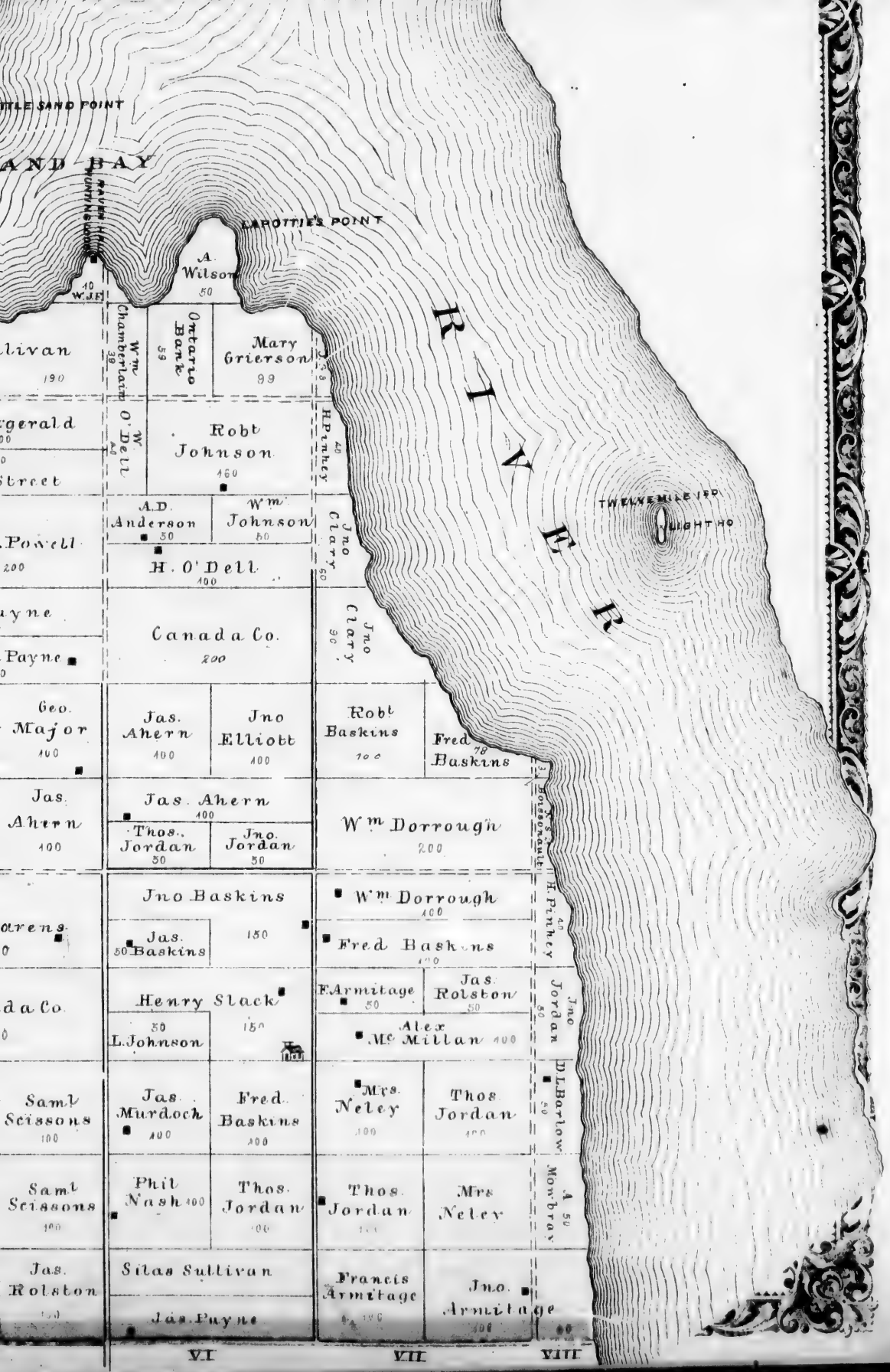
MAP OF TORBOLTON TOWNSHIP.

Scale 50 Chains per Inch

Mrs Gainsforth
P. Fahey
M. Fahey
Mrs. Lahey
Mike Nash
Simon Tracy
Wm Morgan
Jos. Davis
Wm Armstrong
G. H. Younghusband
Sam. Scissons
C. Church
SOUTH MARCH P.O.
TOWN HALL
Jno Tracy
Jas Armstrong
Mrs. Boucher
Thos Armstrong
Jno Wilson
Jno Wilson
R. Dennison
A. Whalen
Sam. Scissons
M. Whalen
AMALEN
Wm Jameson
Sam. Armstrong
Thos. Armstrong
Alex Christie
G. H. Younghusband
Jno Younghusband
N. Younghusband
Geo. Morgan
Geo. H. Morgan
Geo. Gilchrist
Wm A. Younghusband
Sam. Armstrong Sr
Sam. Armstrong
Henry Armstrong
Francis Bradley
Wm Bradley
Alex Moran
Thos. Sproul
D. Mc Murtry
Robt Armstrong
Sam. Scissons
Wm Gourley
M. Wilson
M. Wilson
A. J. Sharpe
D. Mc Murtry
Wm Lewis Est
Jos Smith
ORANGE HALL
Jas. Armstrong
Jno Armstrong
Oliver Riddle
O Riddle
Andrew Wilson
Jno O'Brien
Wm Richardson
Geo. Morgan Sr.
Geo. Morgan Jr
Jas. Erskine
Jas Cowan
Wm Richardson
Geo. Wm Mont. M.P.P.
M. Gleason
Jos. Gleason
Jno Wilson Jr
Pat. Burke
Hugh Gourley
E. Graham
D. Graham
Jno Gow
Thos. Kelly
Mrs. Armstrong
Mrs. Logan
Alex Gow Jr.
Mrs. Armstrong
Alex Gow Sr.
Wm Graham
Jno Bows
T. Richardson
Rich Nesbit
Jacob Logan
Arthur Read
CARP RIV
G. Richardson
Geo. Acres
Jas Watt
Geo. Acres
Hugh Parker
Robt Duncan
Jno Rec
Wm Robertson
Sam. Richardson
Fred. W. Richardson
Nat. Conley
Hugh Conley
M. W. Conley
W. Coulber
W. Mc Curdy
Fredk W. Richardson
Mrs. Scharf
Richard Richardson
E. Scharf
Nat. Scharf
Henry Allen
Jno Savage
Jno Hodgins
E. Scharf
Jno Boucher
Wm Robertson
Wm Gainsforth
Thos. James
T. Burroughs
Robt Scharf
Jno Boucher
J. Burroughs
R. Burroughs
Jno Clark Est
John Savage

Jno Tracy
Mrs. Boucher
Jas Armstrong
Thos Armstrong
Jno Wilson
Mrs Henry Street
200
Jno G Street
200
Jno Wilson 50
R. Dennison
A. Whalen
Saml Sissons
M. Whalen
A. Whalen
R. Burke
Jno. G. Street
LIGHT HOUSE
Thos Hodgins
David Wilson
Hon Billa Flint
ORANGE HALL
Andw Wilson
Thos. Wilson
Ed Smith
Thos Wilson
Mrs. Stormer
Wm Moore
Jno Brisnohan
Thos Dulentry
Jno Carr
Jno Bradley
Bradley & Bell, Agts
Rodk Casey
Jno Copps
Mrs J Baird
Canada Co
Jas. Neley
Robt Lonny
M. Fitzgerald
Jno Dolan
Thos. Dolan
Jas. Dolan
CONT
MAP OF
MARCH
TOWNSHIP.
Scale 50 Chains per Inch

David Wilson 100
Wm McBride 100
Wm Munro 100
Wm Wilson 100
Thos. Grierson 50
Danl B. Grierson 50
Wm Gray 100
Wm Newham 100
Canada Co. 72
LITTLE SAND POINT
SAND BAY
Billa Flint 200
Jno Sadler 100
N. Headley 50
Robt Munro 50
Jas. Mills 200
Jas. Mills 100
D. Baird Est. 100
W. J. Fetherston 30
HALL
Wm Wilson 100
Wm Hodgins 100
Wm Jno Fetherston 200
Wm Jno Fetherston
Wilson 100
Wm Nesbitt 100
Thos Wilson 100
Wm Nesbitt 100
D. Lalonde 50
J. Robt Ferguson 100
W. H. Hamilton 100
Wm Sullivan 190
Wm Chamberlain 39
Rich Blewitt 100
P. Vachey 50
A.F. STORE
FETHERSTONS CORS P.O
Thos Vance 100
Wm Moore 100
Jos. Porteous 100
Wm Brown 50
Jas. Fitzgerald 100
Thos. Fitzgerald 100
Jno Low 50
Wm Low 50
Jno Headley 150
Jas. Mills 100
Jno G. Street
W. O'Dell 40
risnohan 200
Wm Langford 100
Thos Wetherly 100
W. J. Fetherston 200
C. Armstrong 50
H. Hicks 50
Alex W. Powell 200
A.D. Anderso 50
H.
Jno Carr 100
Natt. Gordon 200
W. J. Fetherston 100
Robt Buckham 100
Thos Robertson 100
Jas. Payne 100
Abraham Payne 100
Jno Mc Quat 150
Bradley & Bell, Agts 100
N. Headley 100
Jas. T Grierson 100
Wm Major 100
W. J. Clark 50
R. Taylor 50
Geo. Major 100
Jas. Ahern 100
Jno Langford 100
Jas. Shaw 250
d Casey 200
Saml Bradley 100
Thos Bradley 100
Jas. Weir 150
Wm Weir 50
Wm Henderson 100
Chas. Langstaff 100
G. B. Lyon-Fellowes 100
Jas Ahern 100
Jas
Thos. Jorda 50
Copps 200
D. Baird Est.
W. J. Fetherston 100
Jas. Hay 100
Jas. Grierson 200
Thos. Borens 200
Jno
Jas. Baski 50
J. Baird
ada Co.
Mrs. Jno. Baird 200
Jas. Abbott 100
Francis Nesbitt 100
Henry Younghusband 100
Hugh Armstrong 100
Canada Co. 200
Hen
L. Johns 50
Neley 100
Jno Dolan
James Hogan 100
Wm Hobbs 100
Nich's Brennan 100
David Barens 100
W. J. Fetherston 100
Saml Scissons 100
Jas. Murdo 100
Lowe
G. Bobier 200
tzgerald
Thos Killenn 50
Jno McGuire 50
Thos. Muldoon 100
M. O'Hanly 50
W. J. Fetherston 50
Saml Scissons 100
Phil. Nash
Dolan
E. Charlebois 50
Pat Muldoon 100
Foster Smith 100
s. Dolan
Jno. Killenn 100
P. Mulloon 50
Henry Donoghue 50
Jno Casey 50
Jno Cowan 100
Robt Nesbitt 100
Jas. Rolston 100
Silas
Dolan 100
W. & Jno. Gorman 96
Jas. Casey 50
H. Younghusband 100
DUNROBIN P.O.
CONI
II
III
IV
V


TTLE SAND POINT
AND BAY
LAPOTTIE'S POINT
RIVER
TWELVEMILE ISD
LIGHT HO
A. Wilson 50
Mary Grierson 99
Ontario Bank 59
Wm Chamberlain 39
W. O'Dell 40
Robt Johnson 160
H. Pinney 40
A.D. Anderson 30
Wm Johnson 60
Jno Clary 60
H. O'Dell 100
Canada Co. 200
Jno Clary 90
Jas. Ahern 100
Jno Elliott 100
Robt Baskins 100
Fred Baskins 78
Jas. Ahern 100
Thos. Jordan 50
Jno. Jordan 50
Wm Dorrough 200
Jno Baskins
Jas. Baskins 50
150
Wm Dorrough 100
Fred Baskins 100
Henry Slack 150
L. Johnson 50
F. Armitage 50
Jas. Rolston 50
Alex Mc Millan 100
Jas. Murdoch 100
Fred. Baskins 100
Mrs. Neley 100
Thos Jordan 100
Phil Nash 100
Thos. Jordan 100
Thos. Jordan
Mrs Neley
Silas Sullivan
Jas. Payne
Francis Armitage 100
Jno. Armitage 100
Jno Jordan 50
D.L. Barlow 50
A. Mowbray 50
VI
VII
VIII

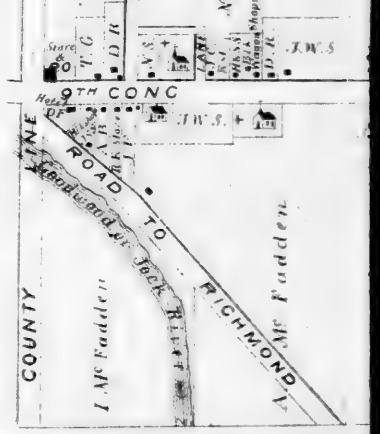
A O F. Coleman, V.S.
Ottawa.

Robt. Cummings.
Gloucester, Ex-Warden of Carleton.

Wm. Ralph Bell, M.D. &c
Gloucester.

Charles Billings,
Township Clerk, Gloucester.

Wm. H. Hurdman
Reeve of Gloucester.



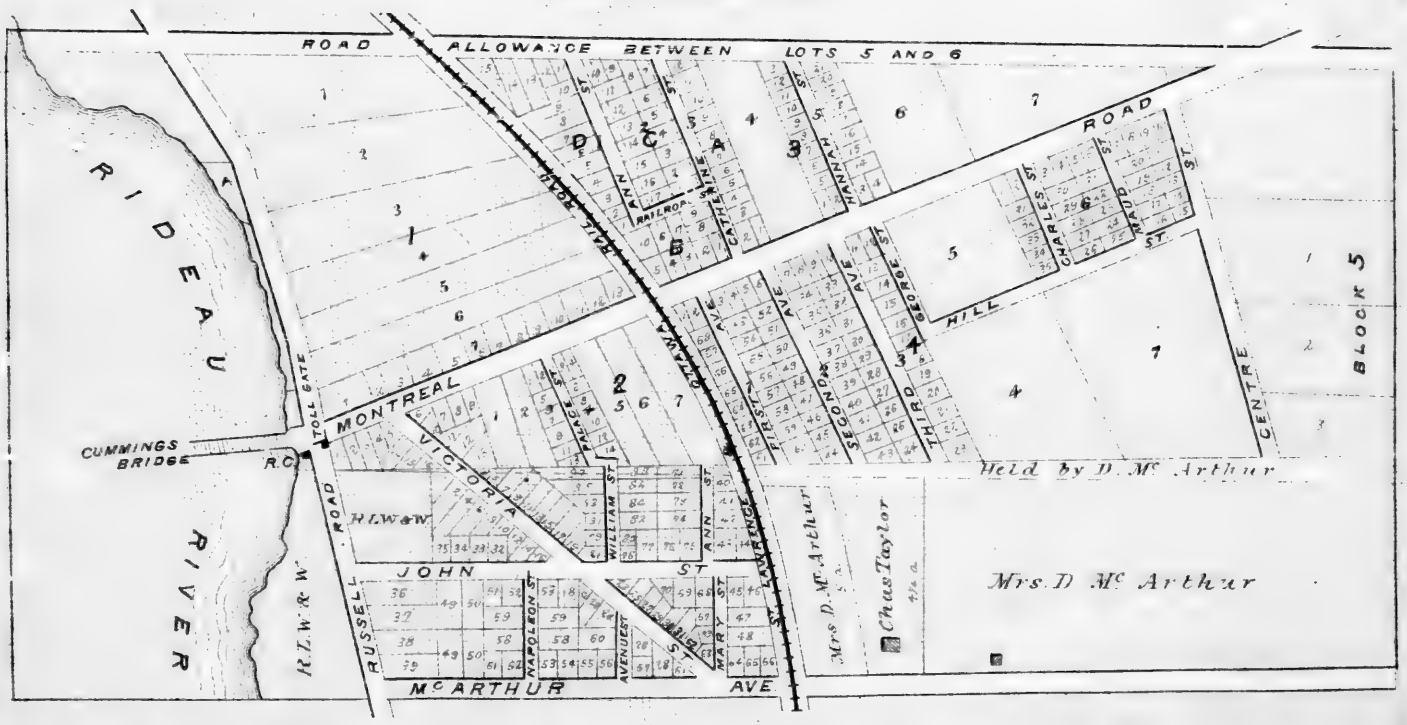
Subdiv
(Part of 3. Al
in the 1st
NEPE
Scale 10 Chs. per In

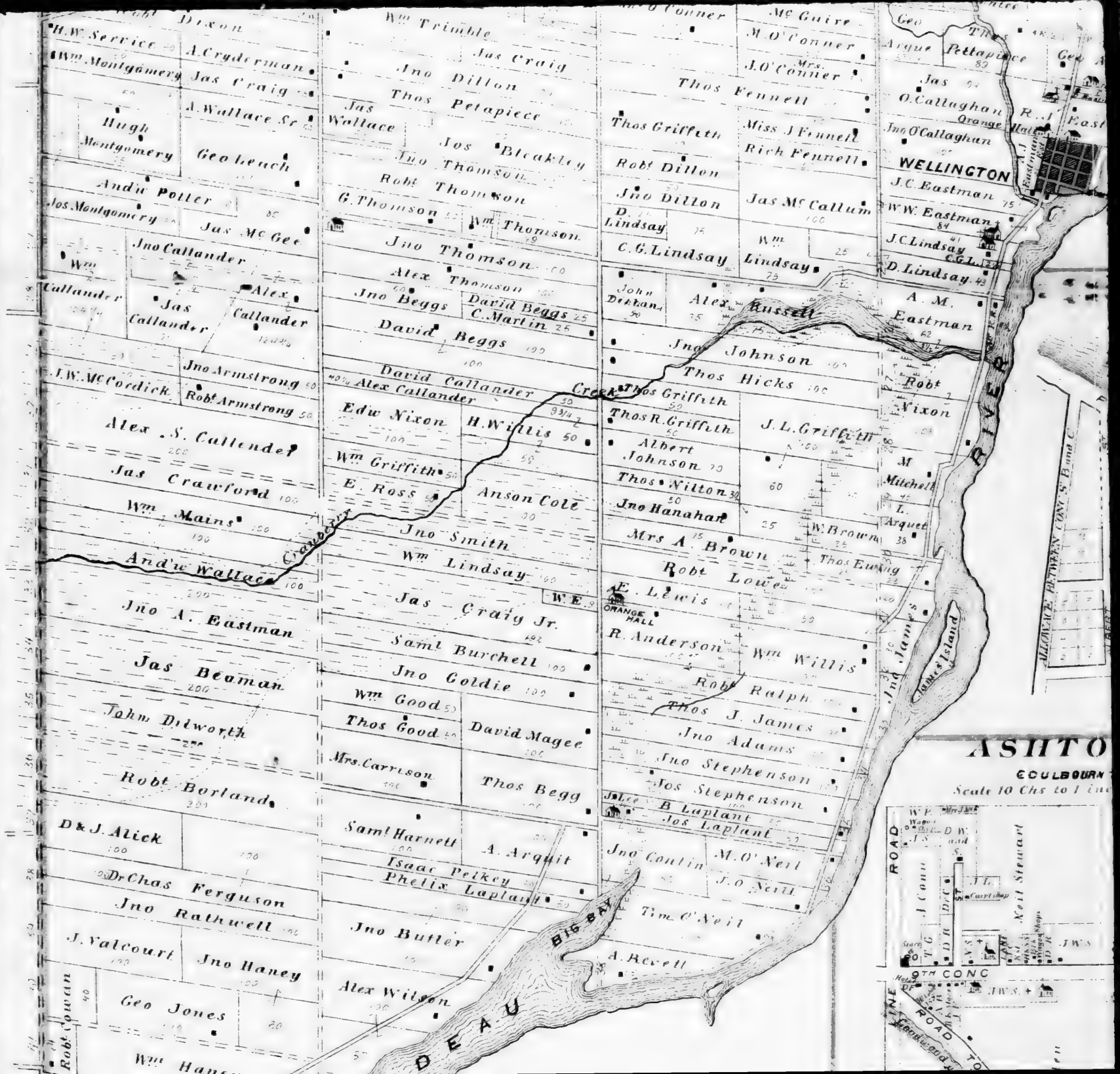
Village of

JANEVILLE

Being Part of Lots 6 & 7 in Junction Gore

Scale 10 Chs. per Inch.




Robt Dixon
H.W. Service
A. Cryderman
Wm Montgomery
Jas Craig
A. Wallace Sr
Hugh Montgomery
Geo Leach
Andw Potter
Jos Montgomery
Jas Mc Gee
Jno Callander
Wm Callander
Jas Callander
Alex Callander
Jno Armstrong
J.W. McCordick
Robt Armstrong
Alex S. Callender
Jas Crawford
Wm Mains
Andw Wallace
Jno A. Eastman
Jas Beaman
John Dilworth
Robt Borland
D & J. Alick
Dr Chas Ferguson
Jno Rathwell
J. Valcourt
Jno Haney
Robt Cowan
Geo Jones
Wm Hanes
Wm Trimble
Jas Craig
Jno Dillon
Thos Petapiece
Jas Wallace
Jos Bleakley
Jno Thomson
Robt Thomson
G. Thomson
Wm Thomson
Jno Thomson
Alex Thomson
Jno Beggs
David Beggs
C. Martin
David Beggs
David Callander
Alex Callander
Edw Nixon
H. Willis
Wm Griffith
E. Ross
Anson Cole
Jno Smith
Wm Lindsay
Jas Craig Jr.
Saml Burchell
Jno Coldie
Wm Good
Thos Good
David Magee
Mrs. Carrison
Thos Begg
Saml Harnett
A. Arquit
Isaac Peikey
Phelix Laplant
Jno Butler
Alex Wilson
Mc Guire
M. O'Conner
Mrs. J. O'Conner
Thos Fennell
Thos Griffith
Miss J. Fennell
Rich Fennell
Robt Dillon
Jno Dillon
Jas Mc Callum
D. Lindsay
C.G. Lindsay
Wm Lindsay
John Deehan
Alex Russell
Jno Johnson
Thos Hicks
Thos Griffith
Thos R. Griffith
J.L. Griffith
Albert Johnson
Thos Nilton
Jno Hanahan
W. Brown
Mrs A. Brown
Thos Euring
Robt Lowe
E. Lewis
ORANGE HALL
R. Anderson
Wm Willis
Robt Ralph
Thos J. James
Jno Adams
Jno Stephenson
Jos Stephenson
B. Laplant
Jos Laplant
Jno Coulin
M. O'Neil
J. O'Neil
Tim O'Neil
A. Revell
Creek
Crawford
Jno James
James Island
BIG BAY
DEAU
Geo
Argue
Pettapiece
Jas
O. Callaghan
Jno O'Callaghan
Orange Hall
WELLINGTON
J.C. Eastman
W.W. Eastman
J.C. Lindsay
C.G.L.
D. Lindsay
A. M. Eastman
Robt Nixon
M Mitchell
L. Arquet
Thos Euring
ALLIANCE BETWEEN CONY'S Band C.
ASHTO
COULBOURN
Scale 10 Chs to 1 inc
ROAD
J. Conn
Neil Stewart
Carpt Shop
9TH CONC
ROAD

Henry Seabrook
Hugh Craig
Robt Pettapiece
Robt Daily
Hugh Fiddis
Thos Dilworth
Mrs Robt Dilworth
Robt Daily
Andrew J. Moore
Robt Beckett
Thos Pollock
Saml Craig
Jno Wallace
Geo Leech
Saml Leech
Robt Graham
Robt Moffatt
Wm Moffatt
Jas Kennedy
Wm Craig
Danl Mc Ewen
Mrs Chas. Burgess
Misses C&S Pettapiece
Jonathan Craig
Benjamin Mc Ewen
James Craig
Robt
David Barrows
Montgomery
A. Callender
Hiram Mc Ewen
Richard Kidd
Robt Dixon
H.W. Service
Wm Montgomery
Jas Craig
A. Wallace Sr.
Hugh Montgomery
Geo Leech

Jno Johnston
Geo Leech
Isaac Pratt
Thos Moore
Michael Ball
Wm & Moses Ball
Jas Graham
Robt Craig
Jno Craig
Robt Graham
Temperance Hall
J. A. Eastman
Hugh Moffitt
Thos Moffitt
Hugh Moffitt
Thos Moffitt
Jas Moffitt
Robt Craig
Hugh Craig
Hugh Wallace
Robt Wallace
H. Wallace
Alex Wallace Jr.
Alex Wallace Sr.
Jas Wallace
Robt S. Wallace
Jno Simmons
Jas Craig
Jas. Craig
NORTH GOWER
Henry Seabrook
Wm Trimble
Jas Craig
Jno Dillon
Thos Petapiece
Jas Wallace
Jos Bleakley
Jno Thomp

Weddell
Jno Weddell
Chas Goodall
Mud Creek
Adam Bradley
Eastman
James Craig
Eastman
James Carson
J. Clark
Jno Carson
James
CARSONBY P.O.
Store
Orange Hall
Wm Craig
Jno Kennedy
Wm Craig
Thos Moffitt
Nixon Craig
Jno Nixon
Jas Moffitt
Robt Moffitt
Jas Brownlee
Jno Phelan Est.
H. Watts
Anson Cole
Jno Cole
Jas Beaman
Stevens Creek
H. Mc Ewen
Jno Dillon
Jas Armstrong
Nadab Eastman
Danl O'Conner
Mc Guire
M. O'Conner
Mrs J. O'Conner
Thos Fennell
Thos Griffith
Miss J. Fennell
Rich Fennell
Robt Dillon

Jas Watterson
Gabriel Watterson
Jas Mc Niece
Jno Vaughan
Jno Mc Tavish
Robt Davis
G. & A. Scott
Robt Potter
Lakeman Estate
James Lakeman
H. Pratt
Thos Garlan
Jas Bell
Wm Adams
Robt Kerr
Jas Kerr
Jas S.
Geo Lewis
Robt Ovens
Jno Bell
Saml Bell
Geo Pollock
Thos Dillon
J.D. Lindsay
Anson
Barrows
Thos Brown
David
Jamieson
Ira Byce
A. Mc Curr
Saml Jamieson
Jas Jamieson
Jno Jamieson
Jas Hyland Est.
Hugh Brownlee
Jas Scott
Geo Argue
Thos Pettapiece
Geo Argue
Jas O. Callaghan
R. J. Eastman
Jno O'Callaghan
Orange Hall
WELLINGTON
A. J. Eastman

MAP OF NO. GOWER

Scale 50 Chains per Inch

Fourth Conc.

David Moore Sr.
David Moore Jr.
Henry McCord
Jos Arkley
John Hill Sr.
John Hill Jr.
James Hill
H. Robinson
Jas Baxter
James Baxter
Andw Wilson
Mrs Mary Good
Wm Cassels
Jas Good
Wm Jno Good
Jas D Mills
Wm H. Brownlee
Henry Seabrook
Hugh Craig
Robt Pettapiece
Robt Daily

Third Conc.

Mrs Geo Trimble
Saml Bedmish
Jno Hill
F. L. Boissonneault
Geo Monahan Estate
Adam Geddes
Jas Kerrigan
Jno Kerrigan
Jno Fox
Jno Geddes
Thos Pender Sr.
Lewis Kennedy
Jno Johnston
Geo Leech
Isaac Pratt
Thos Moore

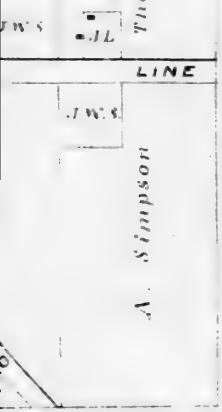
Second Conc.

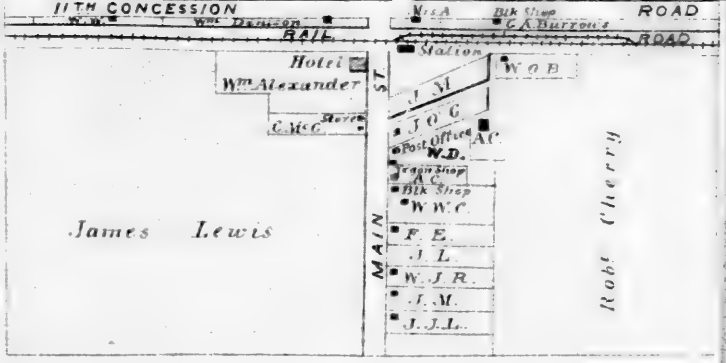
Bernard Quinn
Jno Chambers Jr
Jos Pennent
Edw Nixon
Jno Mahony's Hrs
Hugh Craig
Robt Carson
Chas Carson
Thos Good
R. Craig
Robt Moffitt
Jas Weddell
Jonathan Weddell
Jno Weddell
Chas Goodall
Adam Bradley
James Craig
James Carson
B. Eastman
A. Eastman
J. Clark

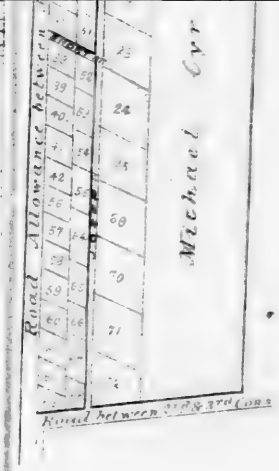
First Conc.

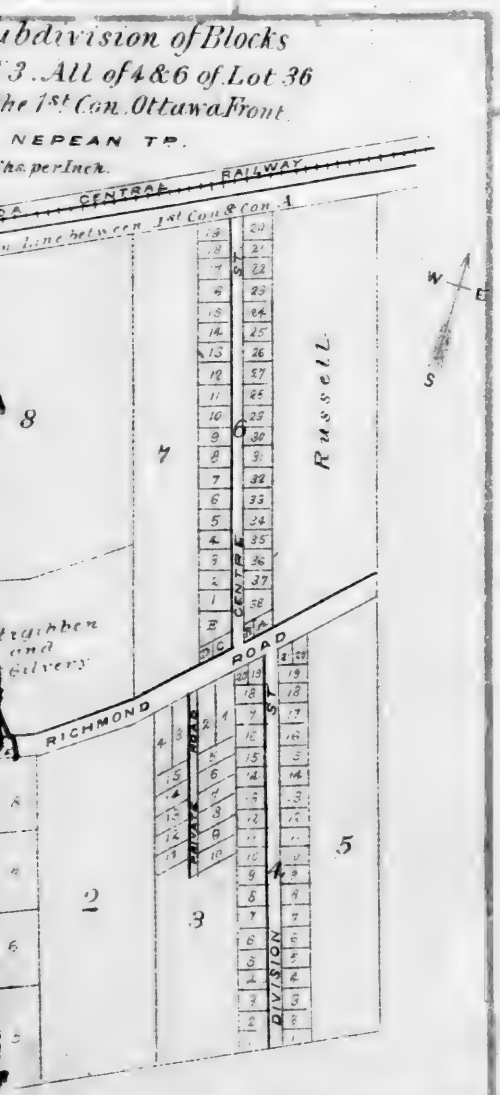
Martin Howe
Mrs Wm Tobin
Thos Howe Sr.
Thos Howe Jr.
Jno Howe
Jno Goston
Mrs Wm O'Callaghan
Chas Carson
M. L. Griffith
Wm McEwen
Thos Potter
Thos Good
Saml Galloway
Robt Brown
Thos Mitchell
Henry Mitchell
Thos Craig
Rich Bradley
A. P. Armstrong
Jas Watterson
Gabriel Watterson
Jas McNiece
Jno Vaughan
Jno McTavish

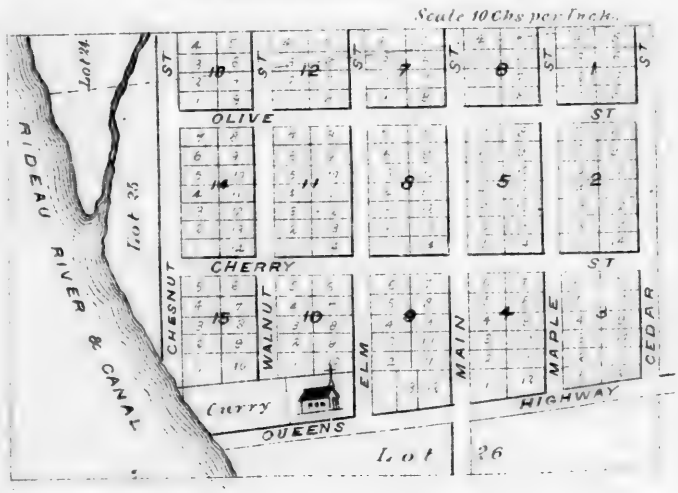
Mud Creek


LINE
A. Simpson

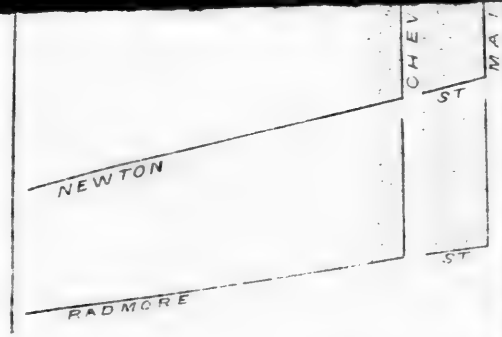

11TH CONCESSION
RAIL ROAD
Station
Hotel
Wm Alexander
MAIN ST
James Lewis
Post Office
Blk Shop
Rob't Cherry

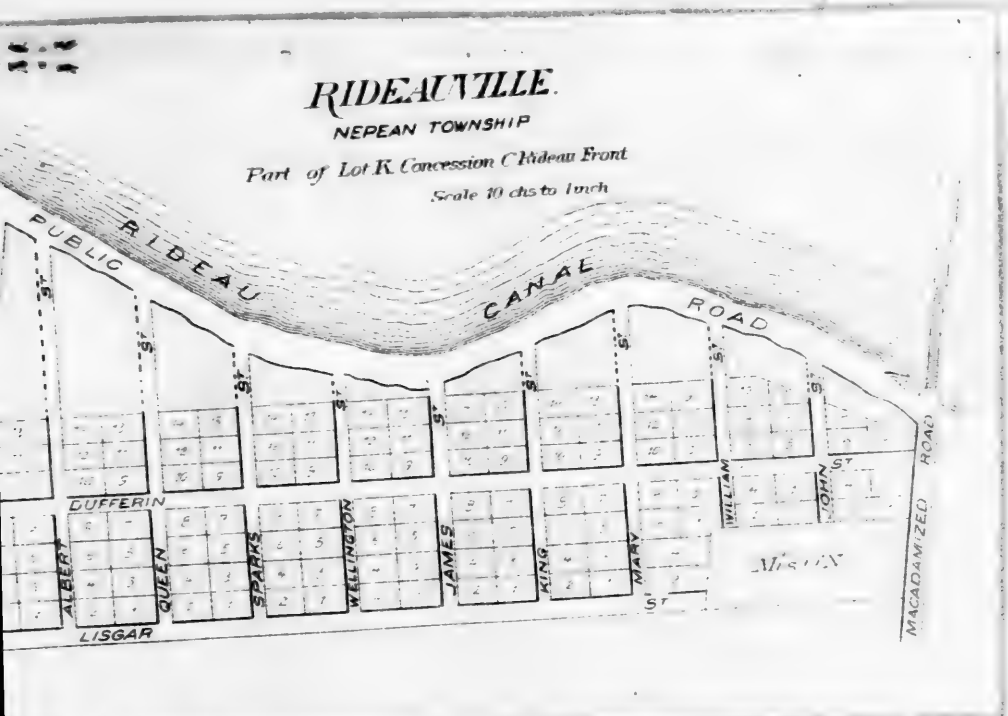

Road Allowance between
Michael Cyr
Road between 3rd & 4th Cons

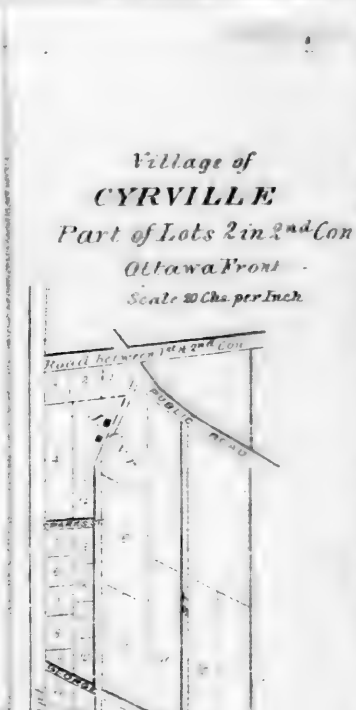

ubdivision of Blocks
3. All of 4 & 6 of Lot 36
he 1st Con. Ottawa Front
NEPEAN TP.
Chs. per Inch.
CENTRAL RAILWAY
Line between 1st Con & Con. A
Russell
CENTRE
RICHMOND ROAD
DIVISION ST
W
E
S

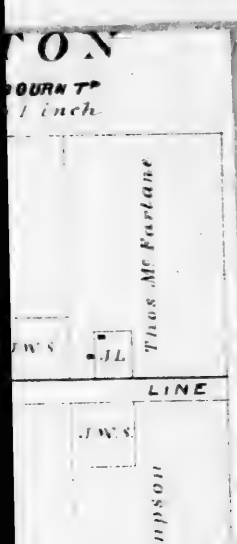

Village of
LONG ISLAND
Part of Lots 24 & 25 Broken Front Concession
of Rideau Front, Gloucester Tp.
Scale 10 Chs per Inch.
Lot 24
Lot 25
RIDEAU RIVER & CANAL
OLIVE ST
CHERRY ST
CHESNUT
WALNUT
ELM
MAIN
MAPLE
CEDAR
Curry
QUEENS HIGHWAY
Lot 26

Argue
T. H. Fennell
T. Fennell
astman
NEW UNION BRIDGE
BROKE

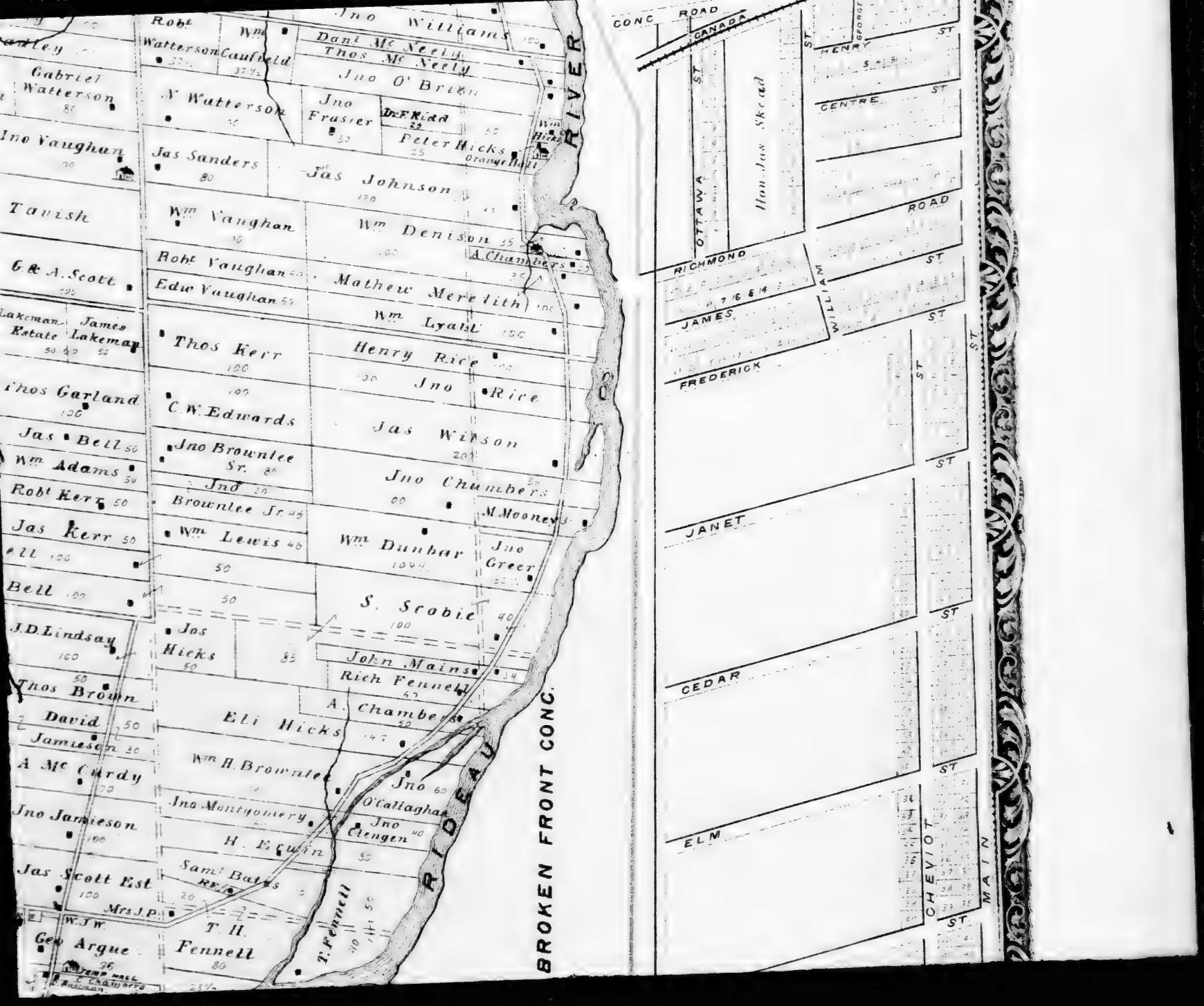

NEWTON
RADMORE
ST
ST


RIDEAUVILLE.
NEPEAN TOWNSHIP
Part of Lot K. Concession C Rideau Front
Scale 10 chs to 1 inch
PUBLIC ROAD
RIDEAU CANAL
DUFFERIN
ALBERT
QUEEN
SPARKS
WELLINGTON
JAMES
KING
MARY
WILLIAM
JOHN
LISGAR
MACADAMIZED ROAD


Village of
CYRVILLE
Part of Lots 2 in 2nd Con
Ottawa Front
Scale 20 Chs. per Inch
Road between 1st & 2nd Con
PUBLIC ROAD
Allowance between Junction Gore and Ottawa Front
Cyr


TON
OURN Tp
1 inch
Thos. McFarlane
J.L.
LINE
J.W.S.
npson

STITTSVILLE
GOULBOURN Tp
Scale 10 Chs. to 1 inch
Jno Peck
Wm & A. Alexander
MANCHESTER ST
Wm Denison
J.S.
MAIN ST
T.B.
G.B.
G.E.
Shop
Store
Mrs Argue
Wm McCurdy
Jno Rose
11TH CONCESSION ROAD
W.W.
Wm Denison
RAIL ROAD
Blk Shop
C.A. Burrows
Station
Hotel
Wm Alexander
Store
C.McC.
J.M.
J.O.C.
Post Office
A.C.
W.D.
Tailor Shop
A.C.
Blk Shop
W.W.C.
W.O.B.
Cherry
James Lewis


Robt Watterson
Wm Caufield
Jno Williams
Dani Mc Neely
Thos Mc Neely
Jno O' Brien
Gabriel Watterson
N Watterson
Jno Frasier
Dr F Kidd
Peter Hicks
Orange Hall
Jno Vaughan
Jas Sanders
Jas Johnson
Tavish
Wm Vaughan
Wm Denison
A Chambers
G & A Scott
Robt Vaughan
Edw Vaughan
Mathew Meredith
Wm Lyall
James Lakeman
Lakeman Estate
Thos Kerr
Henry Rice
Jno Rice
Thos Garland
C W Edwards
Jas Wilson
Jas Bell
Wm Adams
Jno Brownlee Sr.
Jno Chambers
Robt Kerr
Jno Brownlee Jr.
M Mooney
Jas Kerr
Wm Lewis
Wm Dunbar
Jno Greer
Bell
S. Scobie
J.D. Lindsay
Jos Hicks
John Mains
Thos Brown
Rich Fennell
David
A. Chambers
Jamieson
Eli Hicks
A Mc Cardy
Wm H. Brownlee
Jno O'Callaghan
Jno Jamieson
Jno Montgomery
Jno Clengen
H. Ewin
Jas Scott Est
Saml Batts
Mrs J.P.
W.J.W.
T. H. Fennell
Geo Argue
T. Fennell
RIDEAU
RIVER
BROKEN FRONT CONC.
CONC ROAD
CANADA
HENRY
GEORGE
ST
CENTRE
OTTAWA
Hon. Jas. Skead
ROAD
RICHMOND
WILLIAM
JAMES
FREDERICK
JANET
CEDAR
ELM
CHEVIOT
MAIN

VER
TOWNSHIP
er Inch
Conc
Concession A
Tobin
Thos Howe Jr.
Jno Howe
Mrs Wm O'Callaghan
Thos Potter
Sam'l Gallaway
Mitchell
Craig
Gabriel Watterson
Jno Vaughan
Murdock Cameron
Jos Duncan
Wm Petapiece
Jno Potter
Jas Potter
Sam'l Potter
Jno Condie
E. Scarf
Joshua Clothier
Thos Petapiece
Wm Caufield
Sam'l Duncan
Adam Gaddis
H. Webster
Jno Williams
Robt Watterson
Wm Caufield
Dan'l Mc Neely
Thos Mc Neely
Jno O' Brien
N. Watterson
Jno Frasier
Peter Hicks
Jas Sanders
MANOTICK
LONG ISLAND
WEST BRANCH
RIVER
Village of
BAYTOWN
Part of Lot 30 in the 1st Con. Ottawa Front
NEPEAN TP
Scale 10 Chs per Inch
CONC ROAD
CANADA
CENTRAL
RAILWAY
ALLOWANCE
HENRY
ST
CENTRE
ST

C. J. O'Doherty,
Barrister at-Law, Ottawa

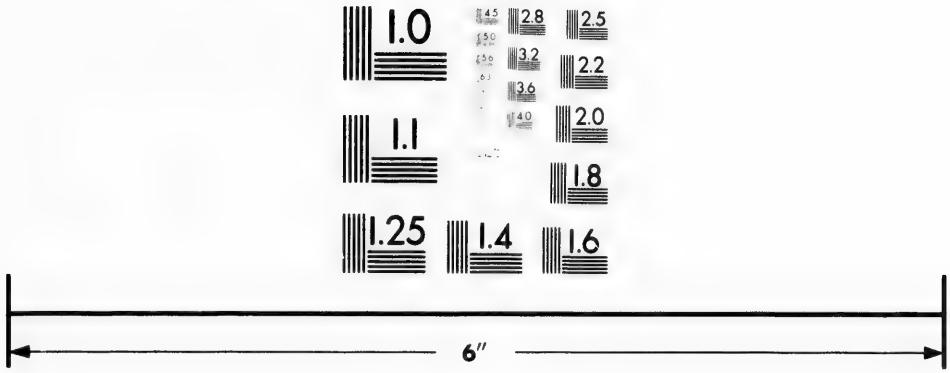
M. R. Dickinson

C. W. Mitchell,
Proprietor "Free Press"
Ottawa Ont.

C. A. Burrell
Ex-Mayor City of Ottawa

R. C. W. MacLean
Ottawa.

IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)



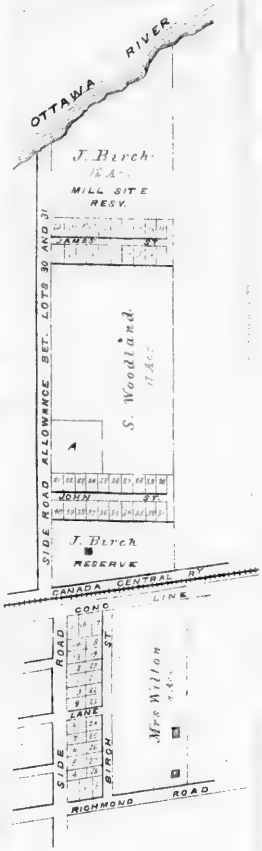
Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

2.8
2.5
3.2
2.2
3.6
2.0
1.8
1.0

BIRCHTON.

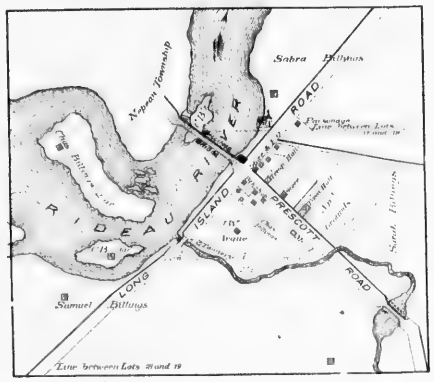
Subdivision of part of West ½ of Lot 31 First Conc. and Conc. A. Ottawa Front



BILLINGS BRIDGE.

Being Part of Lots 17 and 18 Junction Gore

Scale 10 Chs to 1 Inch.

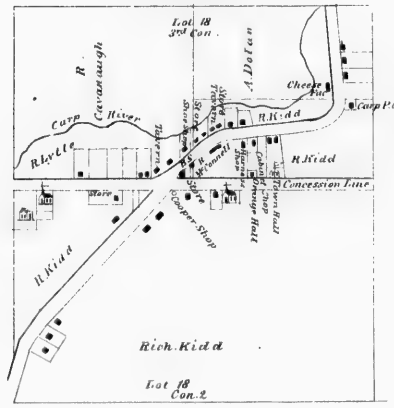


Huntley Tp

Plan of the Village of

CARP

Scale 10 Chs per 1 Inch.

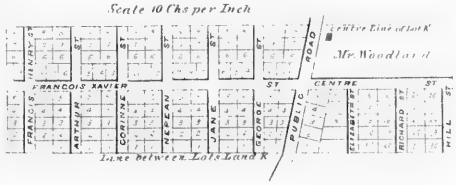


NEPEANVILLE

Part of the South ½ of Lot K Con. B Rideau Front.

NEPEAN TOWNSHIP.

Scale 10 Chs per Inch



Subdivision of part of Lot M.

Concession C of Rideau Front

TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN

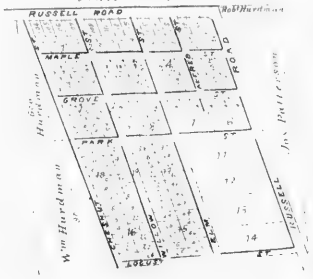
Scale 10 chs to 1 inch

WILLOWDALE

Part of Lot 18 in Junc Gore

GLOUCESTER TP

Scale 10 Chs per Inch

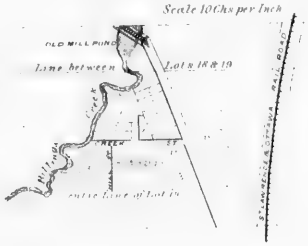


Village of

GATEVILLE

Part of Lot 19 Junction Gore Gloucester Tp

Scale 10 Chs per Inch

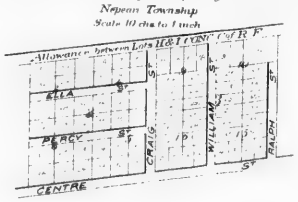


Parkview.

Subdivision of Lots 3 & 5 and 6 of Block 2 and Lots 9, 10, 15 and 16 of Block 3 in Subdivision of West part of Lot 1 Conc C of R.F.

Nepean Township

Scale 10 chs to 1 inch



Subdivision of Lot 19 Block 6

in Subdivision of part of Lot 1 Conc C

NEPEAN TOWNSHIP

Rideau Front

Scale 8 chs to 1 inch

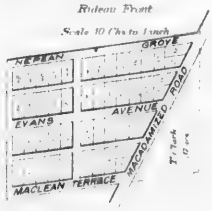
Evansville

NEPEAN TP

West end of NE ½ of Lot K Conc A

Rideau Front

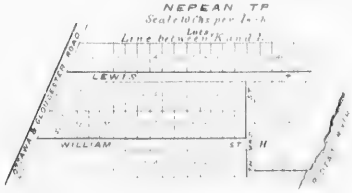
Scale 10 Chs to 1 inch



Subdivision of the East part of the North ½ of Lot L in Con. C of R.F.

NEPEAN TP

Scale 10 Chs per Inch



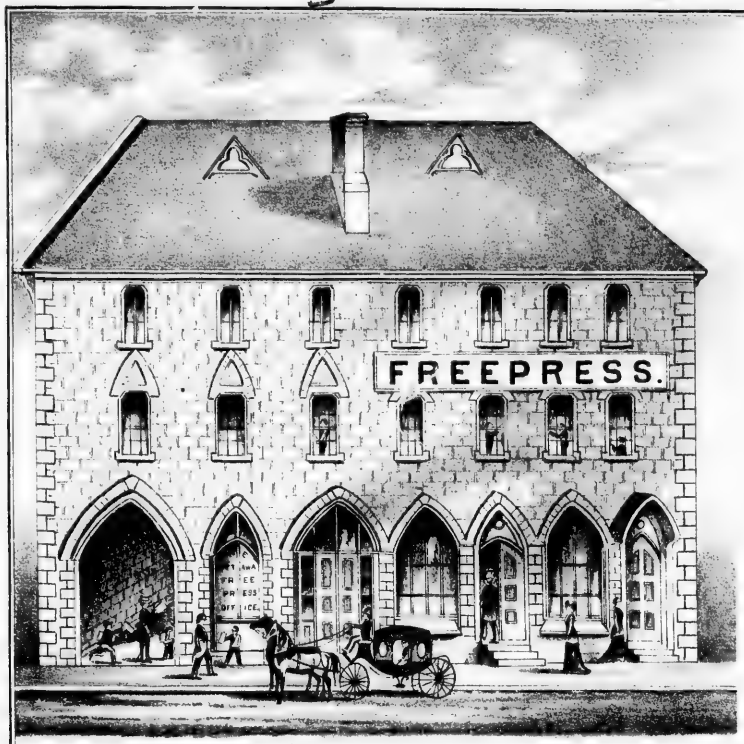
Gloucester Tp.

Village of

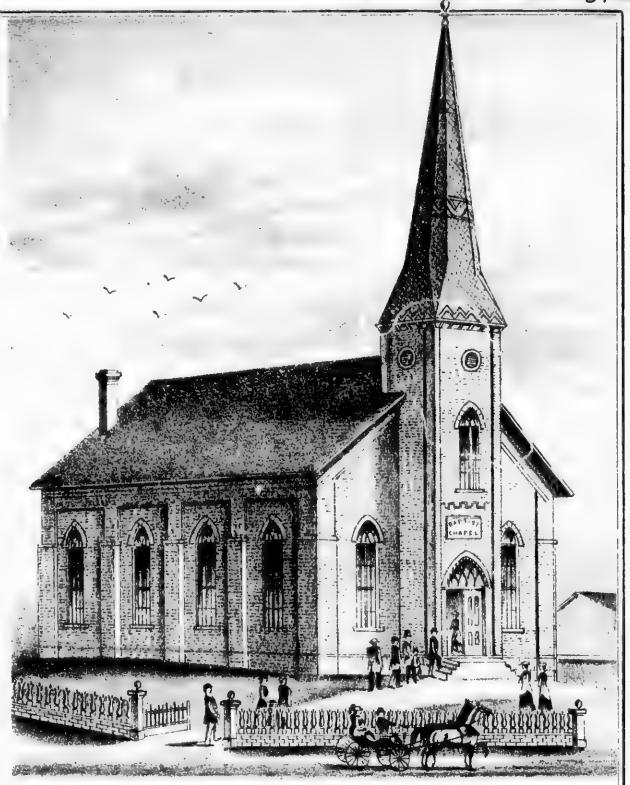
CATHARTIC

Part of Lot 1 in 2th Conc. O.F.

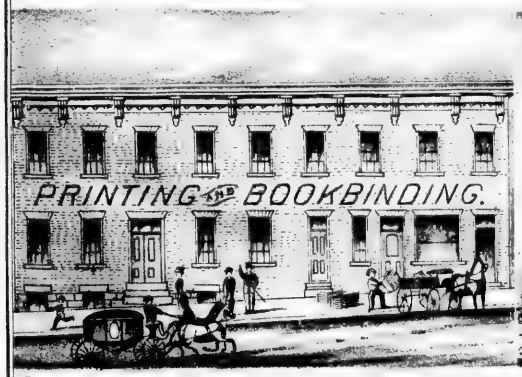
Scale 10 chs to 1 inch.



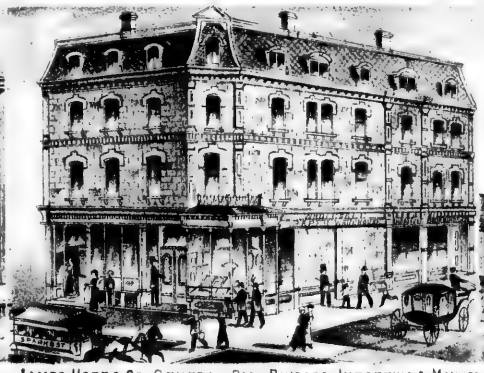
FREE PRESS PRINTING & PUBLISHING HOUSE,
C.W. MITCHELL PROP. OTTAWA, ONTARIO.



BAPTIST CHAPEL, OSGOODE TP ONT.

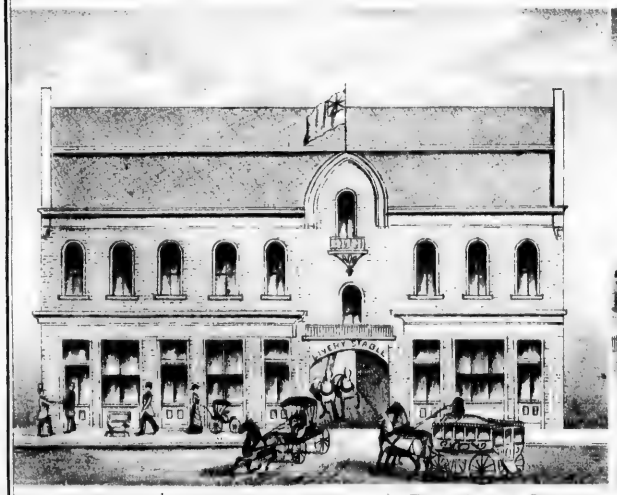


WOODBURN'S STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
OTTAWA, ONT.



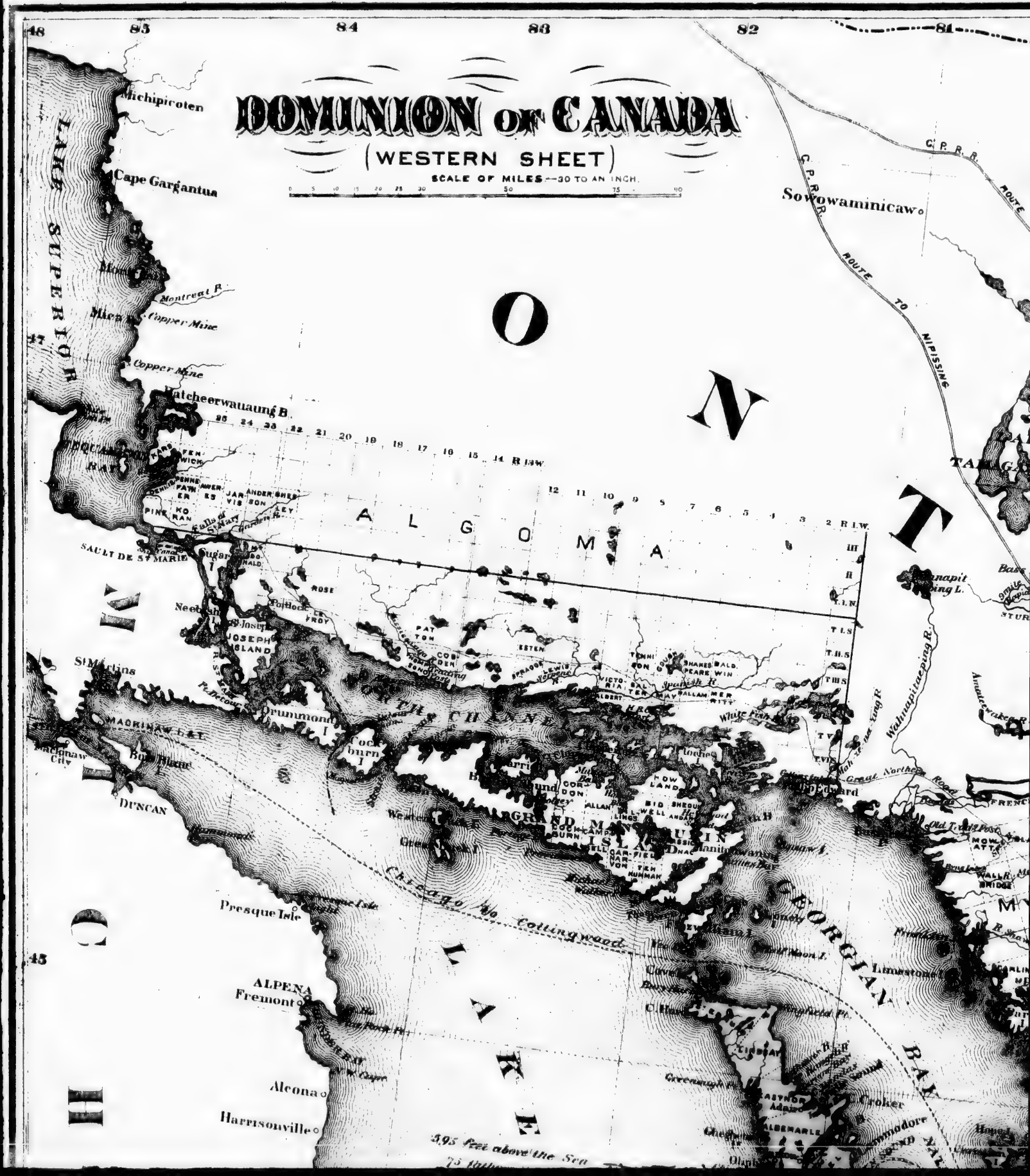
JAMES HOPE & CO. GENERAL BOOK BINDERS, IMPORTING & MANUF^R
STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS & PRINTERS
22 SPARKS ST. & COR. SPARKS & ELGIN STS. OTTAWA, ONT.

RES. & STORE OF W.H. BUTLER.
RICHMOND, ONT.



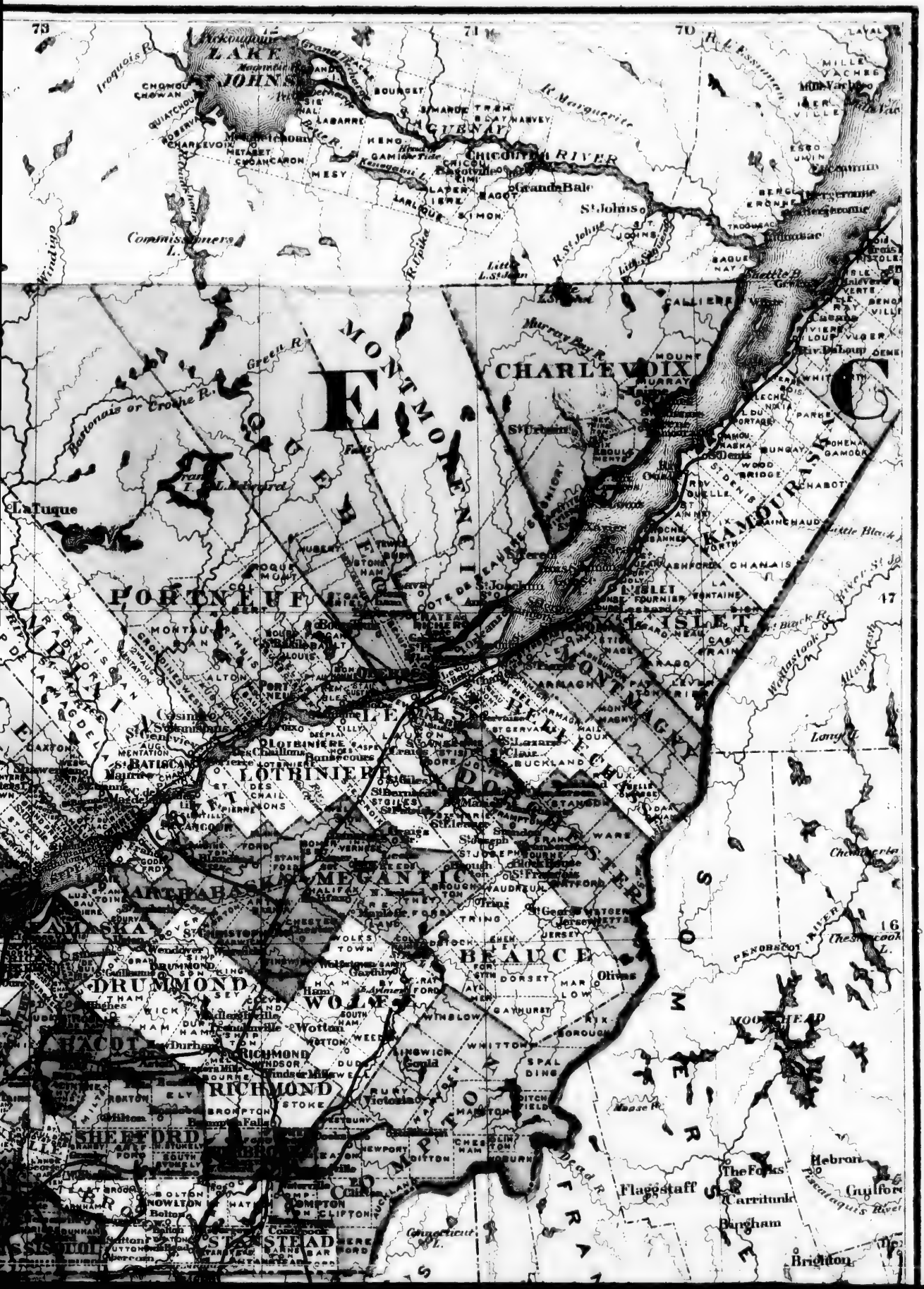
VICTORIA LIVERY & BOARDING STABLES, THOS. CLUFF, PROPR.
QUEEN & ALBERT STS. NEAR CITY HALL SQUARE, OTTAWA, ONT.

"RIDEAU BANK COTTAGE", RES. OF JAMES HARRIS, VETERINARY SURGEON,
CUMMINGS BRIDGE, OTTAWA, ONT.

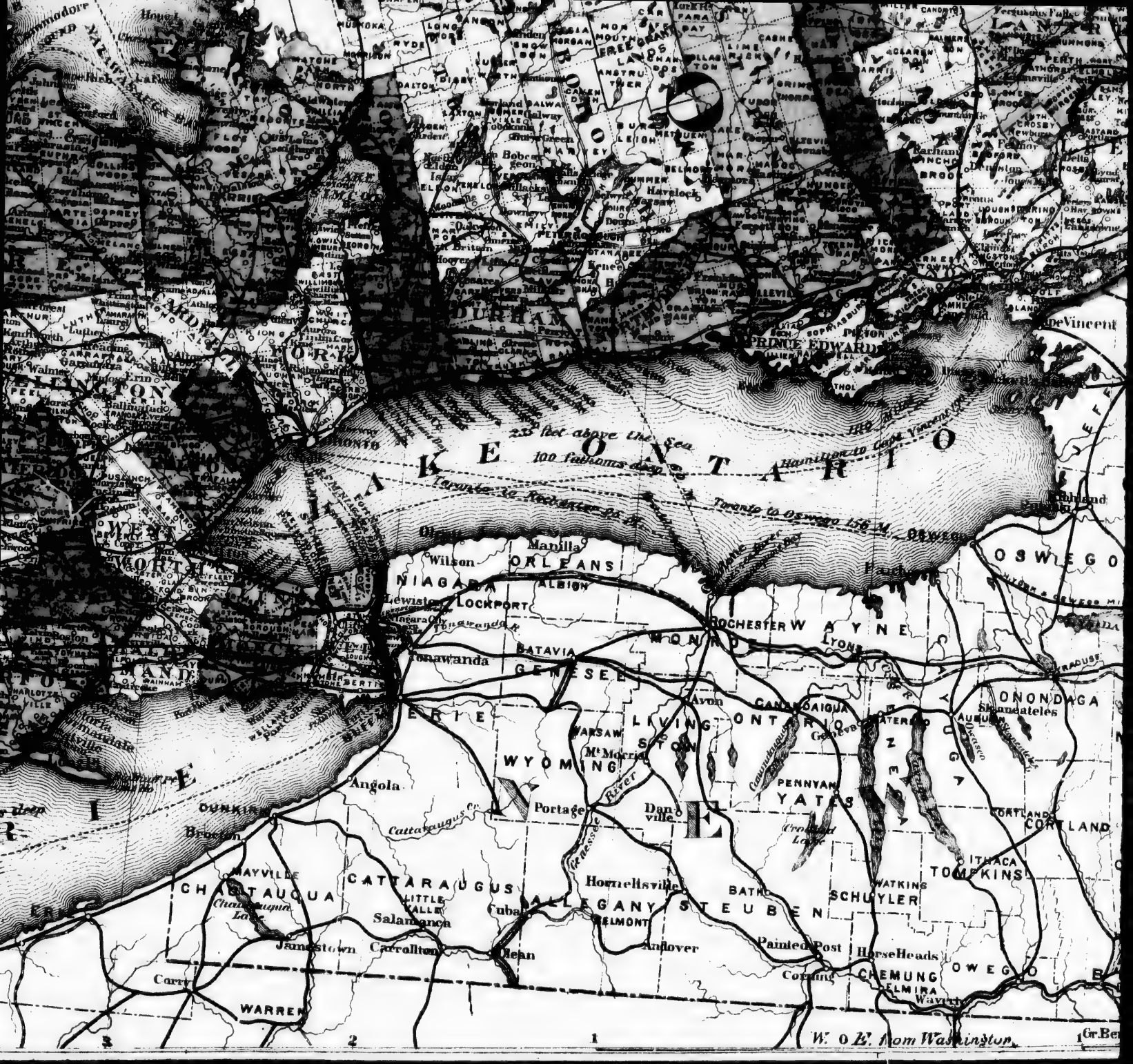

DOMINION OF CANADA
(WESTERN SHEET)
SCALE OF MILES.—30 TO AN INCH.
LAKE SUPERIOR
Michipicoten
Cape Gargantua
Montreal R.
Copper Mine
Batcheerwauaung B.
ALGOMA
SAULT DE ST MARIE
Neebish I.
St Martins
MACKINAW I. & T.
Mackinaw City
Bois Blanc
DUNCAN
Drummond I.
Cockburn I.
THE CHANNEL
GRAND MANITOULIN ISLAND
Presque Isle
ALPENA
Fremont
Alcona
Harrisonville
Cottingwood
Sowowaminicaw
C. P. R. ROUTE TO NIPISSING
Wahnapitaeping R.
Great Northern Road
Limestone
Croker
Commodore
GEORGIAN BAY
595 feet above the Sea

West from Greenwich
81
80
79
78
77
Portage
C.P.R.R. ROUTE TO MATTAWA
TO NIPISSING
River Blanche
Canoe Route
Labyrinth L.
LAC LES QUINZES
OTTAWA R.
H.B. Company's Post
Canoe Route
Portage
Q
U
T
A
R
LAKE TEMOGAMIGUE
H.B.Co. Trading Post
Sasinagog L.
Deer L.
L. of the Islands
Wolf Lake
Big Lake
Portage
White L.
Desert or Sains L.
Long Rapids
RIVE DU MOINE
Kekacumman R.
River Montreal
LAKE TAMAGAMINGUE
L. Traverse
Bass L.
Sturgeon R.
Smoke R.
Bauching L.
Anthony or 7 League River
OTTAWA RIVER
Wahnapitaeping R.
PONTIAC
GRAHAM
GLAD STONE
LABOU CHERE
KIR KABY
ABER FORD
ABER DEEN
Deux Joachim
Mattawa River
RAPINEAU
CLARA
MARIA
HEAD
ROLPH
Falls & Rapids
FRENCH RIVER
Black R.
Coulonge R.
Cedar L.
Catfish L.
Trout L.
NIPISSING
FREE GRANT LANDS
MUSKOKA
Red Pine L.
White Trout
WILSON
FERRIE
MOUNT
HAGERMAN
CHAPMAN
SPENCE
WYLIE
ALLUMETTE ISL.
Chichester
Pembroke
Stafford
ALICE
CLAPHAM
LESLIE
THORNE
CAWOOD
ALFIELD
Litchfield
Clarendon
Onslow
BRISTOL
Island L.
Canoe L.
Otter Slide L.
Gibsons Mill
CARDWELL
STISTED
MACAULAY
FREE GRANT
MUSKOKA
DRAPER
STANHOPE
Haliburton
RENFREW
Sebastopol
Adamston
GRATTAN
BROUGHAM
BAGOT
GRIFFITH
MATTAWATCHAN
SOUTH CANONTO
DARLING
MC NAB
HINDON
MINDEN
LUTTERWORTH
GALWAY
RYDE

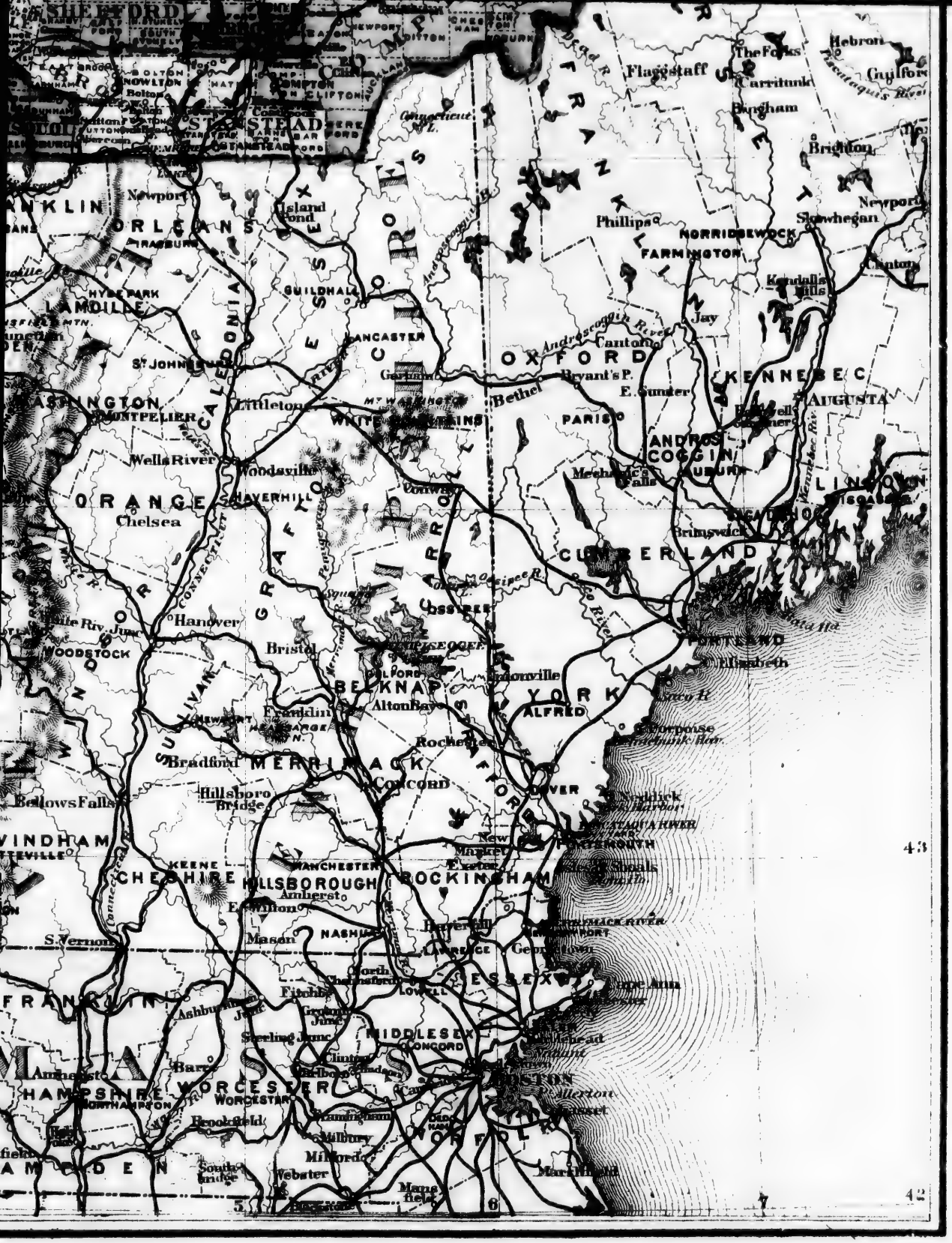
77
76
75
74
73
Great Rapids
Old Post
River Pisnay
Route Portage
Falls
W. Branch
Portage
Ribbon R.
H.B.Co. Post
Windigo
Matawin R.
Old Post
Grand L.
E
B
Shelong L.
Main Branch
River Jean de Terre
Gatineau R.
Riv. du Lievre
La Tuque
St. Maurice
Champlain
Maskinonge
Berthier
Joliette
Montcalm
Portneuf
Cap de la Madeleine
Caxton
Pontiac
Black R.
Coulonge R.
Ottawa
Bascatog
Lytton
Sicotte
Merrit
Campbell
Aumond
Egan
Southill
Lier
Kiamica
Kensington
Wabassee
Dudley
Cameron
Kilkenny
Rowan
Garrick
Chilton
Wexford
Stanhope
Thorne
Wolfe
Doncaster
Preston
Hull
Templeton
Bigelow
Lathbury
Hartwell
Suffolk
Ponsonby
Ripon
Portland
Derry
Buckingham
Alfield
Leslie
Cawood
Clapham
Thudders field
Clarendon
Onslow
Bristol
Prescott
Russell
Vaudreuil
Laprairie
Two Mountains
Terrebonne
L'Assomption
Bagot
Drummond
Shefford
Missisquoi
Sherbrooke
Yamaska


73
72
71
70
LAKE
JOHN
SAGUENAY
CHICOUTIMI RIVER
Grande Bale
St Johns
Commissioners L.
MONTMORENCY
CHARLEVOIX
KAMOURASKA
PORTNEUF
L'ISLET
MONTMAGNY
LOTBINIERE
MEGANTIC
BEAUCE
DRUMMOND
WOLFE
RICHMOND
SHEFFORD
STANSTEAD
MOOSEHEAD
La Tuque
Hebron
Flagstaff
Bingham
Brighton
17
16

Harrisonville
Au Sable
TAWAS CITY
Aux Grais
SAGINAW BAY
Port Elizabeth
HURON
SAND BEACH
Sebewaing
Port Hope
Midland
Wenona
BAY CITY
SAGINAW
E. Saginaw
TUSCOLA
SANILAC
Port Sanilac
New London
LEXINGTON
LAPEER
OWOSSO
LAPEER
CORUNNA
FLINT
Milwaukee
Holly
Rochester
HOWELL
PONTIAC
McCLEMENS
Newport
Royal Oak
Dexter
ANN ARBOR
Ypsilanti
TECUMSEH
MONROE
ADRIAN
TOLEDO
OHIO
LAMBTON
MIDDLESEX
ELGIN
WELLINGTON
WATERLOO
LAKE ST. CLAIR
Aux Pins
Detroit to Buffalo 240 Miles
395 feet above the Sea
75 fathoms deep
564 feet above the Sea
18 fathoms deep
44
43
42
7
6
5
4
3

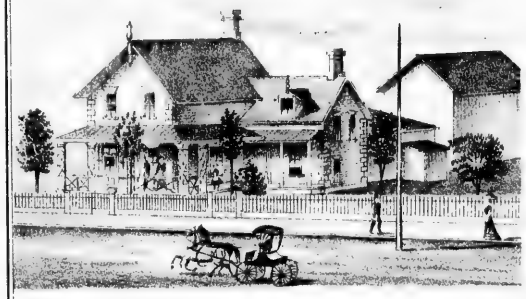

LAKE ONTARIO
233 feet above the Sea
100 fathoms deep
Hamilton to Cape Vincent 112 M.
Toronto to Rochester 92 M.
Toronto to Oswego 156 M.
Dawson
Wilson
Manilla
ORLEANS
NIAGARA
ALBION
Lewiston
Lockport
Tonawanda
BATAVIA
GENESEE
ROCHESTER
WAYNE
MONROE
Lyons
OSWEGO
ONONDAGA
Skaneateles
Auburn
Avon
CANANDAIGUA
ONTARIO
Geneva
WATERLOO
SENECA
LIVINGSTON
WARSAW
Mt Morris
WYOMING
ERIE
Angola
DUNKIRK
Portage
Danville
Cattaraugus Cr.
Genesee River
PENNYAN
YATES
Crooked Lake
CORTLAND
ITHACA
TOMPKINS
WATKINS
SCHUYLER
BATH
STEUBEN
Hornellsville
ALLEGANY
BELMONT
Cuba
Andover
Painted Post
HorseHeads
Corning
CHEMUNG
ELMIRA
Waverly
OWEGO
Brocton
MAYVILLE
CHAUTAUQUA
Chautauqua Lake
CATTARAUGUS
LITTLE VALLEY
Salamanca
Jamestown
Carrollton
Olean
Corry
WARREN
DeVincent
PRINCE EDWARD
W. of E. from Washington
3
2
1

ST LAWRENCE
FRANKLIN
CLINTON
ESSEX
HAMILTON
WARREN
SARATOGA
FULTON
WASHINGTON
ADDISON
LAMOILLE
WINDSOR
WINDHAM
RUTLAND
ONEIDA
MADISON
CHENANGO
OTSEGO
SCHOHARIE
ALBANY
GREENE
DELAWARE
BROOME
COLUMBIA
RENSSELAER
HAMPSHIRE
HAMPDEN
JEFFERSON
LEWIS
OSWEGO
ONONDAGA
CORTLAND
Malone
Plattsburgh
Ogdensburgh
Potsdam
Canton
Dekalb
Watertown
Lowville
Martinsburgh
Utica
Rome
Herkimer
Fonda
Johnstown
Gloversville
Schenectady
Troy
Albany
Cooperstown
New Berlin
Oneonta
Sidney Plains
Delhi
Norwich
Cherry Valley
Sharon Springs
Schoharie
Middleburgh
Catskill
Hudson
Athens
Saugerties
Binghamton
Sacketts Harbor
Ogdensburg
Saranac R.
Racket R.
Oswegatchie R.
Black R.
Beaver R.
Moose R.
Schroon River
Hudson R.
Mohawk R.
Sacandaga R.
Battenkill
Lamoille
Winooski R.
Connecticut R.
Delaware R.
Main Branch Delaware R.
Erie Canal
Chenango Canal
Pisk Cr.
Lake Ontario
Lake Champlain
Lake George
Saratoga Springs
Ballston Spa
Schenectady
Albany
Troy
Bennington
Rutland
Castleton
Whitehall
Caldwell
Glens Falls
Sandy Hill
Fort Edward
Salem
Warrensburgh
Saugerties
Catskill
Hudson
Athens
Lenox
Lee
Great Barrington
Westfield
Amherst
Northampton
Bellows Falls
Woodstock
Chelsea
Montpelier
Newport
St Albans
Hyde Park
Essex Junction
Middlebury
Vergennes
Elizabeth Town
North Elba
Adirondack Mts
Philadelphia
De Vincent
Lansingburgh
Williamstown
North Adams
Pittsfield
Chatham Corners
Cohoes
Eagle Bridge
Fayetteville
Schuylerville
Ballston Spa
Sharon Springs
Cherry Valley
Middleburgh
Oneonta
Norwich
Sidney Plains
Delhi
Binghamton
Gr. Bend
Lowville
Utica
Rome
Syracuse
Oswego
Ogdensburg
Malone
Canton
Potsdam
Watertown
Philadelphia
Gloversville
Johnstown
Fonda
Herkimer
Schenectady
Troy
Albany
Cohoes
Bennington
Rutland
Castleton
Whitehall
Caldwell
Glens Falls
Sandy Hill
Fort Edward
Salem
Warrensburgh
Saugerties
Catskill
Hudson
Athens
Lenox
Lee
Great Barrington
Westfield
Amherst
Northampton
Bellows Falls
Woodstock
Chelsea
Montpelier
Newport
St Albans
Hyde Park
Essex Junction
Middlebury
Vergennes
Elizabeth Town
North Elba
Adirondack Mts
Philadelphia
De Vincent
Lansingburgh
Williamstown
North Adams
Pittsfield
Chatham Corners
Cohoes
Eagle Bridge
Fayetteville
Schuylerville
Ballston Spa
Sharon Springs
Cherry Valley
Middleburgh
Oneonta
Norwich
Sidney Plains
Delhi
Binghamton
Gr. Bend
1
2
3
4

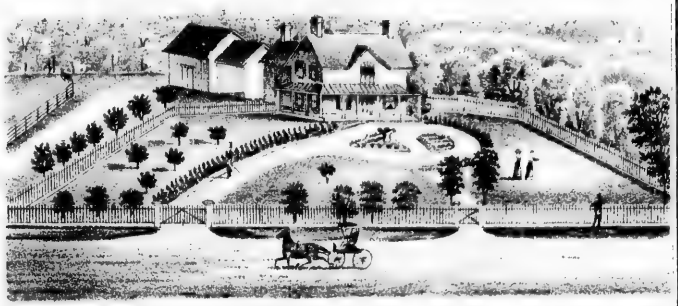

Flagstaff
The Forks
Carrituck
Bingham
Hebron
Brighton
Newport
Island Pond
Phillips
NORRIDGEWOCK
FARMINGTON
Skowhegan
Clinton
Kendalls Mills
Jay
Canton
OXFORD
KENNEBEC
AUGUSTA
Bryant's P.
E. Sumter
Bethel
PARIS
ANDROSCOGGIN
AUBURN
Mechanic Falls
Brunswick
CUMBERLAND
PORTLAND
Elizabeth
YORK
ALFRED
Porpoise
Kittery
Dover
Newfield
PORTSMOUTH
Shoals
ROCKINGHAM
New Market
Exeter
Haverhill
Lawrence
Georgetown
ESSEX
Cape Ann
Lowell
North Chelmsford
Fitchburg
MIDDLESEX
CONCORD
Sterling Junc
Clinton
Marlboro
Cambridge
BOSTON
Medford
Marblehead
NORFOLK
Milford
Mansfield
Webster
Brookfield
Barre
Amherst
HAMPSHIRE
WORCESTER
Worcester
Framingham
Hillsboro Bridge
Concord
MERRIMACK
Bradford
Franklin
Newport
BELKNAP
Alton Bay
Rochester
Gilmanton
Gilford
Laconia
Meredith
Ossipee
Wolfeboro
Tamworth
Conway
Bristol
Hanover
Woodstock
Chelsea
ORANGE
Haverhill
Woodsville
Wells River
Littleton
Montpelier
WASHINGTON
Lancaster
Gorham
Mt. Washington
WHITE MOUNTAINS
Guildhall
Lamoille
Hyde Park
Newport
ORLEANS
Brattleboro
Bellows Falls
VINDHAM
Keene
CHESHIRE
HILLSBORO
Amherst
Milford
Mason
S. Vernon
NASHUA
Ashburnham Junc
Greenfield Junc
Sterling Junc
Amherst
Barre
HAMPSHIRE
Northampton
Brookfield
Millbury
Milford
Webster
Southbridge
Mansfield
Marlborough
Hebron
Guilford
43
42
5
6
7

Mrs Alex McDonell.
Metcalfe, Ont.

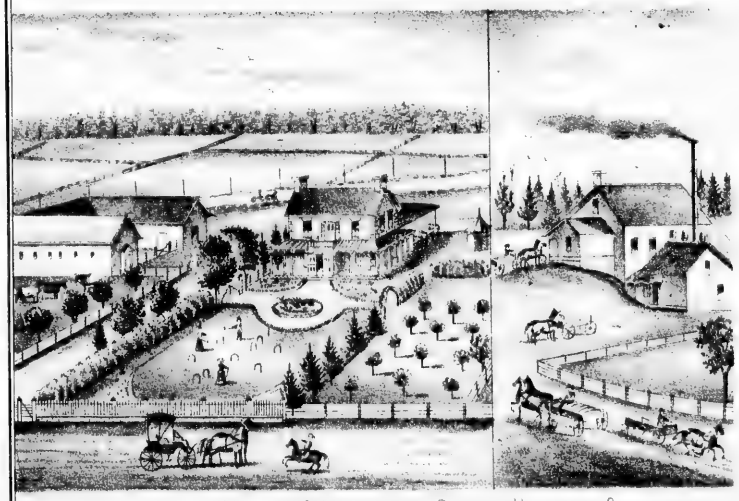
Alex McDonell
Metcalfe, Ont



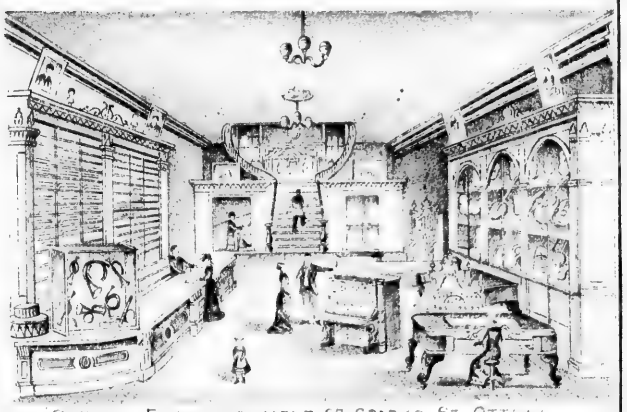
RES. OF **E. MOHR**, MOHRS CORNERS, ONT.



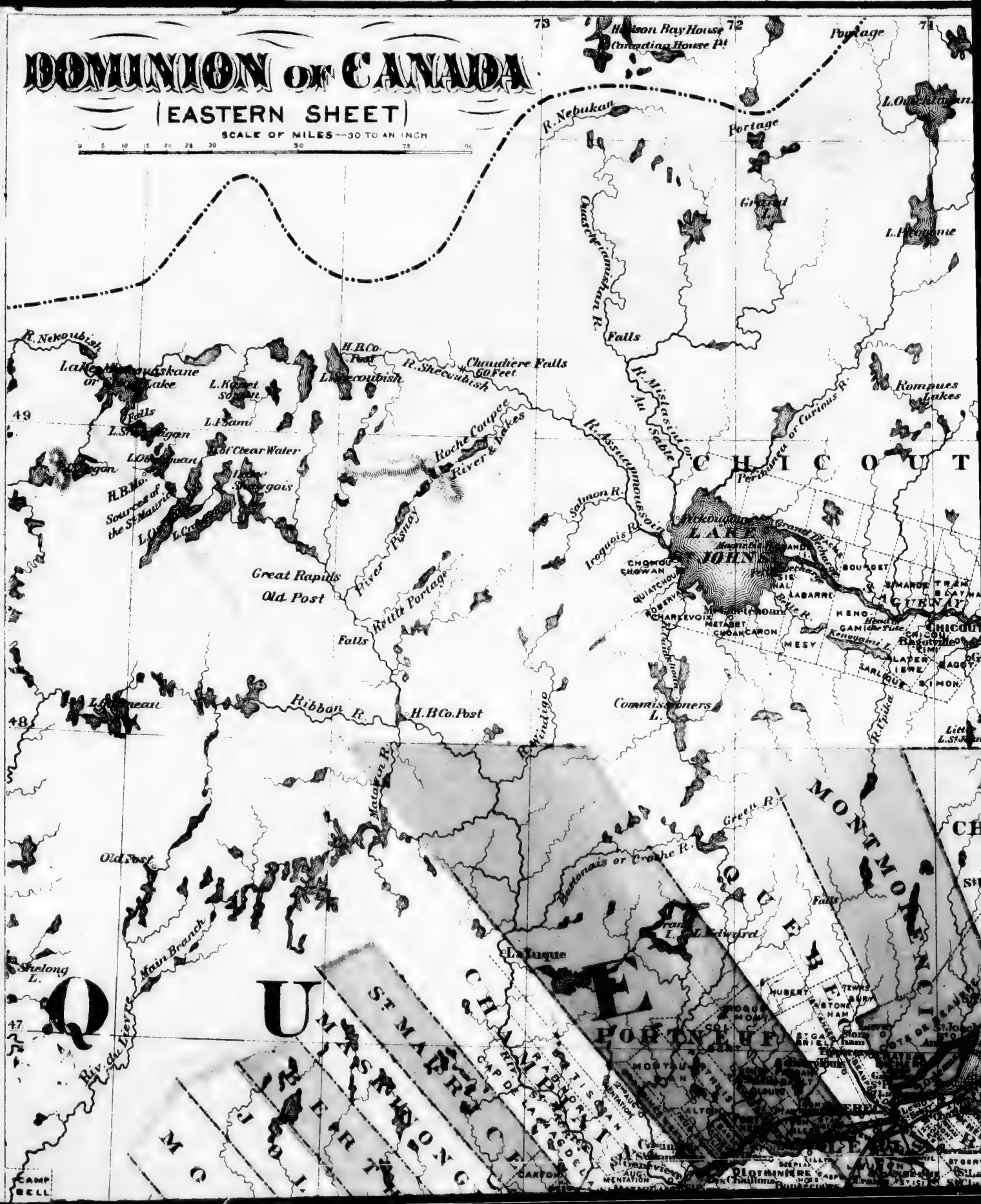
RES. OF **RICHARD KIDD**, CARP, ONT.

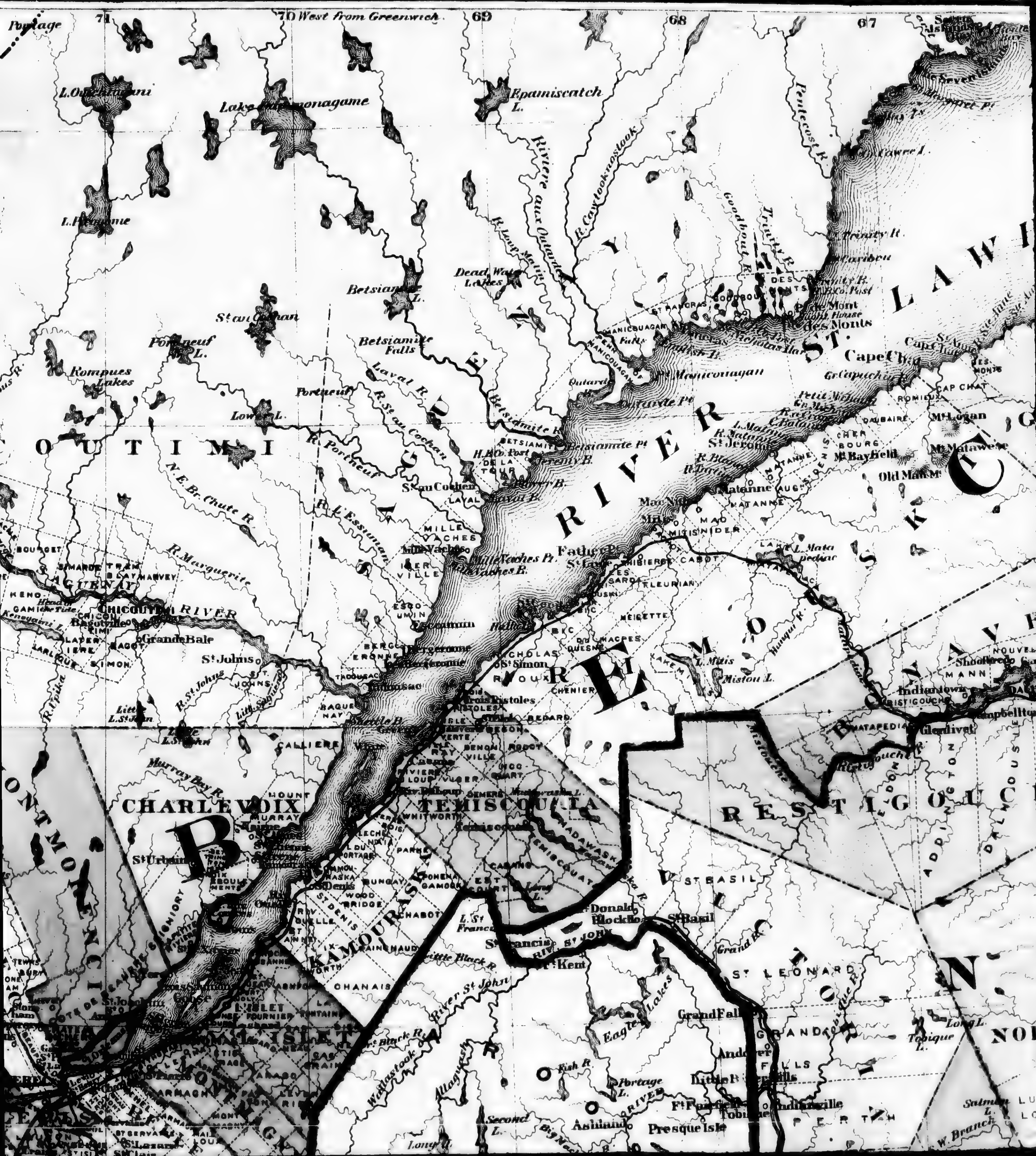


RES. & MILLS OF **G. LEARMONTH**, FITZROY HARBOUR, ONT.

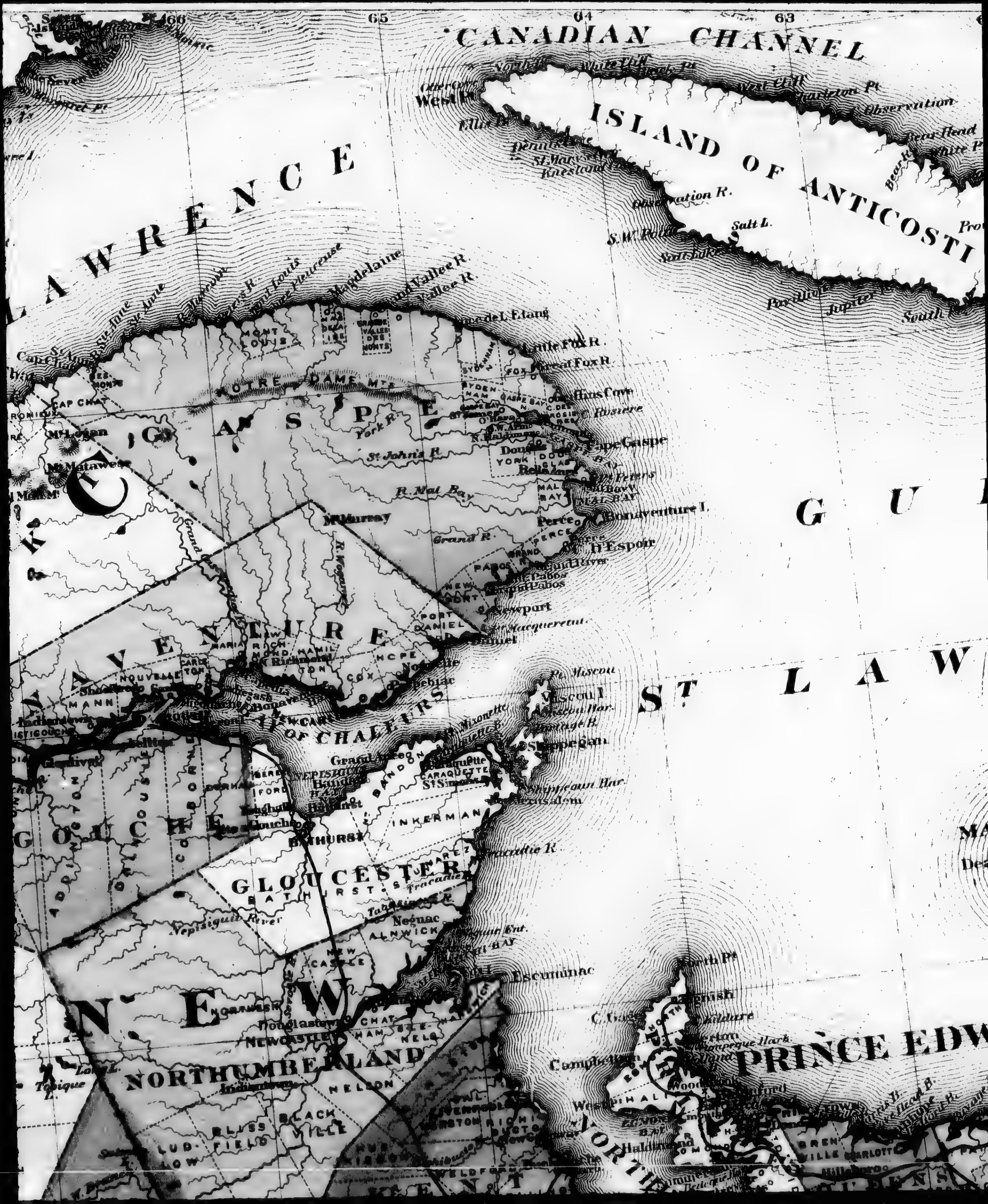


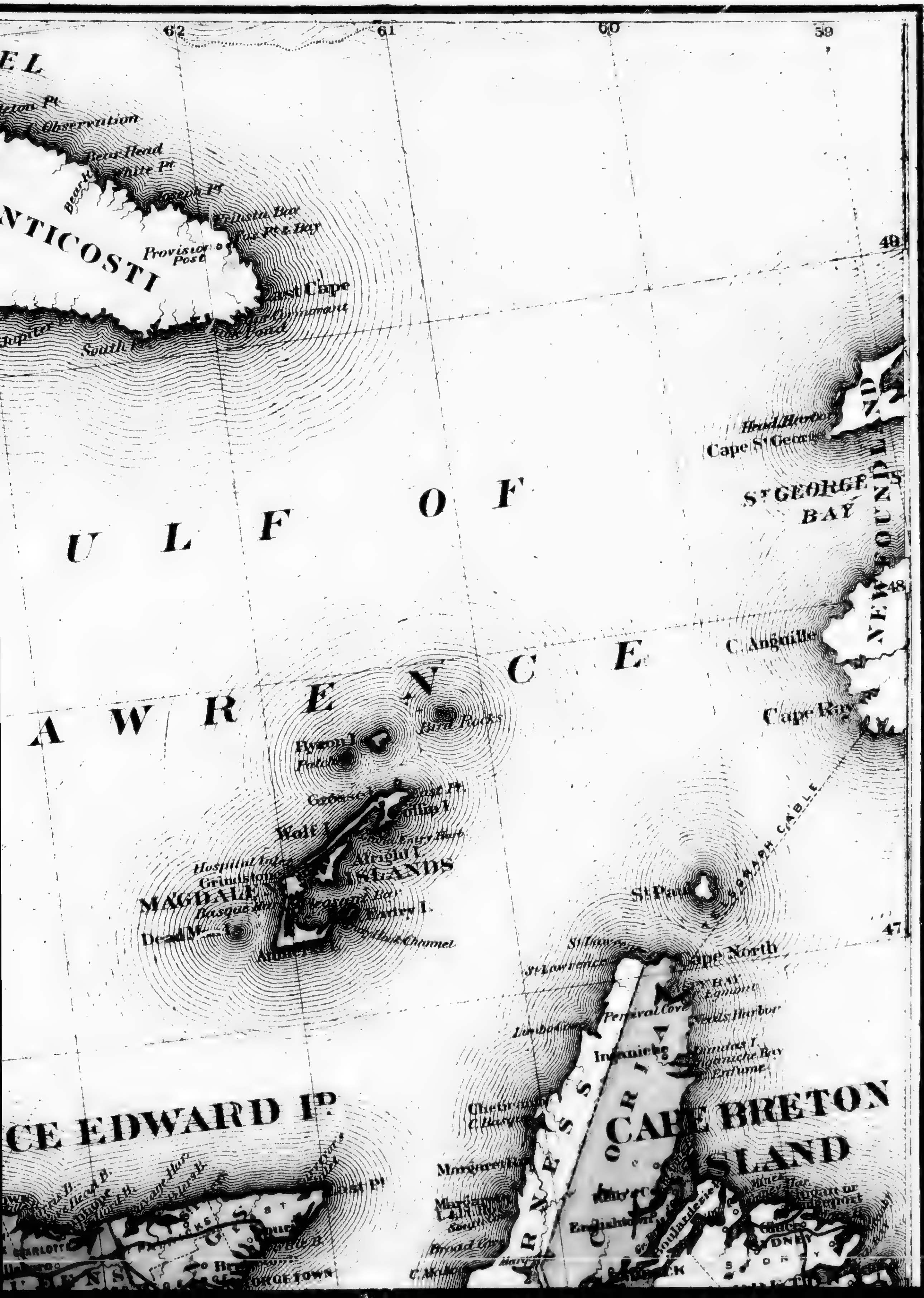
OTTAWA ESTABLISHMENT 67 SPARKS ST OTTAWA
A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO,
BRANCH HOUSES AT OTTAWA, LONDON, KINGSTON & ST CATHARINES
STEINWAY, CHICKERING, DUNHAM & HAYNES PIANOS
SHEET MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & GENERAL MUSICAL MERCHANDISE


DOMINION OF CANADA
(EASTERN SHEET)
SCALE OF MILES—30 TO AN INCH
Hudson Bay House
Canadian House Pt
Portage
R. Nepukan
Grand L.
L. Pemonne
Chaschenimaskan R.
Falls
R. Nekoubish
H.B.Co. Post
R. Shecoubish
Chaudiere Falls 60 Feet
R. Mistassini or Au Sable
Rompues Lakes
L. Kanet Sagan
L. Sam
L. of Clear Water
Roche Coupee River & Lakes
R. Assumpmoussoin
Perimonca or Curious R.
CHICOUTIMI
Sources of the St. Maurice
Salmon R.
Iroquois R.
LAKE ST JOHN
Grand Decharge
Great Rapids
Old Post
River Pisnay
Petite Portage
Falls
Ribbon R.
H.B.Co. Post
Commissioners L.
R. Windigo
R. Tipuka
Matawin R.
Green R.
Bartonais or Crooke R.
Old Post
Main Branch
Riv. du Pierre
Shelong L.
QUEBEC
MONTMORENCY
ST. MAURICE
CHAMPLAIN
MASKINONGE
PORTNEUF
La Tuque
L. Edward
CAMP BELL
47
48
49
72
73
71



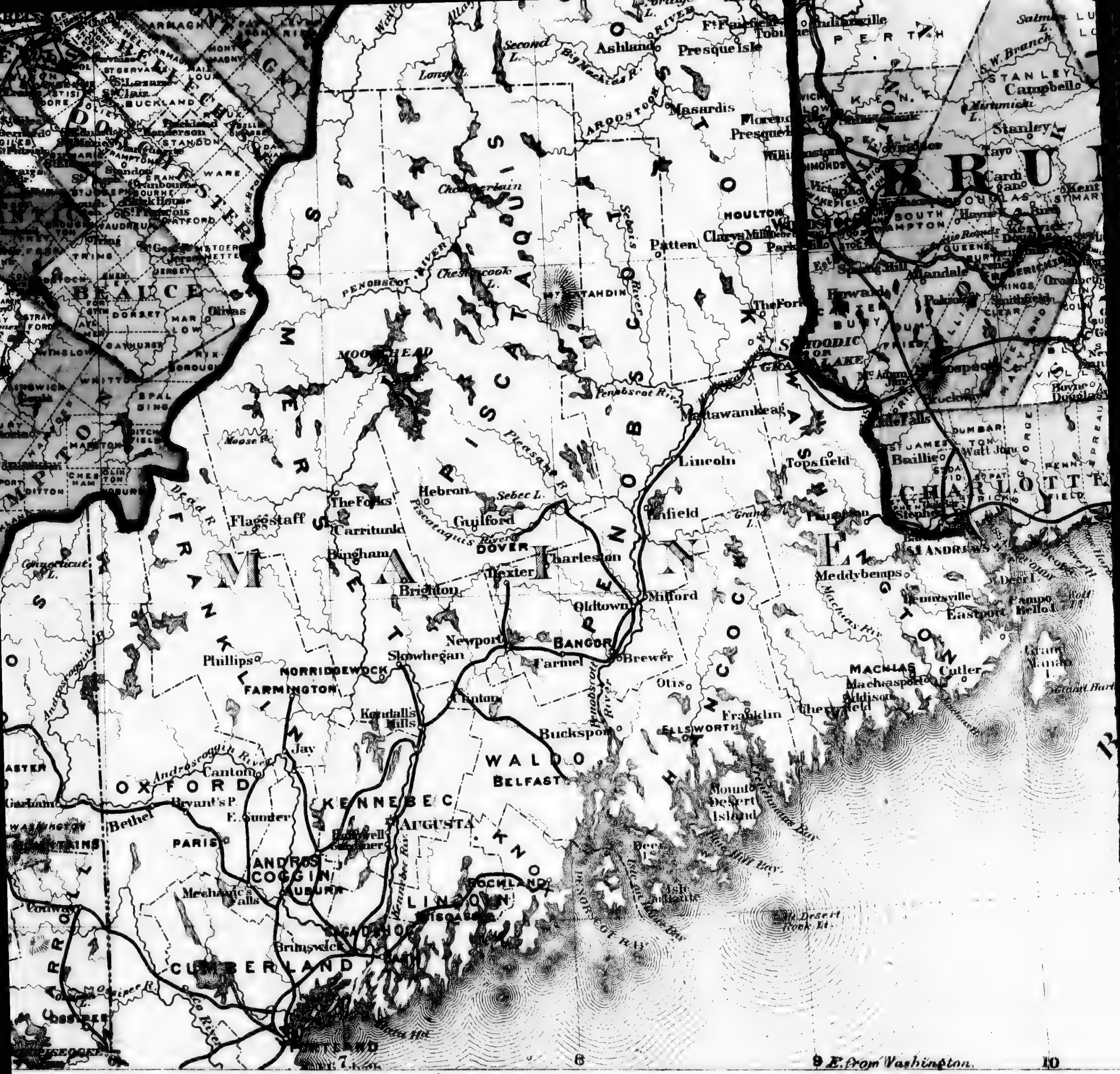
70 West from Greenwich
71
69
68
67
Portage
L. Ouiatchouani
Lake Pipmonagame
Epamiscatch L.
Riviere aux Outardes
R. Caytooknostook
Pentecost R.
Goodbout R.
Trinity R.
L. Peribonca
Betsiamite L.
St au Cochan
Portneuf L.
Rompues Lakes
Betsiamite Falls
Laval R.
R. St au Cochan
Betsiamite Pt
Low L.
Dead Water Lakes
St. LAWRENCE
RIVER
Cape Chat
Gr Capucins
Mt Logan
Mt Matawee
Mt Bayfield
Old Man Mt
Matanne
St Jerome
Father Pt
St Simon
Trois Pistoles
CHICOUTIMI
N. E. Br. Chute R.
R. Marguerite
R. L'Esscumain
Mille Vaches
Mille Vaches Pt
Escoumain
Bergeronne
Tadousac
Grande Baie
St Johns
CHICOUTIMI RIVER
Bagotville
L. Matapediac
L. Mitis
Mistou L.
Indian town
Campbellton
Restigouche R.
RESTIGOUCHE
CHARLEVOIX
TEMISCOUATA
KAMOURASKA
MONTMORENCI
Murray Bay R.
St Urbain
St Denis
St Basil
St Francis
Eagle Lakes
Grand Falls
Andover
Presque Isle
Ashland
Fish R.
Portage L.
Allagash
Wallastook R.
River St John
Tobique R.
Long L.
Second L.
Little Black R.
Black R.
L'ISLET
ST LEONARD

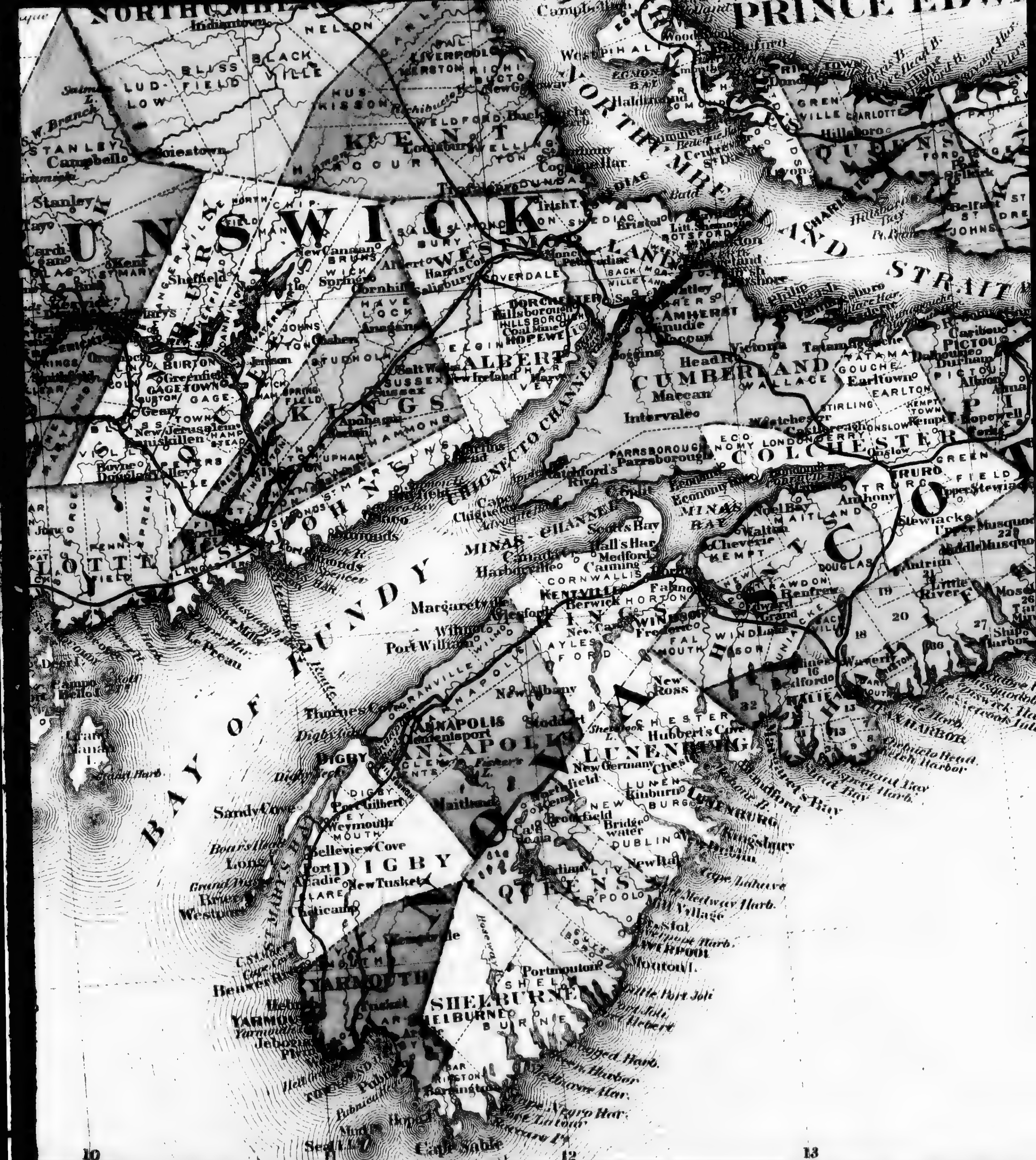

65
64
63
CANADIAN CHANNEL
ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI
West Pt
Observation R.
Salt L.
S.W. Point
Observation
Bear Head
LAWRENCE
Magdelaine
Vallee R
Little Fox R.
Great Fox R.
Griffins Cove
Cape Gaspe
NOTRE DAME MTS
GASPE
York R.
St John's R.
R. Mal Bay
Douglas
Perce
Bonaventure I.
Grand R.
M. Logan
M. Matawee
M. Murray
BONAVENTURE
Port Daniel
Newport
New Richmond
Paspebiac
Carleton
Maria
Nouvelle
Hamilton
Cox
Hope
BAY OF CHALEURS
Miscou I.
Shippegan
Caraquette
St Simon
Inkerman
Bathurst
BATHURST
GLOUCESTER
Nepisiguit River
Tracadie R.
Neguac
Alnwick
Escuminac
North Pt
NEW
NORTHUMBERLAND
Newcastle
Douglastown
Chatham
Nelson
Blackville
Blissfield
Ludlow
Campbelton
PRINCE EDW
ST LAW
G U
RESTIGOUCHE
Durham
Colborne
Dalhousie
Addington
Eldon
Addington
Bathurst
Richibucto
Weldford
Tabusintac R.
Caraquet

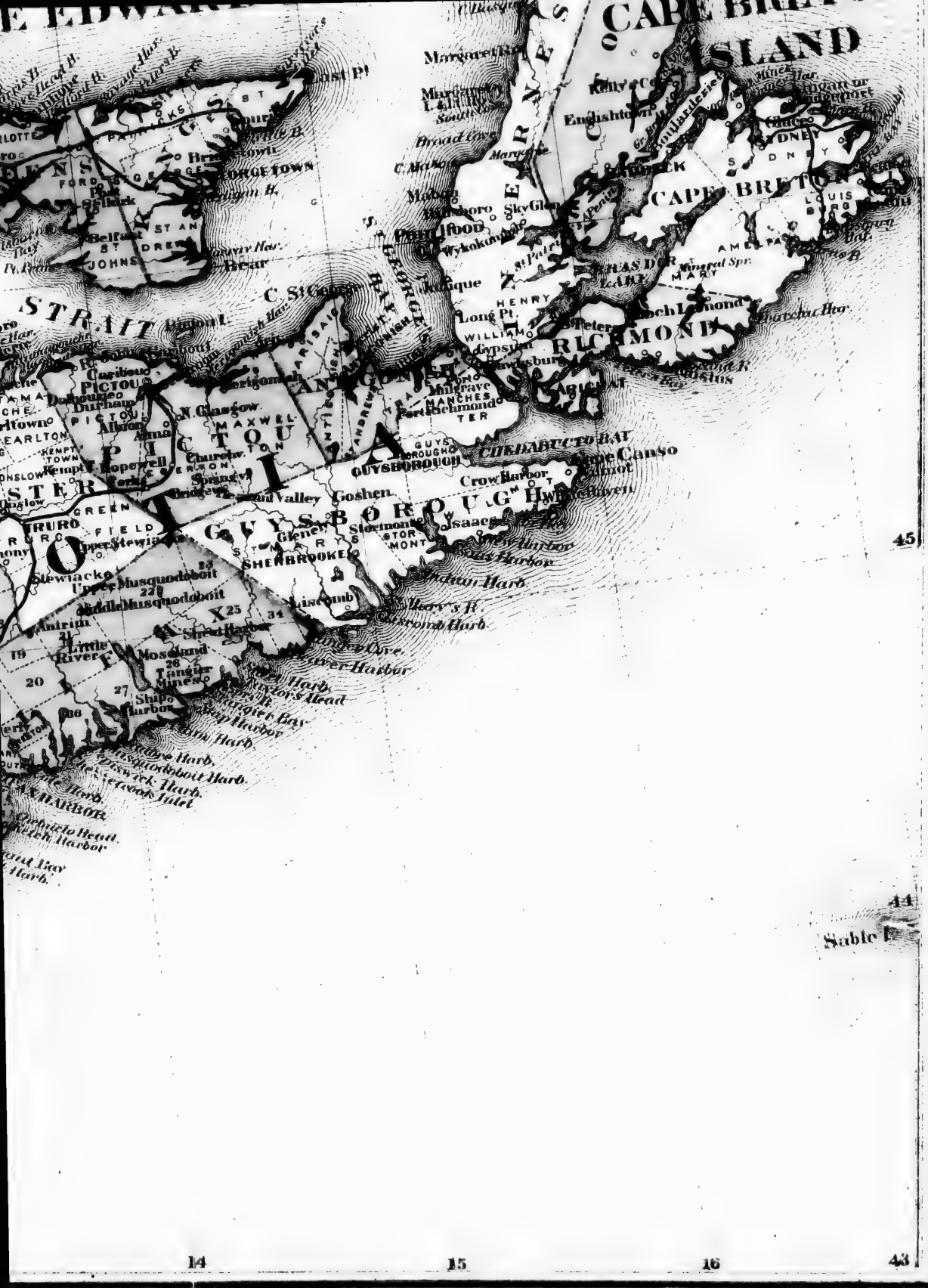


62
61
60
59
49
48
47
NTICOSTI
Bear Head
Provision Post
East Cape
South Pt
G U L F O F
S T L A W R E N C E
Bird Rocks
Byron I.
Wolf I.
MAGDALEN ISLANDS
Dead Man I.
Amherst I.
St Paul I.
TELEGRAPH CABLE
Cape North
St Lawrence
Cape St George
St GEORGE BAY
C. Anguille
Cape Ray
NEWFOUNDLAND
Percival Cove
Ingonish
Ingonish Bay
Margaree
Broad Cove
CAPE BRETON ISLAND
INVERNESS
VICTORIA
PRINCE EDWARD Id
GEORGETOWN

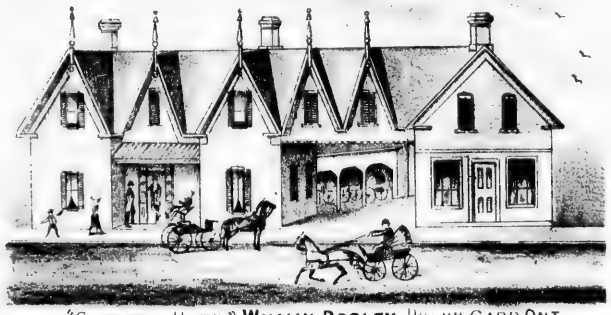
LOTBINIERE
DRUMMOND
RICHMOND
SHEFFORD
STANSTEAD
VAUDREUIL
STORMONT
RUSSELL
NORTHERN RAILWAY
MALONE
Potsdam
CANTON
Dekalb
LAWRENCE
PLATTSBURGH
FRANKLIN
ORLEANS
Newport
Island Pond
GUILDHALL
LAMOILLE
CALEDONIA
LANCASTER
Gorham
Littleton
WASHINGTON
MONTPELIER
Wells River
Woodsville
HAVERHILL
ORANGE
Chelsea
ADDISON
ESSEX
Schroon River
Castleton
WOODSTOCK
Hanover
Bristol
Bethel


MAINE
AROOSTOOK
PISCATAQUIS
PENOBSCOT
SOMERSET
FRANKLIN
OXFORD
KENNEBEC
ANDROSCOGGIN
CUMBERLAND
LINCOLN
WALDO
HANCOCK
WASHINGTON
BEAUCE
DORCHESTER
CHARLOTTE
PERTH
STANLEY
Campbello
Stanley
Ashland
Presque Isle
Masardis
Houlton
Patten
Mt. Katahdin
Moosehead L.
Chesuncook L.
Chamberlain
Penobscot River
Second L.
Long L.
Big Machias R.
Mattawamkeag
Lincoln
Topsfield
Enfield
Schoodic Lake
The Forks
Hebron
Sebec L.
Guilford
Carritunk
Flaggstaff
Bingham
Dover
Charleston
Dexter
Brighton
Milford
Oldtown
Bangor
Brewer
Newport
Skowhegan
Norridgewock
Farmington
Phillips
Carmel
Clinton
Kendalls Mills
Bucksport
Ellsworth
Franklin
Otis
Belfast
Jay
Canton
Androscoggin River
Bryant's P.
Bethel
Paris
Augusta
Auburn
Rockland
Wiscasset
Brunswick
Portland
Meddybemps
Dennysville
Eastport
Deer I.
Campobello
Machias
Machiasport
Addison
Cutler
Cherryfield
Grand Manan
Mount Desert Island
Frenchmans Bay
Blue Hill Bay
Penobscot Bay
Mt. Desert Rock Lt.
Pleasant R.
Piscataquis River
Dead R.
Moose R.
Connecticut L.
St. Andrews
Baillie
Kent
Oromocto
Olivas
Whitton
Gorham
6
7
8
9 E. from Washington.
10

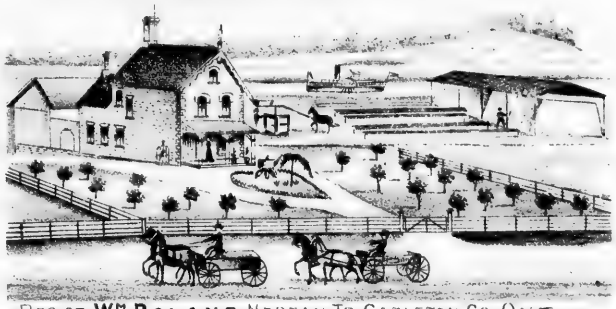

PRINCE EDW
NORTHUMBERLAND STRAIT
KENT
WESTMORLAND
ALBERT
KINGS
QUEENS
CUMBERLAND
COLCHESTER
PICTOU
BAY OF FUNDY
MINAS CHANNEL
MINAS BAY
CHIGNECTO CHANNEL
ANNAPOLIS
LUNENBURG
DIGBY
YARMOUTH
SHELBURNE
HALIFAX
Grand Manan I.
Cape Sable
Margaretville
Port William
Kentville
Windsor
Truro
Amherst
Parrsborough
Liverpool
Bridgewater
Chester
Hubbert's Cove
New Germany
New Albany
Thornes Cove
Belleview Cove
New Tusket
Sandy Cove
Weymouth
Barrington
Sussex
Shediac
Moncton
Dorchester
Hillsborough
Hopewell
Sheffield
Gagetown
New Jerusalem
Burton
Campbello
Stanley
Boiestown
Stewiacke
Antrim
Little River
Noel Bay
Walton
Cheverie
Scott's Bay
Hall's Har.
Medford
Canning
Cornwallis
Berwick
Aylesford
Falmouth
Rawdon
Renfrew
Douglas
Kempt
Maitland
Economy
Londonderry
Onslow
Earltown
Wallace
Westchester
Intervale
Maccan
Joggins
Victoria
Tatamagouche
Dalhousie
Durham
Albion
Caribou
Port Joli
Little Port Joli
Port Hebert
Ragged Harb.
Green Harbor
Cape LaHave
Medway Harb.
Mill Village
Mouton I.
Portmouton
Lockeport
Tusket
Hebron
Pubnico
Beaver R.
Weston
Long I.
Brier I.
St. Marys Bay
10
11
12
13


CAPE BRETON ISLAND
CAPE BRETON
Englishtown
Margaree
Broad Cove
Belfast
Bear
C. St Georges
Wykokomagh
Inverness
Port Hood
Mabou
Long Pt.
Port Mulgrave
Cheticamp Har.
Chedabucto Bay
Crow Harbor
Canso
Goshen
Isaacs
Stormont
Glenelg
Lisconnb
Sheet Harbor
Musquodoboit
Tangier
Mosland
Little River
Antrim
Stewiacke
Upper Stewiacke
Truro
Upper Musquodoboit
Middle Musquodoboit
Shubenacadie
Caribou
Pictou
Dartmouth
Durham
Alloway
Kempt
Hopewell
Clarence
Springville
Bridgewater
Maxwell
N. Glasgow
Antigonish
Guysborough
Sable I.
Pictou
Antigonish
Guysborough
Halifax
Cumberland
Colchester
Hants
Kings
Queens
Lunenburg
Shelburne
Yarmouth
Digby
Annapolis
Cape Sable
Cape Negro
Cape Canso
Cape Breton
Strait of Canso
Bras d'Or Lake
Mabou Harb.
Port Hood Harb.
Inverness Harb.
Cheticamp Harb.
Chedabucto Bay
Crow Harbor
Canso Harb.
Isaacs Harb.
Indian Harb.
Musquodoboit Harb.
Tangier Harb.
Shubenacadie Harb.
Antigonish Harb.
Pictou Harb.
Pictou Head
Caribou Harb.
Cape Negro
Cape Sable
Sable I.
Lunenburg
Shelburne
Yarmouth
Digby
Annapolis
Kings
Hants
Colchester
Cumberland
Halifax
Pictou
Antigonish
Guysborough
Queens
Cape Breton
Inverness
Victoria
Richmond
Cape Breton
Strait of Canso
Bras d'Or Lake
Mabou Harb.
Port Hood Harb.
Inverness Harb.
Cheticamp Harb.
Chedabucto Bay
Crow Harbor
Canso Harb.
Isaacs Harb.
Indian Harb.
Musquodoboit Harb.
Tangier Harb.
Shubenacadie Harb.
Antigonish Harb.
Pictou Harb.
Pictou Head
Caribou Harb.
Cape Negro
Cape Sable
Sable I.
Lunenburg
Shelburne
Yarmouth
Digby
Annapolis
Kings
Hants
Colchester
Cumberland
Halifax
Pictou
Antigonish
Guysborough
Queens
Cape Breton
Inverness
Victoria
Richmond
14
15
16
43
44
45

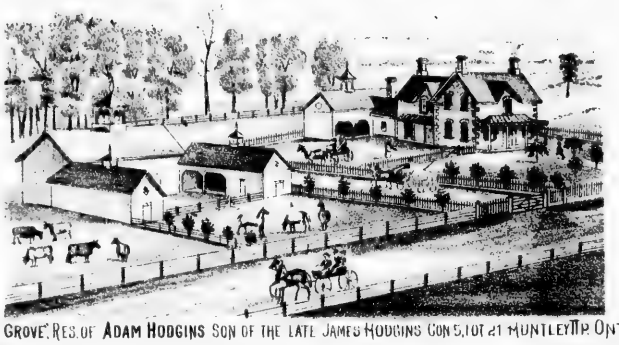
STORE & RES. OF **JOHNSON & ATKINSON**, GENERAL MERCHANTS CARP, ONT.



"CARLTON HOTEL", **WILLIAM DOOLEY**, PROPR CARP, ONT.

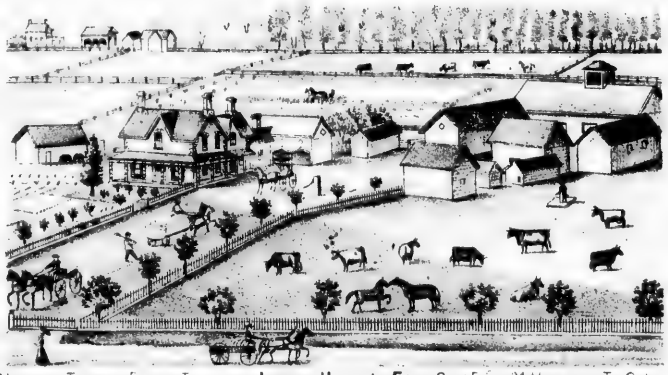


RES. OF **WM ROLAND**, NEPEAN TP. CARLETON CO. ONT.

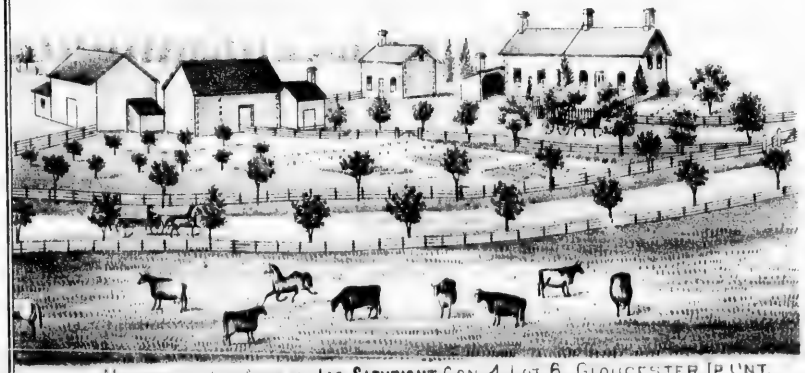


"ELM GROVE", RES. OF **ADAM HODGINS** SON OF THE LATE JAMES HODGINS CON 5, LOT 21 MUNTLEY TP. ONT.

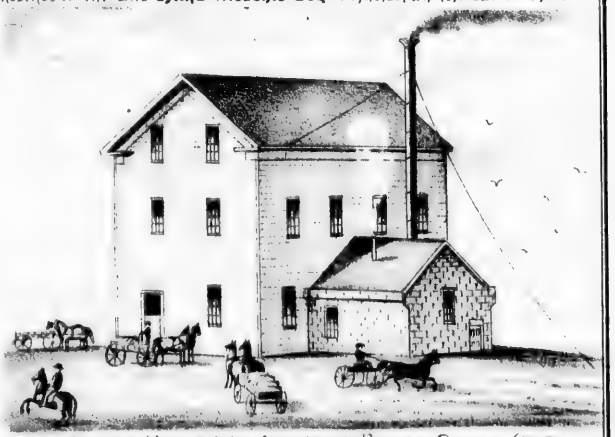
RES. OF **REV. D. P. MERRITT**, FITZROY HARBOR, ONT.



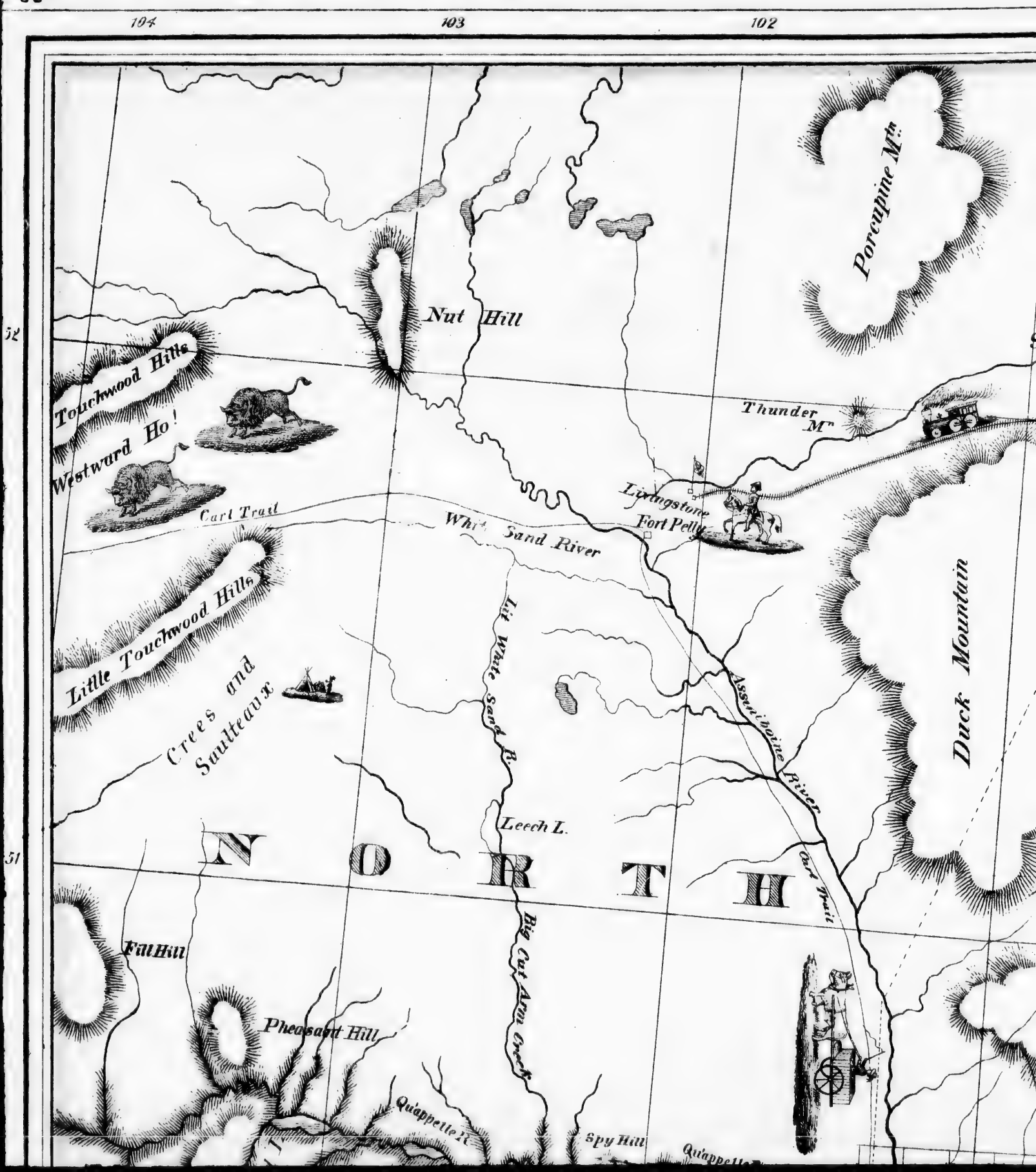
VICTORIA TERRACE, RES. OF THE LATE **JAMES HODGINS ESQ.** CON. 5, LOT 21, MUNTLEY TP. ONT.

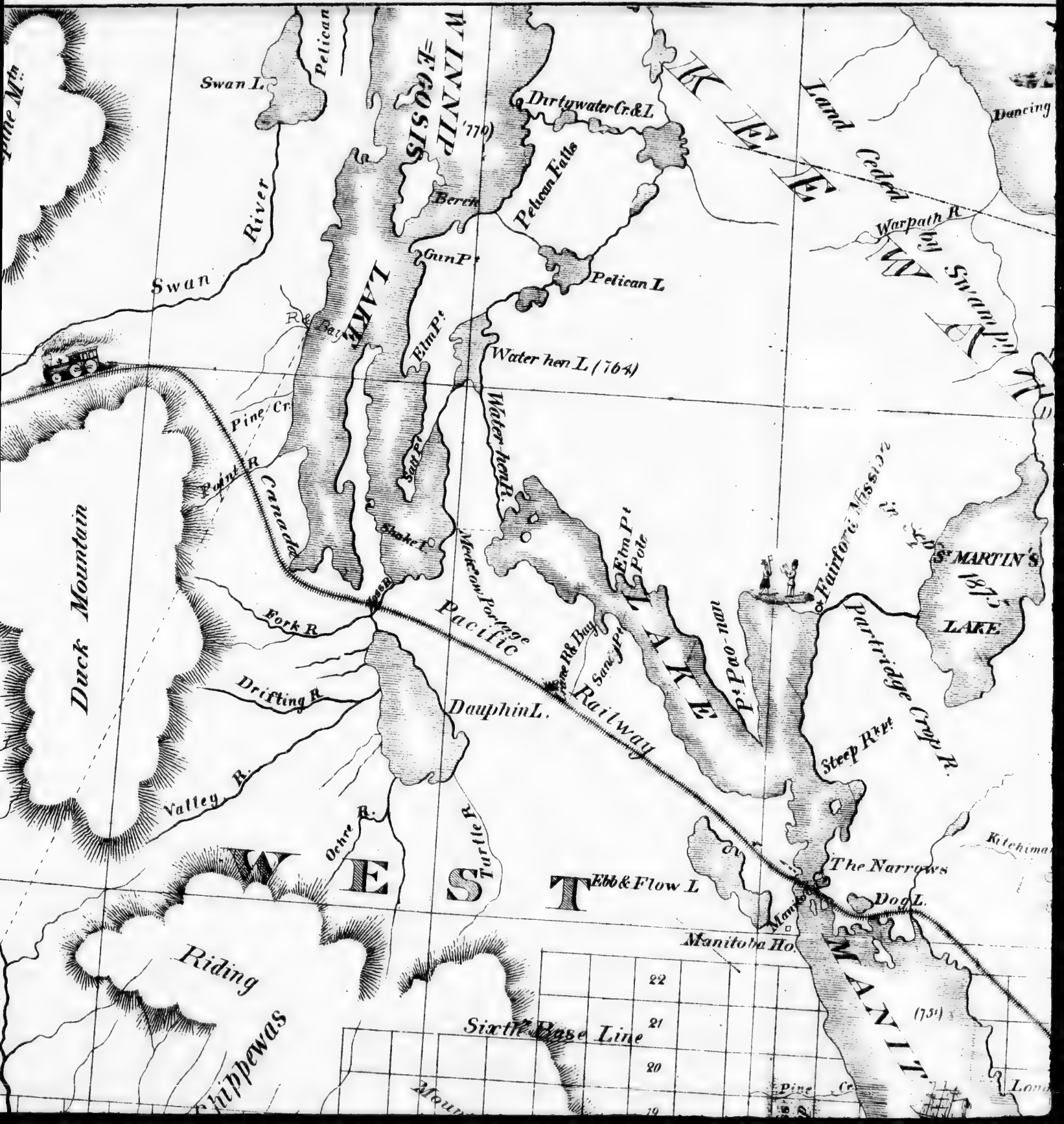


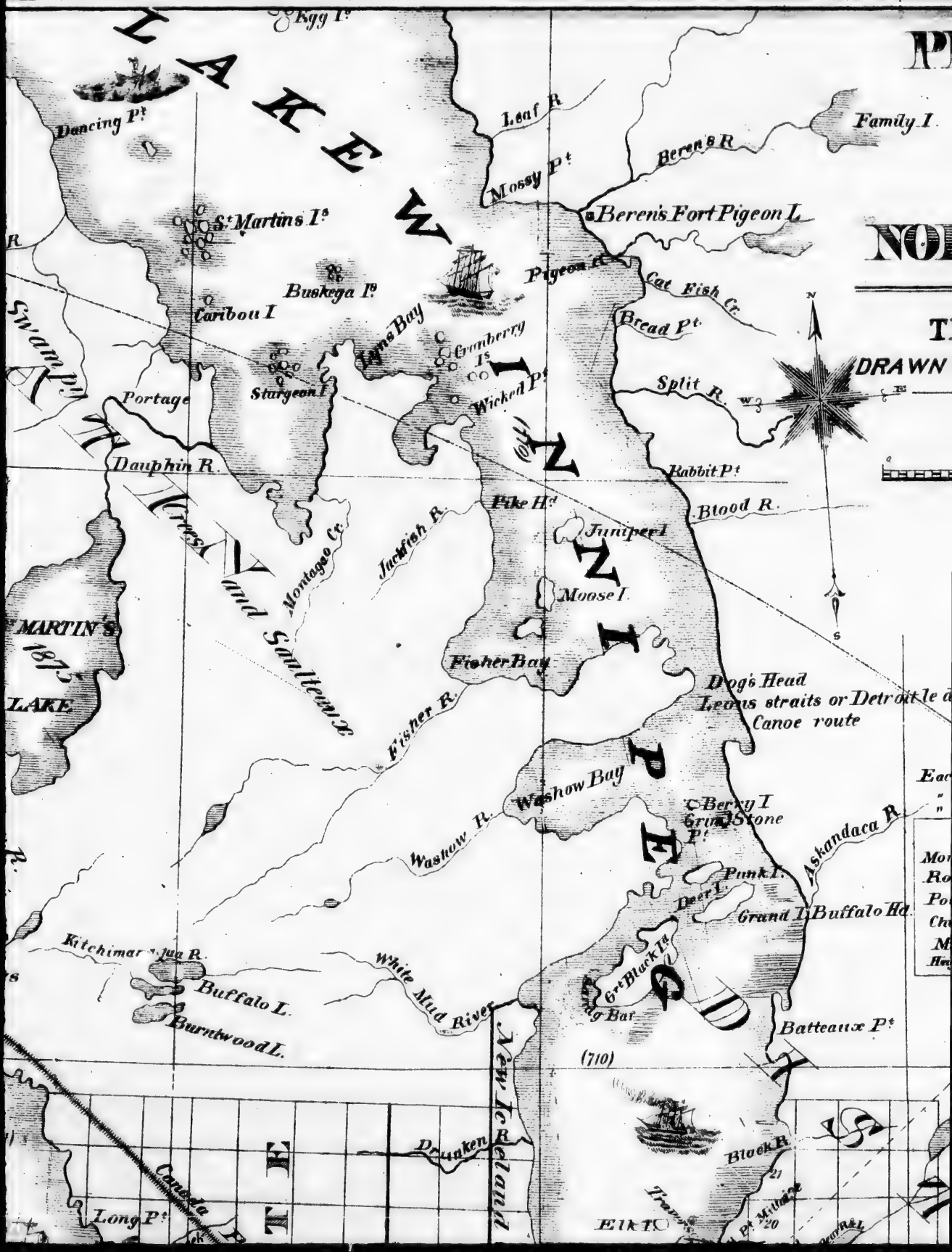
MOUNTAIN VIEW, RES. OF **JAS. SIEVRIGHT**, CON. 4, LOT 6, GLOUCESTER TP. ONT.



CARP FLOUR MILLS, **WM. ATKINSON**, PROPR CARP, ONT.


104
103
102
52
51
Porcupine Mtn
Nut Hill
Touchwood Hills
Westward Ho!
Thunder Mt
Cart Trail
White Sand River
Livingstone
Fort Pelly
Little Touchwood Hills
Crees and Saulteaux
Lit White Sand R.
Assiniboine River
Duck Mountain
Leech L.
N O R T H
Cart Trail
Big Cut Arm Creek
Fall Hill
Pheasant Hill
Quappelle R.
Spy Hill
Quappelle


Swan L.
Pelican
Swan River
Duck Mountain
Pine Cr.
Point R.
Canada
Fork R.
Drifting R.
Valley R.
Ochre R.
Turtle R.
Dauphin L.
Pacific
Railway
Meadow Portage
Shoal Pt.
Salt Pt.
Water hen R.
Water hen L (764)
Elm Pt.
Gun Pt.
Pelican L.
Pelican Falls
Berch
Dirtywater Cr. & L.
WINNIPEGOSIS LAKE
(770)
Land Ceded by Swampy
Warpath R.
Dancing
Fairford Mission
St MARTIN'S LAKE
Partridge Crop R.
Steep R. Pt.
Pt. Pao-nau
Elm Pt.
Pole
Sand Pt.
Bone R. & Bay
The Narrows
Dog L.
Ebb & Flow L.
Manitoba Ho.
MANITOBA
(754)
Kitchima
Riding
Chippewas
Sixth Base Line
22
21
20
19
Pine Cr.


98
97
96
LAKE WINNIPEGOSIS
Egg I.
Dancing Pt
Leaf R
Family I.
Beren's R
Mossy Pt
Beren's Fort Pigeon L.
St Martins Is
Pigeon R
Cat Fish Cr.
Buskega Is
Caribou I
Swan Pt
Lynx Bay
Cranberry Is
Bread Pt.
Stargeon I
Wicked Pt
Split R.
Portage
Dauphin R.
Rabbit Pt
Pike Hd
Blood R.
Jackfish R.
Juniper I
Montagne Cr.
Moose I.
Fisher Bay
Dog's Head
Leons straits or Detroit le d
Canoe route
Fisher R.
Washow Bay
Berry I
Grand Stone Pt
Washow R.
Punk I.
Deer I.
Grand I.
Buffalo Hd.
Askandaca R
Kitchimanitou R.
Buffalo L.
Burntwood L.
White Mud River
Grt Black Is
Batteaux Pt
(710)
New Ireland
Drunken R.
Black R.
Canada
Long Pt
Elk I.
DRAWN
NOR
T
MARTIN'S
LAKE

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

AND PART OF THE DISTRICT OF

KEEWATIN

AND

NORTH WEST TERRITORY

SHEWING

THE TOWNSHIPS & SETTLEMENTS

DRAWN FROM THE LATEST GOV. MAPS, SURVEYS & REPORTS

FOR

"THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE"

Scale ÷ 17½ Miles to the Inch

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 Miles

1876

A.G.E. Westmacott Del.

TOWNSHIP DIAGRAM

Shewing the manner of

NUMBERING THE SECTIONS

31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

Each Township is 6 Miles Square
" Section " 1 " "
" " Contains 640 acres

References

Mounted Police Stations marked thus ⚑
Roads, Trails &c ..... " ..... "
Post Offices ..... " ..... ■
Churches ..... " ..... ⌂
Mills ..... " ..... ✱
Heights above the Sea are marked in feet

Family I.

L

ead
raits or Detroit le duc
oe route

Askandaca R.

d L. Buffalo Hd.

Batteaux Pt

Red L. Ho.

Red L.

Pr. of Wales L.

Eagle L.

Snow-shoe L.

Land Ceded

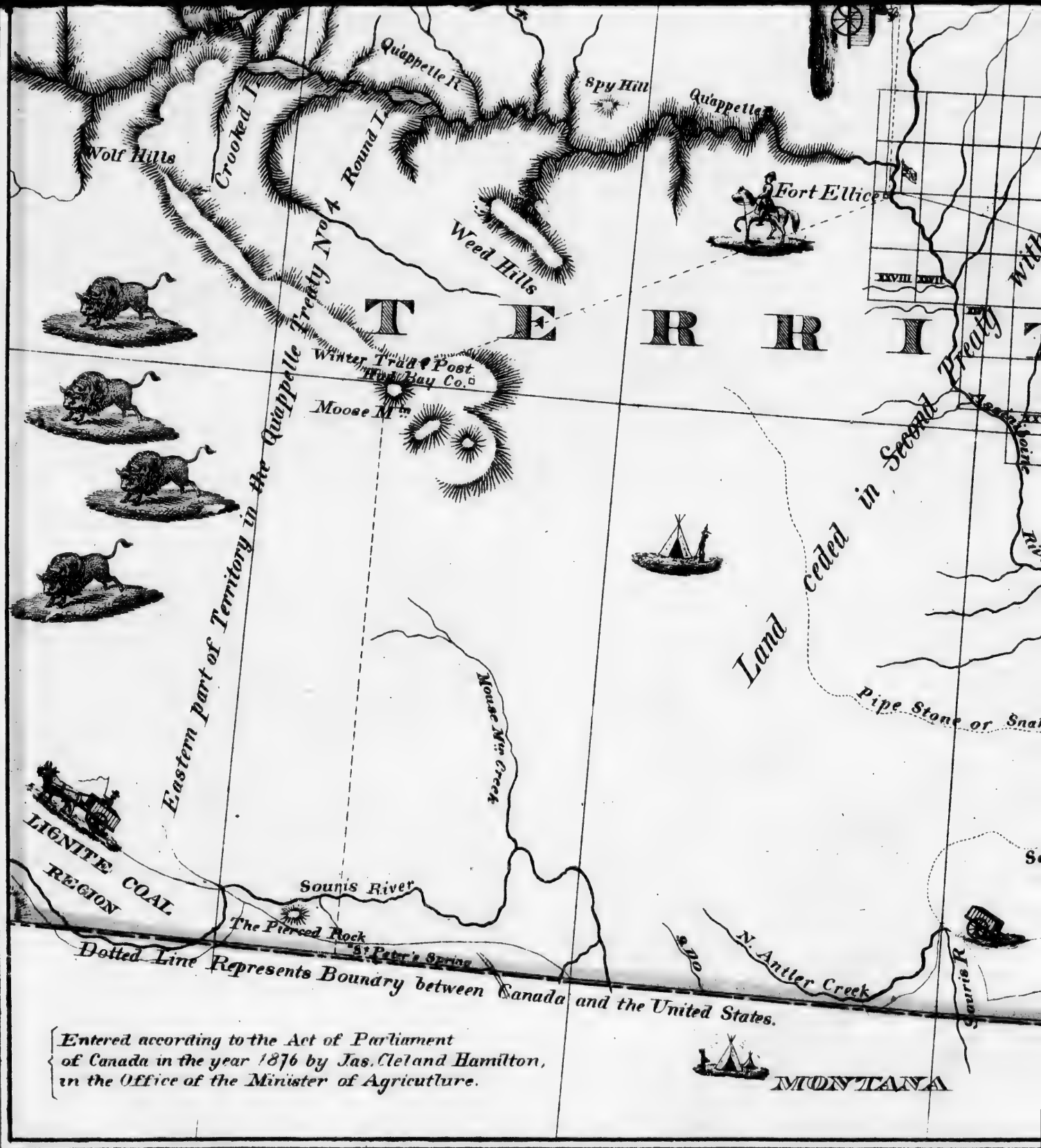
Chippewa

Otta

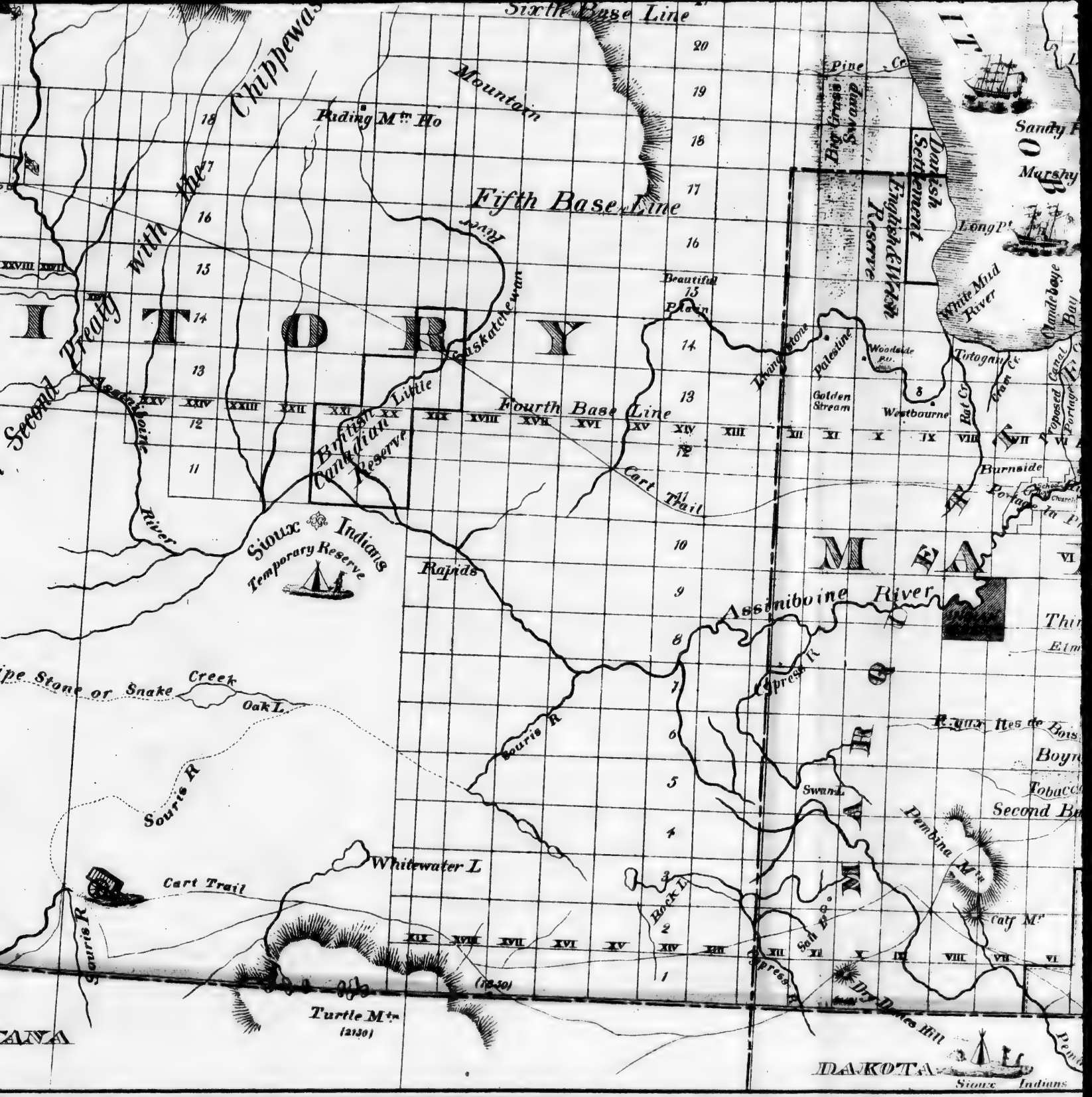
S 45° W

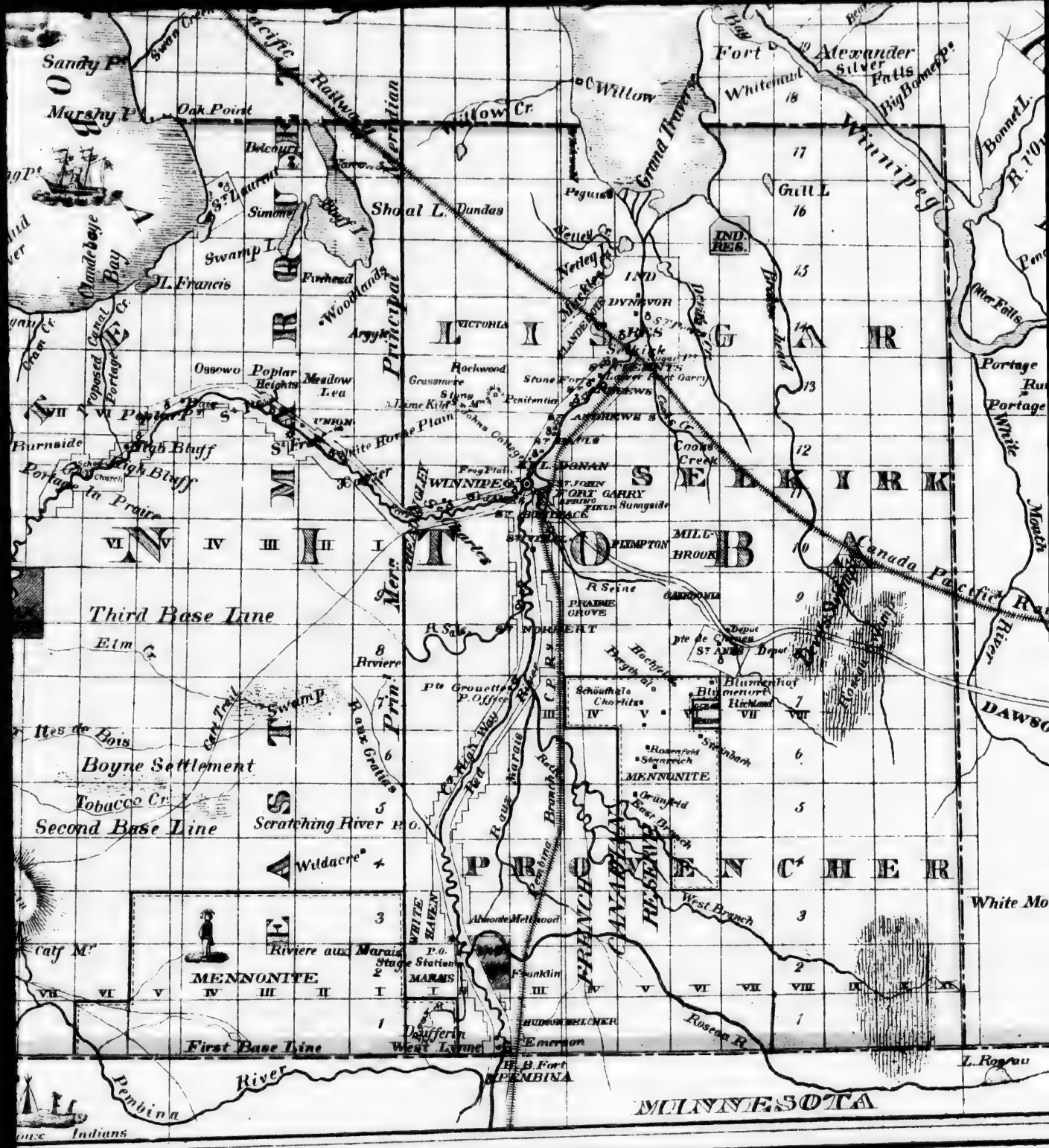
52

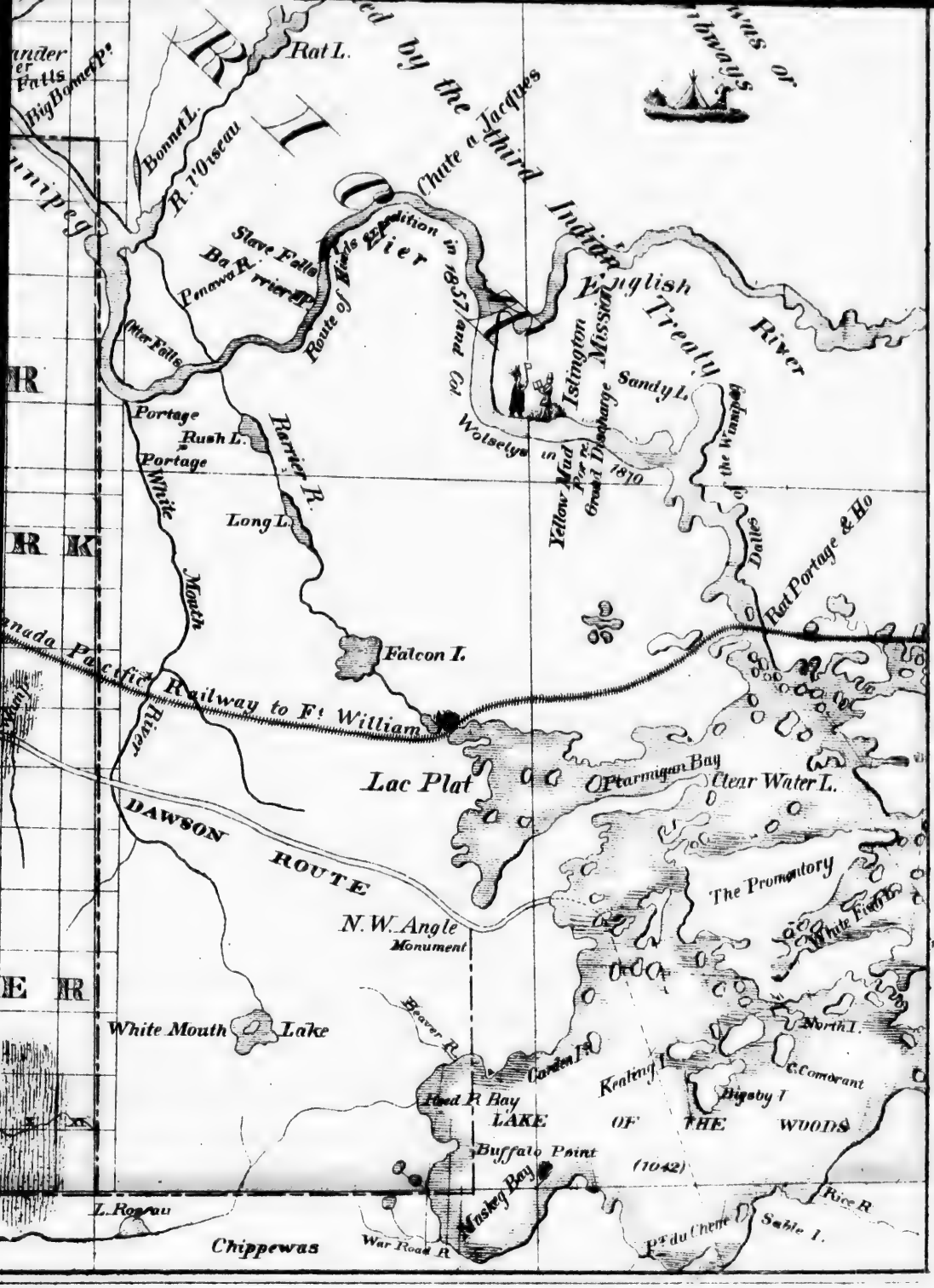
51



Entered according to the Act of Parliament of Canada in the year 1876 by Jas. Cleland Hamilton, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.


Sixth Base Line
Chippewas
Mountain
Riding Mtn Ho
Fifth Base Line
Second Treaty with the
River
Saskatchewan
Little
Fourth Base Line
British Canadian Reserve
Sioux Indians Temporary Reserve
Rapids
Cart Trail
River
Assiniboine River
Pipe Stone or Snake Creek
Oak L.
Souris R
Whitewater L
Cart Trail
Turtle Mtn
(2130)
Pine Cr
Big Grass Swamp
Darkish Settlement
English & Welsh Reserve
Sandy
Marshy
Long Pt
White Mud River
Beautiful Plain
Brandstone
Palestine
Woodside P.O.
Tintogan
Golden Stream
Westbourne
Rat Cr
Crow Cr
Proposed Canal
Portage
Burnside
Portage la P
Cypress R
Rapids des Bois
Boyne
Tobacco
Second Bu
Swan L
Dembina Mtn
Rock L
Cypress R
Dry Dodes Hill
Calf Mt
Sioux Indians
DAKOTA
MANITOBA
CANADA
HISTORY


Sandy P.
Marshy P.
Oak Point
Swan Creek
Pacific Railway
Principal Meridian
Willow Cr.
Willow
Fort Alexander
Silver Falls
Big Bonnet P.
Whitemud
Winnipeg
Grand Trav.
Bonnet L.
Belcourt
Sorrow
St. Laurent
Simonet
Shoal L.
Dundas
Bull L.
Swamp L.
Firwood
Woodlands
Clandeboye Bay
L. Francis
Gran Cr.
Proposed Canal
Portage Cr.
Netley Cr.
Netley
Gull L.
IND. RES.
DYNEVOR
VICTORIA
Argyle
LINGER
Rockwood
Grassmere
Stone Fort
Stone Penitentiary
Lime Kiln
Ossowo
Poplar Heights
Meadow Lea
Poplar P.
Burnside
High Bluff
Portage la Prairie
White Horse Plain
Frog Plain
WINNIPEG
ST. JOHN
FORT GARRY
Sungside
ST. BONIFACE
ST. VITAL
ST. ANDREWS
ST. PAUL'S
Cooks Creek
Portage
Portage
White Mouth
SELKIRK
MILL BROOK
PLYMPTON
Canada Pacific Railway
Third Base Line
Elm Cr.
R. Seine
PRAIRIE GROVE
R. Sale
ST. NORBERT
Pte de Chênes
Depot
Riviere
Pte Grouette
P. Office
Schönthale
Charlitz
Blumenhof
Blumenort
Richland
Rosenfeld
Steinreich
Steinbach
MENNONITE
Grünfeld
East Branch
Red
Rat
Rat Trail
Swamp
Rat Portage
Red River
C.P.R.
Rat Marais
Scratching River
Ile des Bois
Boyne Settlement
Tobacco Cr.
Second Base Line
Wildacre
PRO
VENCHER
FRENCH CANADIAN RESERVE
West Branch
White Mo
Riviere aux Marais
MENNONITE
WHITE RAVEN
P.O.
Stage Stations
MARAIS
Franklin
HUDSON BELCHER
Dufferin
West Lynne
Emerson
H.B. Fort
PEMBINA
First Base Line
Rosean R.
L. Rosau
Pembina River
MINNESOTA
Indians
96
97
98


Rat L.
Bonnet L.
R. l'Oiseau
Chute a Jacques
Slave Falls
Pembina River
Route of Wolseley's expedition in 1857
Otter Falls
Portage
Rush L.
Portage
White Mouth
Barrier R.
Long L.
Falcon I.
Canada Pacific Railway to Ft William
Lac Plat
Ptarmigan Bay
Clear Water L.
DAWSON ROUTE
N.W. Angle
Monument
The Promontory
White Fish B.
White Mouth Lake
Beaver R.
North I.
Reading I.
C. Cormorant
Digby I.
Reed R. Bay
LAKE OF THE WOODS
Buffalo Point
(1042)
Rice R.
Sable I.
Pt. du Chene
L. Rossau
Chippewas
War Road R.
Wasky Bay
Col. Wolseley's Yellow Mud Portage
Great Discharge in 1870
Istington Mission
Sandy L.
Dalles of the Winnipeg
Rat Portage & Ho
English River
Treaty
Indian
Third
Big Bonnet P.
Falls
50
49

Peter Doyle, (Deceased,
North Gower Tp.

Richard Kidd,
Carp, Huntley Tp

Jas. Johnston,
North Gower Tp.

James Brown,
Gloucester Tp

James Mills,
Nepean of Torbolton Tp.

Patrons' Directory of the County of Carleton.

CITY OF OTTAWA.

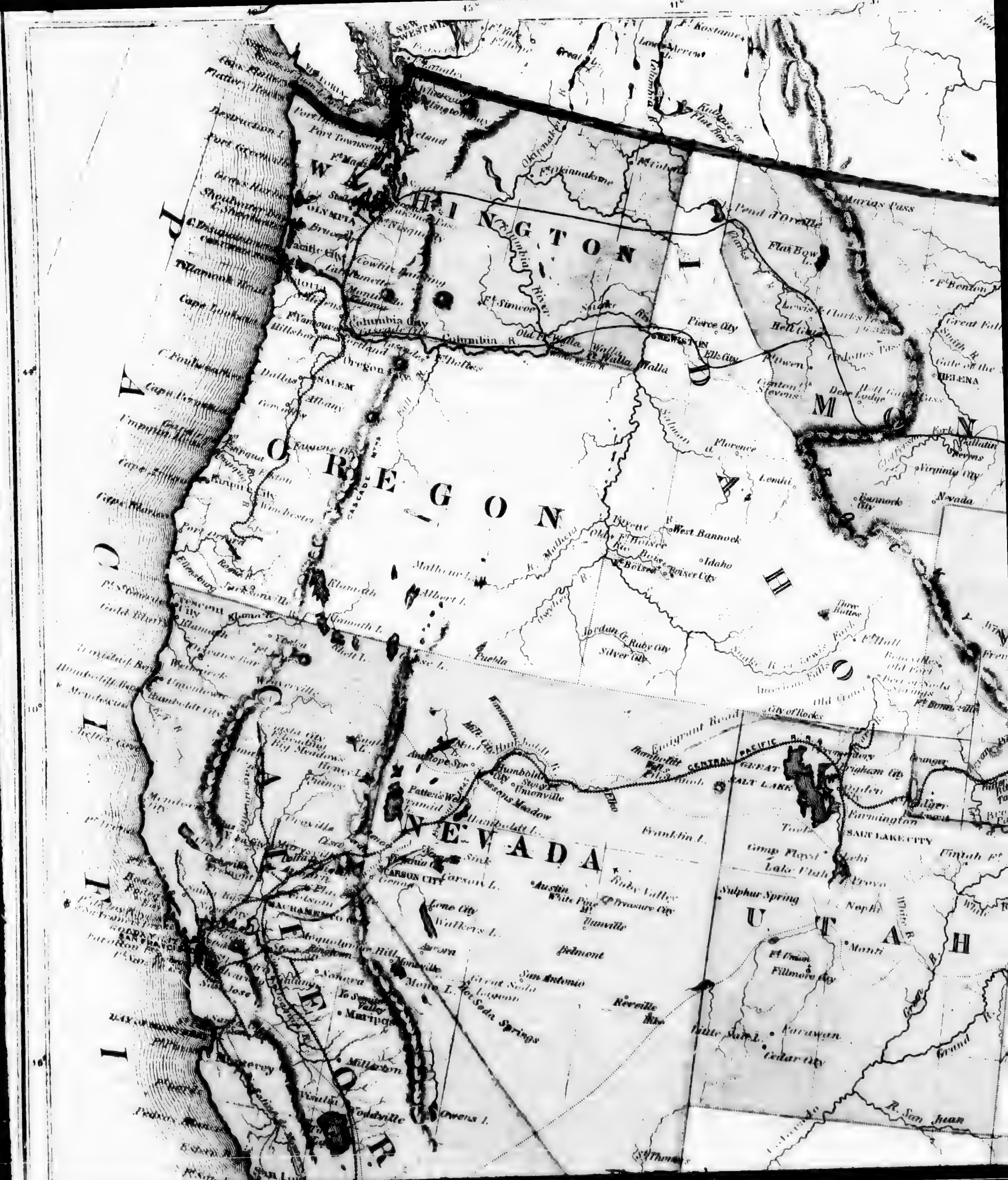
NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con	Lot	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Armstrong, C. R	Ottawa			Bank Clerk	Canada	1851
Armstrong, J. R.	"			Division Court Clerk	Canada	1872
Abbott, J. J	"			Photographic Artist, 117 Sparks St.	Canada	1877
Brannen, J. B.	"			Dry Goods	Canada	1862
Barrett, Alexander	"			Registrar for City of Ottawa	Canada	
Bradley & Bell	"			Barristers	Canada	
Banque Nationale	"					
Baker, G. P.	"			Postmaster	England	1832
Borbridge, S. & H.	"			Saddle, Harness, and Trunk Manufacturers, [illegible] and 90 Rideau St	Canada	1842
Bangs, C. W.	"			Mayor of the City of Ottawa	Canada	1847
Barton, John	"			Undertaker, 76 Sparks St.	England	1855
Bossonnault, N. F.	"			Banker	Canada	
Bouillon, Rev. G.	"			Catholic Priest	Canada	
Bishop, R.	"			Retired Gentleman	Ireland	1829
Bishop, J.	"			Solicitor, 61 Sparks St	Canada	1849
Booth, J. R.	"			Mill Owner and Lumber Merchant, Rochesterville	Canada	1855
[illegible]win, William	"			County Treasurer	Ireland	1845
Cummings, Robert	"			Merchant and Carriage Builder	Canada	1883
Colbert, John, Jr	"			Insurance and Loan Agent	Scotland	1851
Church, C. R. & M. K., M.D.'s	"			Physicians and Surgeons	Canada	1873
Clark, T. M	"			Agent Trust and Loan Company and Royal Insurance Company; Proprietor of the New Edinburgh Brick Works, Red and White	Scotland	1858
Coleman, A. O. F	"			Veterinary Surgeon, 154 Rideau St.	England	1868
Champness, W	"			British Lion Hotel	England	
Cluff, Thomas	"			Livery Stables	Canada	1843
Cummings, Robert	Cummings			Merchant and Manufacturer	Canada	
Cunningham, C. R.	Ottawa			Secretary and Treasurer, Metropolitan Loan and Savings Company	Scotland	1852
Cockburn, Wright & McCaul	"			Barristers, Victoria Chambers		
Courtney, J. M.	"			Department Minister of Finance		
Desjardins, Charles	"			Insurance, Railway, and Steamboat Ticket Agent	Canada	1847
Drummond, Andrew	"			Bank of Montreal	Scotland	1843
Ferguson, Isaac H	"			Chemist and Druggist	Canada	1856
Featherston, J. P.	"			Loan Agent	England	1858
Gouin, J. A.	"			Russell House	Canada	
G[illegible]t, Alexander	"			Mineral Agency	United States	1872
Gemmill, J. A.	"			Barrister		
Grant, J. A., M.D.	"			Physician and Surgeon	Scotland	1854
G[illegible], W. H.	"			Deputy Postmaster-General		
G[illegible], James	"			Contractor	Ireland	1844
H[illegible], H. P.	"			Solicitor		
H[illegible], F.	"			Assistant Postmaster	England	[illegible]
Hav[illegible], R. H.	"			Agent North British Canadian Investment Company, and Fire, Life, and Accident Ins. Agent	Canada	1840
Hope, Jas. & Co.	"			Manufacturing Stationers, Bookbinders, Engravers, Printers, Lithographers and Embossers, Sparks St.	England	1857
Jarvis, Samuel	"			Photographic Artist, 140 Sparks St.	England	
Jackson, James	"			Grocer	Canada	1866
Johnson, J	"			Customs Department	Ireland	1867
Kavanagh, M.	"			Queen's Hotel	Canada	1860
K[illegible], James	"			Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor	Canada	1854
L[illegible] & [illegible]nell	"			Barrister		
Lyon, Robert	"			Junior County Judge of Carleton Co.	Canada	
L[illegible], [illegible] P., M.D.	"			Coroner for City of Ottawa and Co. of Carleton, Medical Health Officer	Canada	1873
Lett, W. P.	"			City Clerk	Canada	
Logan, George	"			Physician and Surgeon, Turkish Baths	Scotland	[illegible]
Legg[illegible], William	"			Barrister, [illegible] Elgin Street	Canada	1877
Larmonth, P	"			Accountant, Insurance and Loan Agent	Canada	1872
Lee, S[illegible]	"			Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Leather, &c	Canada	1872
McLean, Hector	"			Auctioneer and Real Estate Dealer	Scotland	1820
McDougall, P. & Co.	"			Hardware Merchants, Sussex St.		
McKinnon Bros. & Co.	"			Dry Goods, 53 and 55 Sparks St.	Canada	1865
McDonald, K.	"			Implements and Seeds	Canada	1876
McKay, T. & Co.	"			Ottawa Mills, Richmond Road	Canada	
Meech, Asa	"			General Blacksmith & Horse Shoer	Canada	1859
May, Rev. J.	"			Inspector of Public Schools, [illegible]	Canada	
M[illegible], W. M	"			Master of [illegible]	Canada	
Magee, Charles	"			Real Estate	Canada	
M[illegible], Charles	"			County Clerk, Carleton County	Canada	[illegible]
Musgrove & Pearson	"			Barristers and County Solicitors		
Murphy, James C.	"			Lumberman and Agent	Canada	1848
Metropolitan Loan & Savings Co., C. R. Cunningham, Secretary and Treasurer	"					
Mac[illegible], [illegible] J	"			Barrister	Canada	1854
M[illegible], Edward	"			Solicitor, [illegible]	Canada	[illegible]
Mi[illegible], L., Jr.	"			Assistant Commissioner of Inland Revenue		
Marks, N	"			Watchmaker & Jeweller, 87 Sparks Street	Prussia	[illegible]
Mac[illegible], A. B	"			Auctioneer, Broker, [illegible] and Land Agent	Canada	

CITY OF OTTAWA—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con	Lot	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
MacCuaig, R. C. W.	Ottawa			General Insurance Broker and Ticket Agent	Canada	1870
Mitchell, C. W	"			Proprietor of *Ottawa Free Press*	Canada	1865
Mackintosh, C. H	"			*Daily Citizen*, 171 Daly Street	Canada	
Montgomery, R. S	"			Harness Maker		1841
May, Geo.	"			May & Foster, 74 Rideau Street, Leather, Saddlery, Hardware Trunks; Tannery, St. Louis Dam, Rideau Canal	Canada	1832
Mortimer, A	"			Bookbinder and Stationer	Scotland	1867
Morton, T. Mercer	"			Barrister	Canada	
Moore, John	"			Commission Agent	Ireland	1870
Nelms, Thomas F	"			Barrister	Canada	1865
Nagle, W. H	"			Proprietor of *Daily Herald*	Canada	1865
Nordheimer, A. & S.	"			Pianos, Organs, and Music	Germany	1863
O'Gara, Lapierre, & Remon	"			Barristers		
O'Connor & O'Doherty	"			Barristers		
O'Connor & Hogg	"			Barristers		
Orme, J. L. & Son	"			Music Sellers	Scotland	1856
O'Keefe, George	"			Engineer	United States	1866
Parnell, J. H., L.D.S.	"			Dentist, 103½ Rideau Street	Canada	1878
Pinhey, C. H.	"			Barrister and Attorney	Canada	1828
Perkins, W. C.	"			Solicitor, &c.	Canada	1853
Pratt, A	"			Assessment Commissioner	Canada	1856
Powell, William F.	"			Sheriff of Carleton County	Canada	1826
Parliament Library	"					
Parker, R.	"			Steam Dyeing, Sparks Street	England	1876
Pennock, J. T.	"			Life Insurance Agent	Canada	1857
Palmer, H. A.	"			Livery Stables	Canada	1859
Panet, C. Eugene	"			Dep. Minister of Militia & Defence	Canada	1875
Rowland, W	"			Brickmaker	England	1858
Ross, W. A.	"			Judge of the Carleton Co. Court	Scotland	1850
Robertson, J.	"			Bank of British North America		
Robertson, P.	"			Bank of Ottawa		
Rogers, Amos, M.D.	"			Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1875
Russell & Allan	"			Dry Goods, 66 and 68 Sparks St.	Scotland	1863
Ross, A.	"			Lawyer and Conveyancer	Scotland	1837
Rajotte, T.	"			Official Assignee	Canada	1865
Robinson, H.	"			Agent for Hamilton Bros., Lumber Merchants, Ottawa	Canada	1847
Sherwood, E.	"			County Registrar	Scotland	
Surtees, Robert	"			City Engineer	England	1855
Stewart, Chrysler, & Gormully	"			Barristers		
S[illegible], J., M.D	"			Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1866
S[illegible], J.	"			Dry Goods Merchant	Canada	1860
S[illegible], [illegible] F	"			General Agent	Canada	1847
S[illegible], W. H	"			Stationer	Scotland	1862
S[illegible], R. A	"			[illegible] Manufacturer [illegible] Sparks [illegible]	Canada	1867
S[illegible]	"			Butcher	England	1862
S[illegible], W. M	"			Marble Works	Scotland	1853
Story, [illegible]	"			Merchant Tailor, [illegible] Rideau Street	Ireland	1840
Sister Theresa	"			Superioress Notre Dame du Sacre Coeur	Canada	1845
Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Mother M. of St. Alphonsus, sup.	"			Monastery of Our Lady of Charity	Hamburg	1866
Shore, T. & Co	"			Saddlers, Harness and Trunks	Canada	1848
T[illegible], G	"			Barrister	Canada	1845
T[illegible], W. J	"			[illegible]	Canada	1868
Thompson, W. H	"			[illegible]	[illegible]land	1822
T[illegible], Rev. T. H	"			[illegible] University	France	1850
Thompson, Geo. F.	"			[illegible] & Insurance Agent	Canada	1852
T[illegible], T				[illegible] Works		
[illegible], C				[illegible]	Canada	1865
V[illegible], [illegible]				[illegible] War	Ireland	
W[illegible], M[illegible], & [illegible]				Barristers		
[illegible], W. [illegible]				[illegible] Agent and Co. Registrar	Ireland	1860
W[illegible], Charles [illegible]				[illegible] Surveyor	Canada	1869
Ward, J. W. W.	"			Barrister	Canada	1865
Woodburn, A. S.	"			Printer	Ireland	1842
Woodman, J. H.	"			Ontario Bank		
Whiteford, J. W., M.D.	"			Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1876
Wall & Taylor	"			Marble Works	Canada	1861
Wright, H. P., M.D.	"			Physician and Surgeon, 247 [illegible]lington Street	Canada	1872
Wright, [illegible] M.D	"			Physician and Surgeon, [illegible] Queen Street West	Canada	1877
[illegible]m, Alexander	"			Hardware	Ireland	1820
W[illegible], F. A.	"			Superintendent Rideau Canal		1858
Wood, O. C.	"			Physician and Surgeon, "Ottawa Cancer Cure"	United States	1865

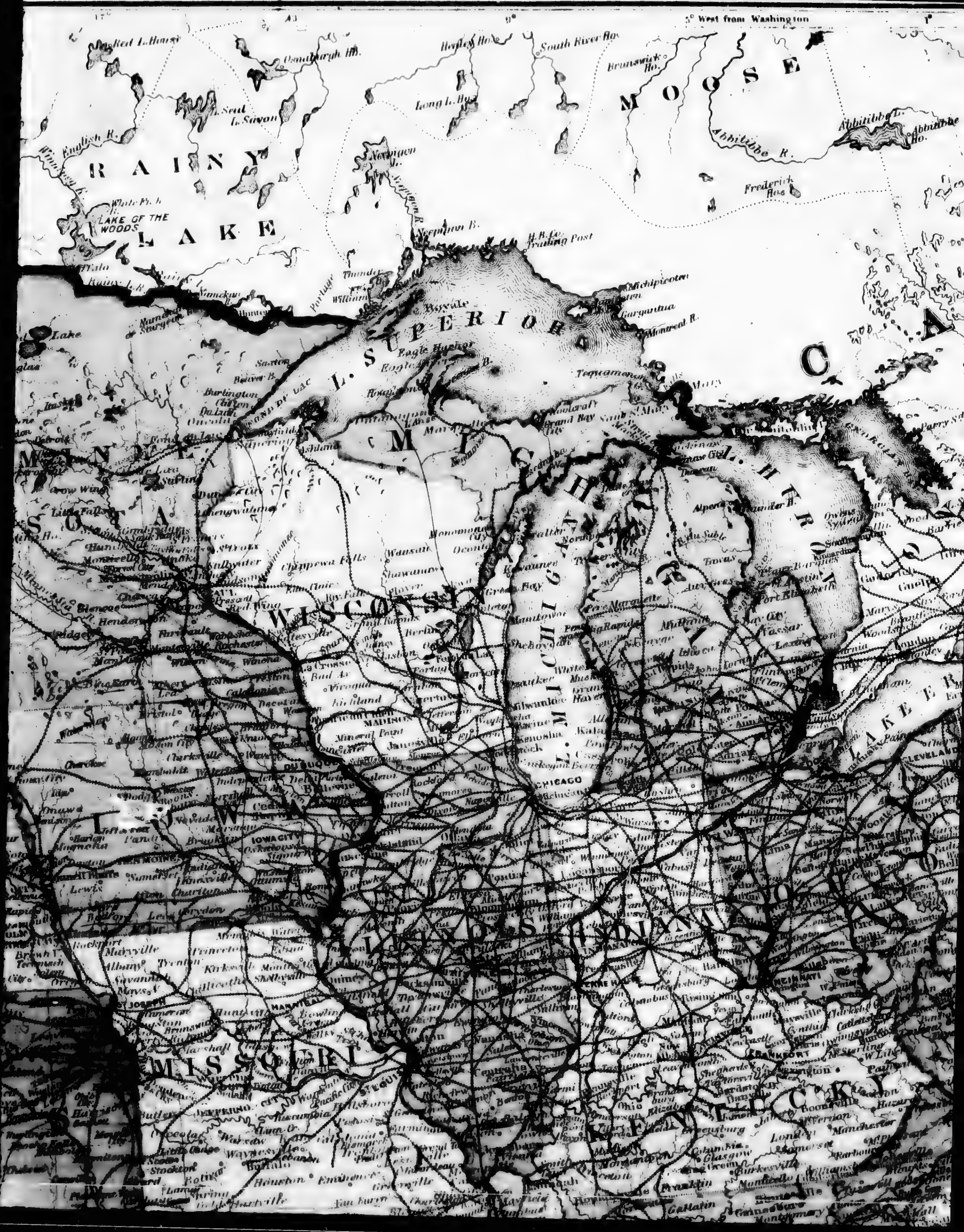
FITZROY TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con	Lot	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Allison, Samuel	Pakenham	1	9	Farmer	Canada	1849
[illegible], George, Sr.	Diamond	8	5	Farmer	Ireland	1832
Bradley, John	Fitzroy Harbour	11	14	Farmer	Canada	1847
P[illegible], Abraham	Arnprior	3	20	Farmer	Ireland	1832
Carss, Robert	"	4	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1843
Capps, John	Fitzroy Harbour	11	22	Farmer and Lumber Merchant	Ireland	1842
Cavanagh, Thomas	Kinburn	8	18	Farmer	Canada	1874
Carr, William	"	12	10	Farmer	Ireland	1831



WASHINGTON
OREGON
IDAHO
NEVADA
UTAH
Olympia
Port Townsend
Columbia City
Columbia R.
Salem
Albany
Dallas
Eugene City
Winchester
Port Orford
Crescent City
Klamath
Weaverville
Pierce City
Lewiston
Walla Walla
Elk City
Florence
Lemhi
West Bannock
Idaho
Boise City
Ruby City
Silver City
Puebla
Malheur L.
Albert L.
Klamath L.
Marias Pass
Flat Bow L.
Helena
Deer Lodge
Virginia City
Nevada
Bannock City
Three Buttes
City of Rocks
Emigrant Road
Central Pacific R.R.
Great Salt Lake
Humboldt City
Unionville
Humboldt L.
Carson City
Carson L.
Austin
White Pine
Treasure City
Ruby Valley
Danville
Belmont
San Antonio
Reveille
Walkers L.
Mono L.
Hot Soda Springs
Owens L.
Farmington
Salt Lake City
Lake Utah
Provo
Sulphur Spring
Nephi
Fillmore City
Cedar City
Parawan
Little Salt L.
Franklin L.
Sacramento
San Francisco
San Jose
Monterey
Mariposa
Millerton
Visalia
Sonora
Shasta City
Big Meadows
Honey L.
Fort Vancouver
Fort Simcoe
Fort Benton
R. San Juan
Grand R.

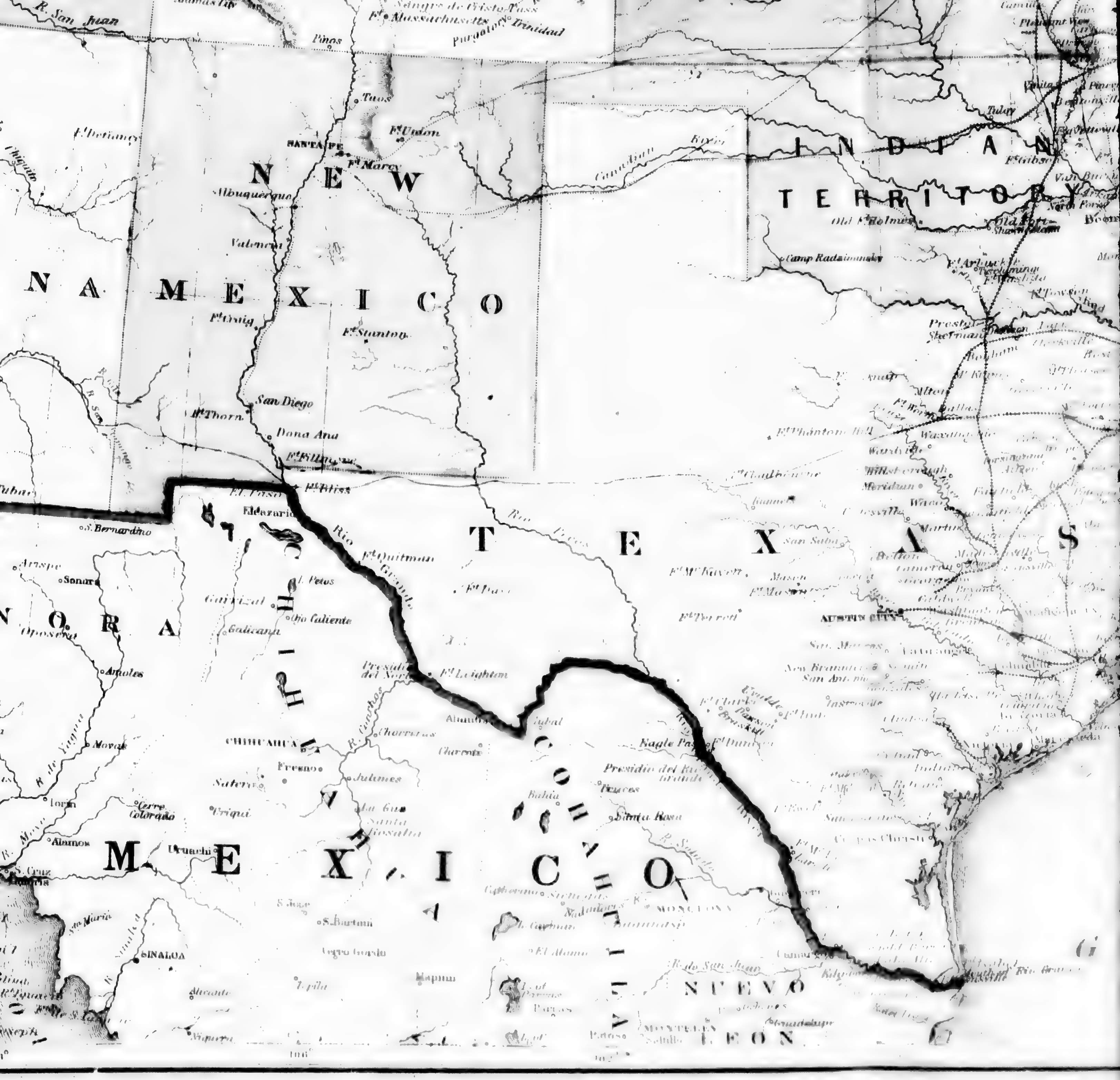
38
Red Deer R.
Chesterfield House
South Branch of Saskatchewan
Touchwood Hill Post
Last Mountain L.
Fishing Lakes
Qu'Appelle R.
Qu'Appelle Post
Ft. Ellice
Blackfeet Indians
Winter Trading Post
WINNIPEG
LAKE MANITOBA
Manitoba Ho.
Ft. Alexander
Prairie Portage
Winnipeg
Ft. Garry
MANITOBA
Assiniboin R.
LAKE OF THE WOODS
Marias Pass
Milk River
Ft. Benton
Ft. Union
Missouri River
Ft. William
Great Bend
Great Falls
Gate of the Mountains
HELENA
Yellow Stone River
Mini Wakan
Red Lake
Douglas
Ft. Berthold
Ft. Clarke
Dakota
Bismarck
Fargo
Detroit
Crow Wing
Breckenridge
Little Falls
Virginia City
Nevada
Bannock City
D A K O T A
Ft. C.F. Smith
Big Horn
Ft. Phil Kearny
North Fork
Good R.
Plum I.
New Ft. Sully
Ft. Pierre
Ft. Sully
Ft. George
Ft. Lookout
White R.
South Fork
Hot Springs
Ft. Reno
W Y O M I N G
Fremonts Peak 13570 Ft.
Ft. Thompson
South Pass
St. Marys Sta.
Sweet Water
Ft. Fetterman
Rapid R.
Ft. Randal
YANKTON
Sioux City
Laramie Peak
Ft. Laramie
Pilot Butte
Bridgers Pass
Browns Pass
Granger
Bridger
Bitter Cr.
Table Rock
NEBRASKA
Cheyenne
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY
Camp Walbach
North Platte
McPherson
Julesburg
Big Spring
Ogallala
O'Fallon
Bradys Island
Willow Island
Ft. Kearney
Columbus
Fremont
OMAHA
Council Bluffs
Bellevue
Grand Rapids
Plattsmouth
LINCOLN
Beatrice
Nebraska City
Pawnee City
ST. JOSEPH
DES MOINES
SALT LAKE CITY
Uintah R.
Bear River
White River
North Park
Grand City
St. Vrains Fort
Middle Park
DENVER
Breckenridge
Franktown
Colorado City
C O L O R A D O
Pikes Peak
South Park
Spanish Bar
Grand R.
Cochetopa Pass
Canon City
Fountain City
Bents Fort
Huerfano R.
San Louis Valley
Animas City
R. San Juan
Sangre de Cristo Pass
Ft. Massachusetts
Purgatory
Trinidad
Pinos
Ft. Wallace
Sheridan City
Ellsworth
Junction City
Abilene
Salina
Ft. Riley
Manhattan
Topeka
Lawrence
Atchison
Leavenworth
Arkansas River
Ft. Dodge
Ft. Aubrey
Ft. Lyon
K A N S A S
Burlington
Humboldt
Emporia
Council Grove
Republican Fork
CENTRAL BRANCH

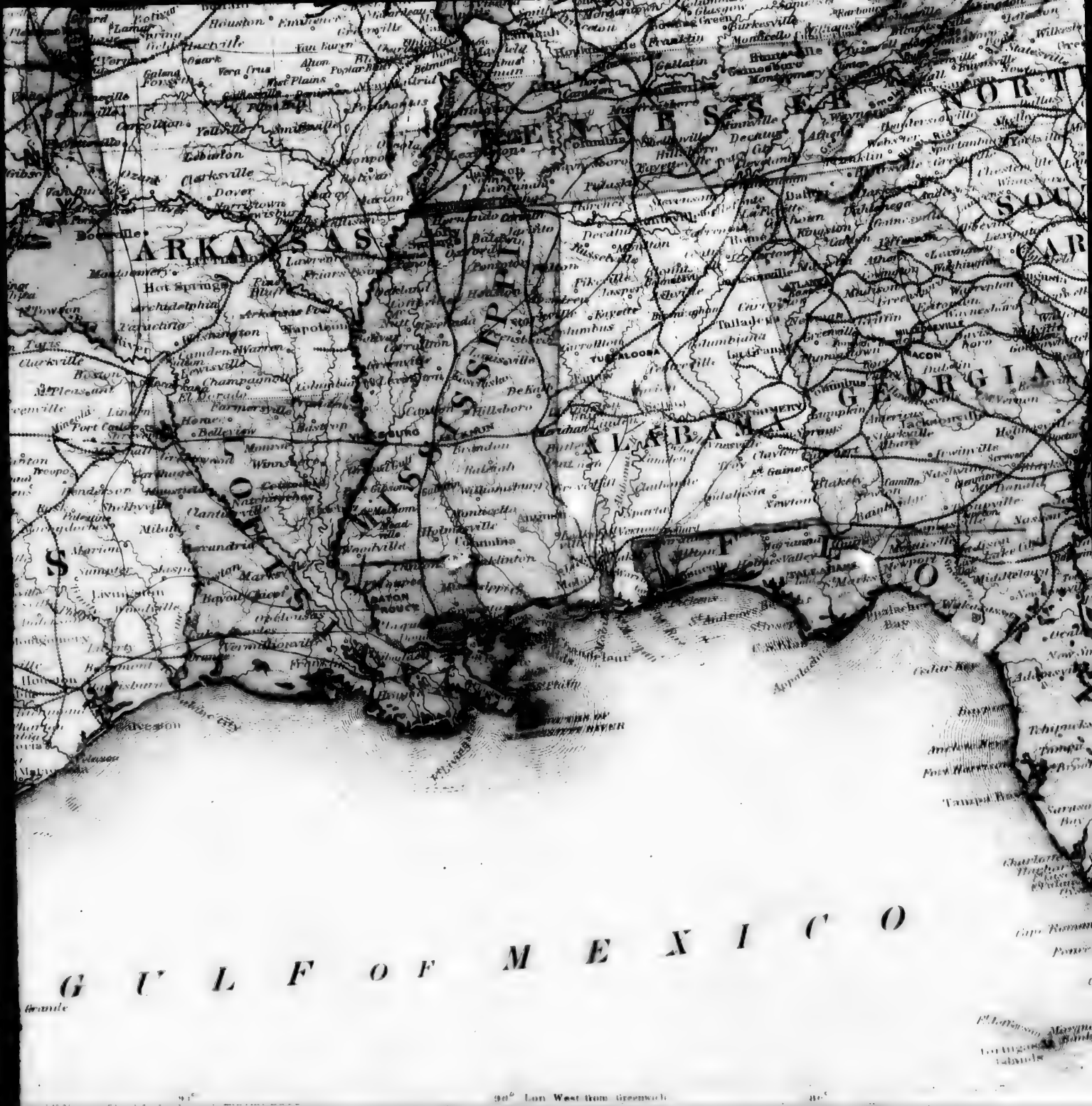


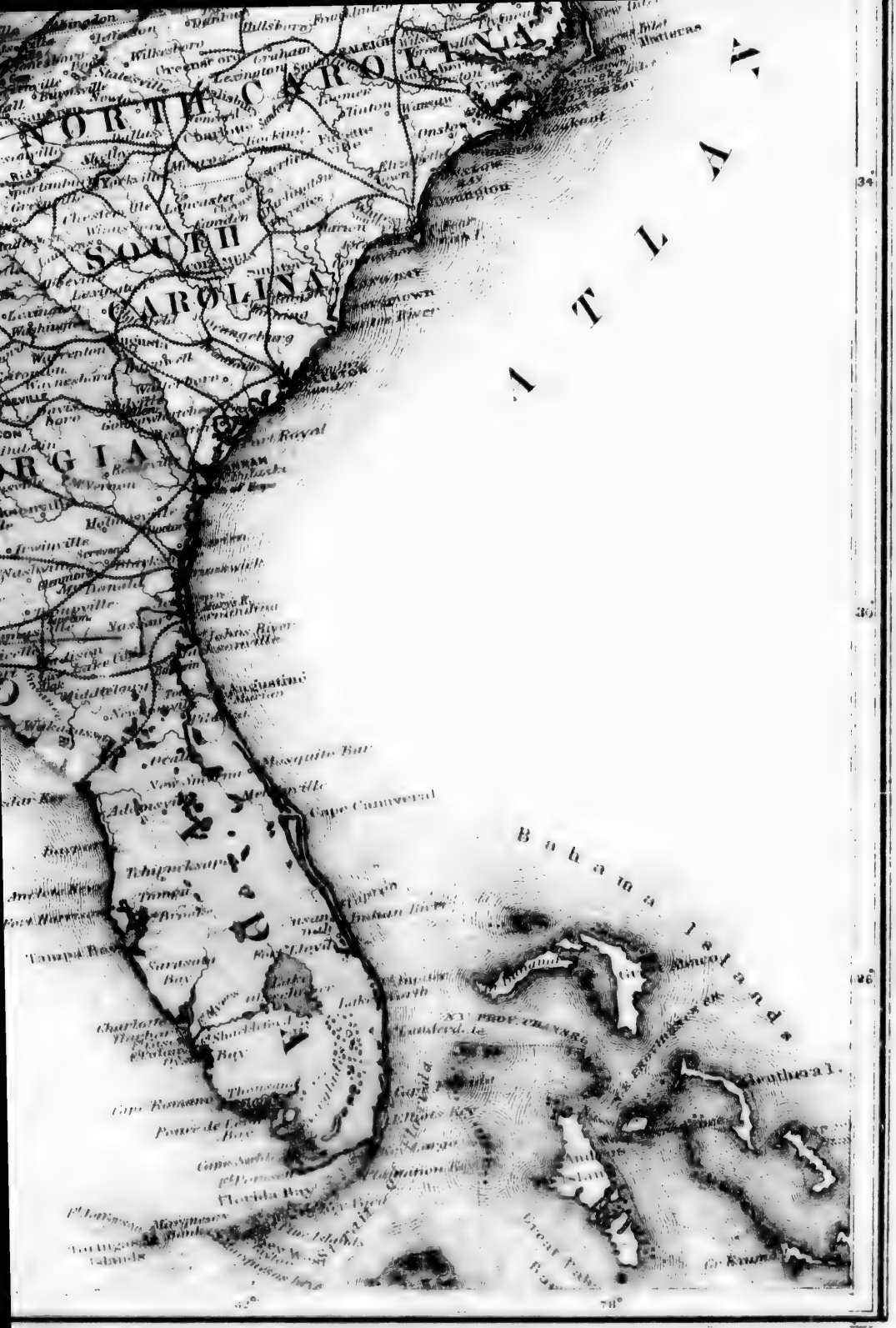
5° West from Washington
South River Ho.
Brunswick Ho.
M O O S E
Osnaburgh Ho.
Long L. Ho.
Abbitibbe L.
Abbitibbe R.
Frederick Hos
English R.
R A I N Y
L A K E
LAKE OF THE WOODS
H.B.Co. Trading Post
Michipicoten
Gargantua
Montreal R.
L. SUPERIOR
Eagle Harbor
Grand Bay
Chippewa Falls
Wausau
Green Bay
Kewaunee
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
L. HURON
Crow Wing
Little Falls
Stillwater
Henderson
Faribault
Rochester
Winona
Mineral Point
IOWA CITY
IOWA
CHICAGO
Milwaukee
Kenosha
Bay City
Vassar
Lexington
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
Maryville
Princeton
Trenton
ST JOSEPH
MISSOURI
Marshall
Warsaw
Stockton
Houston
Frankfort
Lexington
Columbia
Glasgow
Burkesville
Monticello
Manchester
London
Franklin
Gallatin

Lon. East from Washington
Albitibbe L.
Abbitibbe Ho.
CANADA
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
MAINE
NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
WEST VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
LAKE ERIE
Cape Cod
Kingston
Toronto
Buffalo
Cleveland
Pittsburg
Philadelphia
Baltimore
Washington
Richmond
Raleigh
Boston
Portland
Montreal
Quebec
Ottawa
Hamilton
Guelph
Brantford
Rochester
Albany
Utica
Syracuse
Binghamton
Scranton
Harrisburg
Lancaster
Wilmington
Norfolk
Petersburg
Lynchburg
Charleston
Wheeling
Cincinnati
Columbus
Dayton
Toledo
Detroit
Lansing
Saginaw
Bangor
Augusta
Halifax
Fredericton
St. John
Charlottetown
Hatteras

RAILROAD MAP
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
ARIZONA
SONORA
LOWER CALIFORNIA
San Luis Obispo
San Gabriel
Los Angeles
San Bernardino
San Pedro Bay
San Diego
Mud Volcanoes
Fort Yuma
Hardyville
Gila
Fort Mohave
Aubrey City
Prescott
Fort Grant
TUCSON
Sonoita
Tubac
Fort Bidwell
Tuba
Santa Ana
Arispe
Sonora
Opoisent
Arivaca
Seris
La Paloma
Moyak
Loreto
Alamos
Guaymas
Mazatlan
Rosario
St Thomas
St Vincent
St Bernardo
St Fernando
St Gabriel
Scale 7 Miles

 NEW MEXICO
TEXAS
INDIAN TERRITORY
SONORA
CHIHUAHUA
COHAHUILA
NUEVO LEON
MEXICO
SANTA FE
Fᵗ Marcy
Fᵗ Union
Taos
Trinidad
Fᵗ Massachusetts
Albuquerque
Valencia
Fᵗ Craig
Fᵗ Stanton
San Diego
Fᵗ Thorn
Dona Ana
Fᵗ Fillmore
Fᵗ Bliss
El Paso
Elezario
Rio Grande
Fᵗ Quitman
Presidio del Norte
Fᵗ Leighton
Eagle Pass
Fᵗ Duncan
Presidio del Rio Grande
Santa Rosa
AUSTIN CITY
San Antonio
New Braunfels
Fᵗ Mason
Fᵗ Gibson
Fᵗ Arbuckle
Camp Radziminski
Old Fᵗ Holmes
Preston
Sherman
Waco
Dallas
Corpus Christi
Sonora
Arispe
Oposura
Ojo Caliente
Galicana
Alamos
Jesus Maria
CHIHUAHUA
Fresno
Julimes
Cerro Colorado
SINALOA
S. Bernardino


ARKANSAS
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
GULF OF MEXICO
Hot Springs
Napoleon
Vicksburg
Natchez
Baton Rouge
Tuscaloosa
Montgomery
Tallahassee
Mobile
Galveston
90° Lon. West from Greenwich


NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ATLANTIC
Bahama Islands
Hatteras
Raleigh
Charleston
Savannah
Augustine
Cape Canaveral
Tampa Bay
Charlotte Harbor
Cape Romano
Florida Bay
Key West
Great Exuma
Andros
Eleuthera I.
Great Inagua
Gr. Ennum
34
30
26
82°
78°

FITZROY TOWNSHIP—Continued

NAME	POST OFFICE	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	Canada	1842
[illegible]	Arnprior	4	21	Farmer and Deputy Reeve	Ireland	1834
[illegible]	[illegible]'s Corners	6	18	Farmer	Canada	1853
[illegible]	[illegible]	6	11	Farmer and Shoemaker	Ireland	1843
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible] Manufacturer	England	1878
[illegible]	[illegible] Harbour	9	[illegible]	Farmer and Mill Owner	Canada	1859
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP—Continued

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot	BUSINESS	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Finley, John	Billings Bridge	R F 5	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Graham, Edward	"	" 3	1	Farmer	Canada	1843
Graham, David J.	Hawthorne	O F	26	Carriage Maker	[illegible]	[illegible]
Graham, William	New Edinburgh			Secretary Ottawa City Passenger [illegible] Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Graham, A. F.	Hawthorne	R F 6	1	Farmer, Postmaster, and Merchant	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillies, James			7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goth, Robert	S. Gloucester	" 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gamble, David	Billings Bridge	[illegible]	17	Farmer and Councillor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Patton, Mrs. [illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP.

GOULBOURN TOWNSHIP

GOULBOURN TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Burroughs, George	"	8	30	Farmer and Insurance Agent	Canada	1841
Brady, John	Ashton	6	5	Farmer	Ireland	1842
Brownlee, John	Richmond	1	24	Farmer	Canada	1831
Cathcart, Carleton	Stittsville	7	24	Township Clerk	Ireland	1822
Cherry, W. W.	"			General Blacksmith	Canada	1846
Conn, James	Ashton	9	1	P. M. and Merchant	Canada	
Cathcart, James	Stittsville	7	24	Farmer	Canada	1830
Craig, James	Dwyer Hill	3	2	Farmer	Ireland	1834
Davidson, James	Ashton	9	12	Farmer	Canada	1840
Drummond, John	"	9	7	Farmer	Canada	1828
Edwards, William	Dwyer Hill	4	6	Farmer	Canada	1832
Featherston, Thomas	Richmond	6	17	Farmer	Canada	1840
Frizell, R. N.	Munster	2	8	Farmer	Canada	1832
Gemmel, Archibald	Richmond	6	25	Farmer	Scotland	1818
Garland, T. W.	Ashton	8	5	School Teacher	Ireland	1829
Garland, Nicholas	"	8	4	Farmer	Ireland	18[illegible]
Garland, A. J.	"	7	5	Farmer	Canada	1834
Green, Edward	Richmond	2	13	Farmer	Canada	18[illegible]
Garland, John	Dwyer Hill	2	7	Farmer	Ireland	18[illegible]5
Hobbs, Robert	Ashton	8	9	Farmer	Ireland	1861
Henderson, James	Munster	2	12	Farmer	Ireland	1819
Handley, Richard	Richmond			Miller	England	185[illegible]
Henbury, Michael	Stittsville	9		Farmer	Canada	1852
Kemp, John	Hazeldean	11	26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	18[illegible]
Kettles, William	"	12	27	Farmer	Ireland	1847
Kenny, Mark, Jr	Stittsville	8	27	Farmer	Canada	18[illegible]
Kennedy, Robert	Ashton	8	1	Merchant	Scotland	18[illegible]
Lyon, G. L.	Richmond			Farmer, Grist, Saw & Shingle Mills	Canada	[illegible]26
Lamont, John	Ashton	9	2	Tailor	Scotland	18[illegible]
Lacey, A.	Stittsville	7	24	Farmer	Canada	18[illegible]
[illegible]	Dwyer Hill	1	6	Farmer	Ireland	1841
McDougall, D.	Richmond			Carriage Manufacturer and Undertaker	Canada	185[illegible]
McElroy, William	"			Merchant and Notary Public	Canada	1848
McCaffery, Francis	Stittsville	8	21	Saw Mill Owner and Lumber Merchant	Canada	1847
McKinney, John	"	10	12	Farmer	Canada	1856
McKittrick, Patrick	Ashton	10	8	Farmer	Ireland	1832
McFadden, Isaac	"	8	1	Farmer	Canada	1829
McCaffery, Samuel	Stittsville	10	22	Farmer	Canada	1841
McCaffery, Thomas	"	8	21	Farmer	Ireland	1823
M[illegible]	"	7	2[illegible]	Farmer	Canada	18[illegible]
Mc[illegible], James	Richmond			Merchant	Canada	[illegible]
McRorie, William	Dwyer Hill	3	4	Farmer	Canada	1843
McFarlane, Peter	Munster	6	7	Farmer	Canada	18[illegible]
[illegible]	Richmond	6	1[illegible]	Farmer	Canada	18[illegible]
[illegible]	"	7	1[illegible]	Farmer	Canada	1849
[illegible]	"	8	18	Farmer	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible], Rev. F.	"			Priest	Ireland	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ashton	8	6	Farmer	Ireland	1831
[illegible]	Richmond			Division Court Clerk and Hotel Proprietor	Canada	1841
[illegible]	"			Farmer and Councillor	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	4		Farmer	Ireland	[illegible]
[illegible]	Stittsville	8	26	Farmer	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible], Anthony	[illegible]	7	27	Farmer	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ashton	9	1	Farmer and Reeve	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	8	2	Farmer and Deputy Reeve	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]	Stittsville	8	25	Farmer and Saw Mill Owner, School Trustee	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ashton	9	1	Manufacturer of Carriages, Waggons and Sleighs, and Blacksmith	Canada	1847
[illegible]	"	9	6	Farmer	Canada	18[illegible]
[illegible]	"	8	8	Farmer	Canada	[illegible]40
[illegible]	"	9	5	Farmer	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]		7	2	Farmer	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]		7	3	Farmer	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]	Stittsville	9	7	Farmer	Ireland	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	10	21	Farmer	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	10	27	Farmer	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ashton	7	8	Farmer	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			Teacher	Canada	[illegible]

HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
[illegible]	[illegible]			Carp Steam Mills		[illegible]
[illegible]		5	1[illegible]	Farmer and Reeve	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]				General Merchant	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	Farmer	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Farmer	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	Canada	18[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	Canada	18[illegible]
[illegible]				Physician and Surgeon	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]		Farmer	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]	Huntley	[illegible]		Farmer	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Farmer	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	20	[illegible]	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	Ireland	[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible] M.	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	Ireland	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible] Merchant	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ireland	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Carp		[illegible]	[illegible]	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	26	Farmer	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]	Huntley	[illegible]	[illegible]	Farmer	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]		Farmer	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Farming	India	[illegible]
[illegible]				General Merchant	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	3	19	Farmer	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	22	Farmer	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Powell	1[illegible]	23	Farmer	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Huntley	[illegible]	[illegible]	Farmer	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Carp	2	[illegible]	Farmer	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Huntley	[illegible]	[illegible]	Farmer	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]	Carp	2	18	Farmer	Canada	[illegible]

HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Lowry, George	Elm	6	24	Farmer	Ireland	1822
McBride, Henry	Carp	3	17	Farmer and Councillor	Canada	1828
McBride, William	Elm	4	23	Farmer	Canada	1820
McArton, Henry	Appleton	12	1	Farmer	Scotland	1870
McGregor, Duncan	"			Farmer	Scotland	1854
McMorine, Rev. S.	Carp			Clergyman	Canada	1875
Moorhead, John	Marathon	6	24	Farmer	Ireland	1827
Mannon, John	Huntley	8	8	Farmer and Deputy Reeve	Canada	1829
Mahoney, C. H.	Powell	11	17	Farmer and Postmaster	Ireland	1829
Moore, Andrew	Elm	4	22	Farmer	Canada	1834
Moorhead, Stephen	"	5	25	Farmer	Canada	1827
Manion, P.	Powell	10	18	Farmer	Ireland	1825
Pearson, Jesse	Carp			General Merchant	Canada	1847
O'Sullivan, James	Appleton	11	3	Farmer	Ireland	182[illegible]
O'Keefe, Maurice	Powell	12	19	Farmer	Ireland	1848
O'Keefe, Patrick	Panmure	11	23	Farmer	Canada	1854
Powell, Robert	Carp	6	23	Farmer	Ireland	1822
Peever, James	"	2	20		Canada	1847
Reid, John, Sr	"	[illegible]	22	Farmer	Ireland	1821
Rivington, W.	"	2	17	Farmer, Groceries, Liquors, and Provisions	Canada	1832
Rivington, R.	"	4	19	Farmer	Canada	1849
Scott, Robert	Huntley			Farmer	Ireland	1872
Stanley, John	Carp			General Blacksmith	Canada	1854
Scott, Nicholas	"			Carriage Manufacturer	Canada	1853
Sawyer, David	Huntley	3	[illegible]	General Merchant	[illegible]	
Speck, A. A.	Carp			Merchant	South Africa	1855
[illegible], John	Huntley			Farmer	Canada	1854
Wilson, James	Carp	3	20	Farmer	Canada	1840
Wilson, David	Marathon	6	2[illegible]	Farmer	Canada	1827
Wilson, William	Carp	[illegible]	2[illegible]		Canada	1835
Wilson, Andrew	"	1	[illegible]	Farmer	Ireland	1821
Wilson, Thomas		[illegible]	20	Farmer and Leather Manufacturer	Canada	1832

MARCH TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Armstrong, John	South March	6	25	Farmer	Canada	1844
Ayres, George	Hazeldean	1		Farmer and Councillor	Canada	1831
[illegible], William	South March	3	1[illegible]	Proprietor of Carleton Hotel	Canada	1826
[illegible], John	Dunrobin	[illegible]	2[illegible]	General Blacksmith	Canada	[illegible]
Church, C. M., M.D.	[illegible]			Physician	Canada	[illegible]
Greene, R. A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Farmer and Reeve	Ireland	18[illegible]
Graham, E.	South March	2	[illegible]	Farmer	Canada	1841
[illegible], David		[illegible]		Farmer	Canada	1838
[illegible], Hugh	Huntley	[illegible]		Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	18[illegible]
Hawkshaw, W.	"	1		Carpenter	Canada	[illegible]
Jameson, W.	Carp	1	11	Farmer	Ireland	18[illegible]
Kennedy, W.	South March		15	Farmer and Councillor	Canada	1842
Monk, G. W., M.P.P.	"		[illegible]	Farmer and Agent	Canada	1838
Morgan, George	"			Farmer	Canada	18[illegible]
M[illegible], Patrick	[illegible]		22	Farmer	Ireland	1847
[illegible], H. K.	South March	2	22	Farmer	Canada	18[illegible]
[illegible], J. W.	"	2	1	Farmer	Canada	1829
[illegible], Thomas	"	1	[illegible]	Farmer	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	1		Farmer	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], James	"		[illegible]	Farmer	Canada	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	1	10	Farmer	Ireland	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	1		Farmer and Councillor	England	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	[illegible]		[illegible]	England	[illegible]

MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] and M[illegible]	[illegible]	18[illegible]
[illegible]	North Gower		1	Farmer	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		1		[illegible]	[illegible]	18[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	18[illegible]
[illegible]	North Gower			[illegible]	[illegible]	18[illegible]
[illegible], W. H.	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	18[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	1840
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	18[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEPEAN TOWNSHIP

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	1824
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1848
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] March	[illegible]	[illegible]	Farmer	[illegible]	1848
[illegible]	Ottawa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Scotland	1840
[illegible]		[illegible]	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	1877
[illegible]		[illegible]	32	[illegible]	Scotland	1840
[illegible]	[illegible] Corners	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Canada	1830
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Canada	1836

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

EASTERN HEMISPHERE

NEPEAN TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Davison, Andrew W.	Fallowfield	6	24	Farmer	Canada	1852
Eadie, James	Richmond	6	8	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1850
Foster, John	Bell's Corners			Farmer and Councilman	Canada	1832
Graham William	"	2	18	Farmer	Canada	1827
Graham, Thomas	"	2	16	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1826
Graham, Thomas	"	1	13	Farmer	Canada	1822
Good, Thomas	Richmond	6	5	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1843
Hopper, E. B.	Merivale	A	27	Farmer and Postmaster	Canada	1835
Hare, Robert	Bell's Corners	2	20	Retired Farmer	Ireland	1819
Hare, Samuel	"	2	20	Farmer	Canada	1819
Henderson, James	Fallowfield	5	17	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1839
Henderson, William	"	5	17	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1843
Hay, James	Bell's Corners	3	33	Lumberman	Canada	1835
Johnston, Joseph	Ottawa	1	27	Sash and Doors, Carding and Fulling, Saw and Planing Mill	Scotland	1848
Lemoine, George	Merivale	2	25	Farmer	Canada	1854
McKellar, A.	Ottawa	1	28	Dairyman, Farmer & Stock Grower	Scotland	1873
McArthur, John	Fallowfield	5	19	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1869
McCawley, Roderick	Richmond	6	6	Farmer	Ireland	1833
Moodien, William	"	6	12	Farmer and Stock Grower	Scotland	1852
Moodie, R., Jr.	Bell's Corners			Hotel Keeper	Scotland	1850
Mackey, William	Richmond	6	8	Farmer	Ireland	1818
Moodie, David	Ottawa			Blacksmith, Carriage Maker, Plough Maker and Jobber, Richmond Rd.	Scotland	1852
Magee, Robert	"	1	23	Farmer	Canada	1836
Nelson, John	"	A	31	Farmer and Stock Grower	Ireland	1835
Nelson, Robert	"	A	34	Farmer	Canada	1845
Nelson, Alexander	"	A	34	Farmer	Canada	1843
Nepean Township Corporation				F. W. [illegible]ner, Clerk, Bell's Corners		
Olmsted, George	Merivale	1	31	Farmer	Canada	1842
Plunkett, William	Bell's Corners	2	33	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1855
Rivington, R.	Merivale	1	15	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1833
Robinson, T. M.	Bell's Corners	5	35	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1827
Shillington, Thomas	Ottawa	A	L	Farmer and Dairyman	Canada	1841
Sullivan, W. H.	Merivale	1	33	Farmer	Canada	1841
Scott, John	Ottawa	1	32	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1847
Stewart, Alexander	"	1	34	Farmer and Gardener	Canada	1839
Stapledon, J. S.	Bell's Corners	3	35	Farmer	Canada	1837
Shore, Richard	"			Carriage Maker, &c	Canada	1877
Sullivan, Harvey	Ottawa	1	33	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1845
Sparks, James	Bell's Corners	5	33	Farmer	Canada	1833
Thomson, John	Ottawa	1	29	Farmer and Deputy Reeve	Canada	
Thackeray, Robert	Mo'ntSherwood			Factory, Flooring and Mouldings, Sash, Door, and Blind	England	1875
Walker, C. J.	Bell's Corners			Farmer	England	1878
Waggoner Stephen H.	"			Toll Gate Keeper		

NORTH GOWER TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, James	Manotick			Hotel Keeper and Mail Contractor	Canada	1821
Anderson, John	Kars	2	32	Farmer	Canada	
Beaman, James	North Gower	3	20-1	Township Clerk, Conveyancer, Farmer and General Agent	Canada	1826
Bradley, George	Manotick			Harness Maker	Canada	1840
Bradley, George	North Gower	2	26	Farmer	Canada	
Brownlee, Hugh	Kars	1	20	Farmer—Second Prize for Model Farm for North Gower and Marlborough Townships	Canada	1835
Craig, John	North Gower	3	13	Farmer and Township Reeve		
Craig, James	"	4	20-1	General Farmer	Ireland	1834
Craig, J. C.	"	3	15	Plasterer, Brick and Stone Mason	Canada	1864
Carson, E.	Manotick			Barber—Hairdressing and Shaving done up in style	Canada	1845
Craig, Thomas	North Gower	4	22	Farmer and Tanner	Canada	1837
Craig, George	"			General Merchant	Ireland	1840
Drynan, Robert	"			Carriage Making and Blacksmithing	Canada	1839
Dickinson, M. K.	Manotick			Mill Owner & General Manufacturer	United States	1828
Doyle, Peter	"			Proprietor of Manotick Hotel	Ireland	1871
Davidson, Peter	"			Retired	Scotland	1842
Esplin, Charles	New Edinburgh			Engineer and Millwright	Scotland	1857
Elliott, William	North Gower	A		Mail Contractor, Hotel Keeper, and Farmer	Ireland	1850
Eastman, John A.	"	3	15	General Farmer and Contractor	Canada	1832
Greer, John	Kars	A	14	Farmer		
Hill, Robert	Richmond	4	3	Farmer	Canada	1851
Hunt, E. H.	Manotick			Carriage Manufacturer & Blacksmith	Canada	1850
Johnston, James	North Gower	4	20	Hotel Keeper, Farmer, and Bailiff 5th Division Court	Ireland	1840
Kidd, Edward, M.D.	Manotick			Physician and Surgeon	Canada	
Lindsay, Alexander	"			Of Lindsay & Keating, Merchants, 31 Main Street	Canada	1836
Latimer, James	Kars			Blacksmith	Canada	
Lindsay, C. G.	"			General Merchant and Postmaster	Canada	1849
Lindsay, William	"	2	25	Farmer and Councilman	Canada	1834
McCorkell, Thomas	Manotick			Carriage Maker	Canada	1837
McEwen, Benjamin	North Gower	4	20	Farmer	Canada	1827
Pettapiece, T. F.	"	3	23	Farmer	Canada	
Pement, J. A.	Manotick			General Blacksmith and Carriage Maker	Canada	1848
Phelan, John	North Gower	2	16-7	General Farmer	Canada	
Roche, Wm. F., M.D.	Kars			Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1863
Routledge, Alexander	North Gower			General Merchant	Canada	1853
Wilson, James	Manotick	A	12	Farmer	Canada	1855
Williams, Henry	"			Merchant	Canada	1837
Wallace, James	North Gower	3	24	Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer	Canada	1838

OSGOODE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Allen, Robert	West Osgoode	2	35	Farmer	Ireland	1840
Baker, A. J., M.P.P.	Metcalfe	7	21	Farmer	Canada	1843
Bassett, Thomas	"			Grist and Saw Mill Proprietor	England	1871
Bowen, Edward	Vernon	6	30	Bricklayer, Plasterer, and Mason	Canada	1846
Campbell, Alexander	Metcalfe	7	24	Farmer	Canada	1845
Cameron, Daniel	Vernon	6	29	Farmer	Scotland	1831
Cameron, W.	Metcalfe	6	21	Farmer	Canada	1834
Calder, Rev. J. A. G.	"			Clergyman	Canada	1877
Craig, D.	"	9	26	Farmer	Scotland	1842
Conrie, William	"	7	27	Farmer	Canada	1858
Cameron, Allen	Vernon	7	32	Farmer	Canada	1846
Campbell, J. M., Bros.	"			Grist, Saw, Shingle, and Carding Mills	Canada	1848
Campbell, Daniel	"	5	30	Farmer	Canada	1837
Cameron, Duncan, Jr.	Metcalfe	9	26	Farmer	Canada	1846
Dow, Alexander, Sr.	"	7	26	Farmer	Scotland	1831
Dow, Alexander, Jr.	"	7	26			
Dalgliah, Peter	Vernon			Carriage Maker	Canada	18[illegible]
Dawson, Rev. Æ. McD.	Dawson			R. C. Clergyman, St. John's, West Osgoode	Scotland	1854
Fleming & Irving	Metcalfe			Carriage Manufacturers	Canada	1875
Hanna, J. R.	"	7	23	Farmer	England	1852
Howel, G. & Howes	Vernon			Carriage Manufacturer, Ploughs and Harrows; General Work done neatly and promptly	Canada	1848
Herbert, James	Dawson	9	15	Farmer and Councillor	Canada	1841
Iveson, F.	Metcalfe			Harness Maker	England	1856
Kennedy, John	"	7	22	Farmer and Township Clerk	Canada	1841
McDonald, Duncan	Ormond	9	40	Farmer	Canada	1835
McDonald, James	"	9	40	Farmer	Scotland	1832
McNab, John L.	Kenmore	8	33	Carpenter and Builder	Canada	1848
McDonell, Alexander	Metcalfe	8	24	Farmer and Township Treasurer	Canada	1825
McDonell, Duncan	"	8	25	Farmer	Canada	1827
McDonell, A. S.	"	7	25	Farmer	Canada	1827
McDonell, J. A.	"	8	25	Farmer	Canada	1846
McMillan, Zachariah	"	7	21	Farmer, J. P., and Issuer of Marriage Licenses	Ireland	1838
McLaurin, James	"	6	21	Farmer	Canada	1846
McKostie, Peter	"	6	23	Farmer	Canada	1826
McMaster & Cartner	Kenmore			Proprietor of Saw and Shingle Mill	Canada	1875
McKeown, Robert	"	8	21	Farmer	Canada	1860
McDiarmid, A.	Vernon	4	37	Farmer and Councillor	Canada	1844
McKay, William	West Osgoode	2	38	Retired	Ireland	1836
McKay, Stephen	"	2	38	Farmer	Canada	1854
McEwen, Rev. J. P.	Metcalfe	6	31	Baptist Minister	Canada	1873
McLaurin, Daniel	"	6	22	Farmer, Inspector of Licenses, District of Russell	Canada	1857
McDiarmid, D.	Vernon	6	31	Farmer	Scotland	1844
Muir, Rev. Thomas	Metcalfe			Presbyterian Minister	Scotland	1876
Morgan, Ira F.	"			Division Court Clerk	Canada	
Popham, George	"	6	20	Farmer	England	1831
Popham, W. T.	"	6	20	Farmer	Canada	1841
Quail, James	"	7	3	Farmer	Ireland	1842
Pink & Rolston	"			General Store	Canada	1874
Sharpe, James	"	6	24	Farmer	Scotland	1858
Stanley, James	"	8	21	Farmer	Ireland	1852
Stanley, Richard	S. Gloucester	5	5	Farmer and Hotel Proprietor	Ireland	1846
Stitt, S. S.	Vernon			Miller	Canada	1875
Simpson, Rev. James	Metcalfe			Methodist Minister	Canada	
Smith, Thomas	"	7	23	Carriage, House, and Sign Painter	England	1862
Whiteside, James	"	8	16	Farmer and Deputy Reeve	Canada	1836
Williams, W. J.	"	6	30	Farmer	Canada	1847
Warring, Jacob	"	6	26	Farmer and Carpenter	Canada	1877
Woods, Samuel J.	"	9	18	Farmer	Canada	1847
Whiteside, Edward	"	8	16	Farmer	Ireland	1830
Whiteside, Edwd, Jr.	"	8	3	Farmer	Canada	1843

TORBOLTON TOWNSHIP.

Burkham, John	FitzroyHarbour	4	15	Retired	Scotland	182[illegible]
Baird, Mrs. D.	"	4	19	Farming	Scotland	
Baird, Mrs. J.	Dunrobin	2	4	Farming	Canada	1862
Fetherston, W. J.	"	3	9	Farmer	Canada	1851
Fetherston, A.	"	3	11	General Merchant	Canada	1851
Groves, E. J.	Kilmaurs	1	16	Blacksmith	Canada	1851
Grierson, J. F.	FitzroyHarbour	1	18	Farmer	Scotland	1824
Hedley, George N.	"	4	18	Farmer	Canada	1841
Hodgins, William	Kilmaurs	2	12	Farmer	Canada	1836
Hedley, Nicholas	Dunrobin	2	7	Farmer	Canada	1836
Hamilton, W. H.	"	4	11	Farmer	Canada	1852
Kelly, P. O.	FitzroyHarbour	1	25	Farmer	Ireland	1846
Low, John	Kilmaurs	2	10	Farmer and Councillor	Ireland	1840
Mills, James	Dunrobin	3	13	Farmer and Reeve	Canada	1820
McDonald, William	FitzroyHarbour	1	26	Farmer and Councillor	Canada	1840
Munro, William	Kilmaurs	2	14	Farmer and Postmaster	Scotland	1836
Munro, Charles	"	2	22	Farmer	Canada	1854
Milford, Henry	"	2	15	Farmer	Canada	1846
Nesbitt, William	"	2	12	Farmer	Canada	1840
Rutledge, Joseph T.	FitzroyHarbour	2	21	Farmer	Canada	1877
Smith, John	"	1	19	Ex-Reeve	Scotland	183[illegible]
Weir, James	Dunrobin	3	6	Farmer	Scotland	183[illegible]

NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
l	1840
	1843
d	1871
a	1846
	1845
nd	1831
a	1824
	1877
nd	1842
a	1858
a	1846
a	1848
a	1837
	1846
nd	1831
a	13[illegible]
nd	1854
a	1875
nd	1832
a	1845
a	1841
d	1856
a	1841
a	1835
nd	1832
a	1848
a	1825
a	1827
a	1827
a	1846
l	1838
a	1846
a	1826
a	1875
a	1860
a	1844
l	1836
a	1856
a	1873
a	1837
nd	1844
nd	1876
a	
nd	1831
a	1841
l	1843
a	1874
nd	1858
l	1852
l	1846
a	1875
a	
nd	1862
a	1836
a	1847
a	1877
a	1847
l	1830
a	1843
nd	182[illegible]
nd	
a	1862
a	1851
a	1851
a	1851
nd	1824
a	1845
a	1836
a	1832
a	1837
d	1846
d	1846
a	1836
a	1840
nd	1832
a	1842
la	1845
la	1849
la	1877
nd	1837
nd	1825